PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 26. PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD.

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate, as "The Colorado of the East," covers about twenty square miles, including the boroughs of about five miles long by four miles wide, and contains 10,000 people. Located at its northerly portion, Netherwood, at a height of 300 feet above the sea level, at its southerly portion, and on the line of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 32 miles from the Hudson river, the whole area of the municipality is 20 square miles. Its north and west is bounded by the Watchung mountains, 500 feet higher, over fifty miles of good roads, mostly macadamized, including a five mile mountain drive, furnishing views of surpassing beauty. Seven miles of streets are beautifully shaded by stately trees, and lighted by electric lights, and are supplied with several grand passenger depots conveniently located, four of them handsome depots costing $50,000 each, and the whole connected with New York by twenty-three trains each way, daily, occupying from half an hour to an hour for the journey. The commutation rates are $7.50 per month by the year and rents of homes range from an entire house from $15 to $50 per month, according to the neighborhood and the house. The locality abounds in beautiful homes, has the most ample and improved educational facilities, the finest schools, churches, theater, halls, public libraries, art gallery and museum in the State, the largest and grandest literary and scientific association in the world, has the reputation by statistics of being unequaled for healthfulness, and excelled in the average wealth of its inhabitants, only by Newark, the great manufacturing city in the United States, with a population of 140,000. And the advertising columns of The PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the official city, county and State paper, daily and weekly, show the public spirit and business enterprise of the people, who encourage trade and in other ways show that they are devoted to Plainfield and welcome all worthy people. Briefly it is a city favored by nature and improved by art and in every way to make it the most attractive city or home in the country.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Park street and Park avenue.

	1887	1886		
6 a. m.....	25	21	Sun rises.....	7 10
9 a. m.....	31	31	Sun sets.....	5 18
12 m	32	25	Moon rises.....	
3 p. m.....	34	30	Moon sets.....	6 31

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
of North Plainfield.

In order to let the taxes for 1886 levied upon property located within the borough and township of North Plainfield, collector's remaining unpaid on January 31, 1887, will positively be received in the commissioners' room in the office at Somerville as a first lien upon said property. Payment before that date will save the additional costs required by law.

H. G. SPENCER, Collector.

Dated January 22, 1887.

JOTTINGS.

—Is your house numbered? The Inspector is to call to-morrow.

—The Internal Revenue receipts at the Somerville office last week amounted to $11,328.24.

—Old topers going over the brook are now looked upon with suspicion, since the Plainfield saloons are closed.

—There is a rumor that the liquor dealers are forming a pool to buy out Muldowney, to get him out of the way of the Councilmen's objections.

—A regular meeting of the Union County Board of Agriculture will be held at the Court House at Elizabeth next Thursday afternoon, February 3, at the usual hour of session—"What constitutes a good farmer." Delegates to the State Board will be made, reports and other business will be attended to.

—County Physician Green of Elizabeth came to Plainfield on Saturday afternoon and viewed the remains of the unfortunate John Andrews, who killed by the cars on the North Grant avenue station on Friday night. He issued a burial permit and yesterday afternoon the body was removed from the morgue and buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

—Seely Edsall conducted a union service of the Warren Mission Sunday school and the W. C. T. U. at Warren Mission chapel on Sunday afternoon. The seating capacity of the building was severely taxed, and the services were interesting throughout. Addresses were made and the Dunham Goodwill Choristers rendered several selections in a pleasing manner.

—A slight fire originated in the house occupied by Mr. E. R. Musgraves, corner of Sycamore and Willow avenues, North Plainfield, about half past five o'clock last evening, and caused a general alarm to be sounded. The fire was mysteriously put out by the gentlemen confined in the doorway leading from the hall into sitting room on the first floor, and is thought to have been started by a spark from a match with which the hired girl had just lighted the gas. Happily the fire was extinguished by the family before the arrival of the firemen, and but little damage resulted.

—To-morrow will be Candlemas Day, the purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and appropriate services will be held in the Catholic churches throughout the country. The ceremonies include the blessing of the candles for use on the altar. This is a very ancient custom for Roman Catholics, who procure wax candles for this day, and after they have been blessed, take them home to use at the bed of the dying or during a storm or for any other purpose in the church wishes. Strict Catholics, who can do so, also offer one or more candles for the services of the altar, which is declared to be but following the example of Mary, who voluntarily offered a sacrifice at the temple.

—The temperance drama, "Three Years in a Man Trap," to be given for the benefit of Howell Division, No 97 S. of T. of this city, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, calls for the support of the temperance people of the city. Unlike many entertainments the money accruing from the sale of tickets will not be taken from one middle, but remain in circulation here. A member of the Division says: "The city of Plainfield has yielded to the sentiment of the temperance people, and have caused the saloons to close their doors, and the Good Templars and Mutual Protective Union Hall should be opened to give the usual frequenters of these places an opportunity to see and understand the evils of intemperance, contrasted with the benefits of a life of sobriety."

—During the false alarm of fire yesterday morning the second section of hose No 2 hastened to meet an acquaintance and upon inquiry was informed that the fire was on Grant avenue. He at once proceeded to the depot and took passage on the "owl" train for what he supposed to be the scene of the conflagration. But when it reached its destination, no fire was visible and although he searched in vain he did not smell smoke. Finally after an hour's fruitless search he returned to the house, about half past two a. m., thoroughly disgusted with his early morning trip in search of fire. He denies the report that he counted the frost-fish on his homeward course on the railroad track. Whenever the subject is broached to him, he has a standing reply where else. Hobos boycotted the song, "It's nice to be a Fireman."

The Second "Y" Reception.

HOW OUR GIRLS ENTERTAIN.

One of the most brilliant scenes ever beheld in Plainfield was that last evening at the Potter Mansion on Seventh street on the occasion of the second reception given by the "Y's." A temperance organization composed of some of the loveliest of of the many lovely Plainfield girls from sixteen upwards, to their young men acquaintances of corresponding ages, among the latter being many bright young fellows, of much promise in all that goes to make manliness.

The early part of the evening was spent in social conversing, and introductions wherever by everybody was made acquainted and about nine o'clock was begun entertainment according to the following

PROGRAM.

1. Opening..... Misses Potter.....Piano Duett
2. Chorus ."Rest Thee on the Mossy Pillow." Members of the "Y's."
3. Address.....
Miss Lilian Paul, Vice Pres. of "Y's."

MISS PAUL'S ADDRESS.

I fear the "Y" have shown themselves otherwise in expecting me to speak to you this evening when the very sight of so many faces makes me feel like turning and fleeing. But the white feather must not be worn with the white ribbon and I merely mention the feeling as a comforting assurance that I will not attempt a great deal of your time.

Doubtless each of you has been privately made welcome by some one of the many hostesses this evening; but the "Y" as a body wishes to extend you the most cordial greeting and welcome to her home; you may enjoy yourselves and will not forget that we call this evening a pleasant social. We hope one and to welcome you to a house of your own, but feel that in no way can we thank the kind friends who have thrown open their home to us for this evening, than by making our second social an occasion to be remembered.

Probably all of you know the primary object of the "Y" and how it has grown since its birth, but case for telling you I will say that most of you are aware that we are temperance girls, that in America or Europe, with this bit of white ribbon in the form of a bow, knotted together and pledged to use our influence, greater or less for the abolishment of social drinking. Now I am going to tell you something that I going to rise late temperance anecdotes. I never could tell them, and I have forgotten those I ever knew, and I wouldn't wish to try you in that direction, for we seem to have enough trying I going to run away with you to-night no remembrance save that of enjoyment of the social hour to be blotted out by to-morrow evening's pleasure." No reminder of the higher object and deeper purpose which lies so near our hearts.

Twenty thousand girls are numbered among the "Y's" and have accomplished a great work with all their twelve thousand hearts, taking a solemn pledge against alcohols, not because they because there seems any immediate danger of themselves becoming inebriates but for the sake of their brothers whose wayward paths lead them into temptation.

Girls have not generally so much to forego or undergo in the name of their pledge as have their brothers, but ask any girl to whom the joyest striking out "brandy" and "wine" from some of her best loved recipes and inserting "lemon extract" or "raspberry vinegar" in their stead and whether its not just a little trying to the patient and kindness will she comfort herself with the reflection that after all it has less influence with others than weak-minded. Do not imagine from this that she has not many more difficulties to contend with, though I am not going to bore you with an account of them. I am only going to ask the indulgence of the "Y's" while I speak to one question.

Do you see nothing at all pathetic in this struggle of your sisters to lift and carry a burden, to which the strongest among them are not light? Can you stand by the side of the road and watch them stagger with their cross and fall beneath it, without stumbling block from the path of those brothers who have not the moral courage to remove it? Will you not help the one effort to help them? I wonder if it has ever occurred to you how much of the drinking done in girls' lives? Has it? In this case, after they have ceased to drink wine at dinner, and have added their names to the list of protesters, they are invited to call for wine for their friends, but to wait, patient yet powerless, before the wine glasses which their best and most efforts cannot move so much as a hair's breadth. Will you not help us with a fuller influence and greater knowledge of that with which they must cope, come forward and place their shoulders beneath it?

Well, girls, get on your knees beside the stumbling block and help your brothers' knees under the edge. Keep them there even though they kick a little against the pricks. Verily, some day your strong brother shall take pity on your impotence and gathering you in his arms, shall bear you in triumph fashion, shall raise it and roll it away. Meantime God will have removed the hampered brother—sisters who stumble and fall over it—shall have what comfort can be in the knowledge that at least you are doing your best.

After the address, which was waumly applauded, the program was continued as follows:

4. Soprano Solo.....
Mrs. Collins.
5. Piano Solo.....
Miss Jackson.
6. Contralto Solo.....
7. Reading.....
Miss Beeching.
8. Chorus.....
"Sprites of Air."
By the "Y's."
9. Vocal Duett.....
"Excelsior."
Messrs. Runyon and Titsworth.
TABLEAUX.

"Sad but not True."
2. "Victory."
3. "What he has Become."
4. "A Happy Home Restored."
REFRESHMENTS.

Applause most hearty greeted the selections, which were all highly creditable.

The program also reflected much credit on Miss P. L. Wilson, by whom it was arranged, and was chosen exclusively from the members of the "Y's," except one vocal solo, Mrs. Collins, vocal duett by Messrs. Runyon and Titsworth, and the violinist.

The girls were wide-awake to the purpose of the reception, and by the way in which people from young men to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and at the most opportune time, utter offensively, but in the most winning manner secured signatures in their pledge book. Another fact that must whose names were obtained are young men of their word who would loyally keep through life any pledge made in the name of right.

The reception was so enjoyable that the hours sped quickly by and when midnight arrived its parting was reluctant.

Among young ladies present were noticed Misses Allen, Angleman, Baker, Barright, Barnes, Burnett (President), Burr, Butler, Chamberlain, Clark, Cooley, Cornell, Cuthbert, Daniel, Ella Demarest, DeBuck, Dunham, Ella Force, Florence, Josephine Dunham, Clara Dunn, Fisher, Nettie French, Lavinia French, Guion, Hall, Hallock, Harrold, Haviland, Hedges, Holton, Hughes, Cassie Jackson, M. and C. Kirkner, Kitchell, Laing, W. Martine, Daisy Matthews, Addie Merritt, Morgan, Nash, Florence and Mabel Potter, Flora Randolph, Jessie, Ida and Katie Ross, Taylor, Thorn, VanBuren, VanHoesen, Van Nest, Wilkinson, Williams and M. Young, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred young men.

Throughout the affair was one to be long remembered.

—By taking a good look through our advertising columns it will be noticed that Schwed Brothers, who are among our leading clothiers, have a large line of pantaloons which they offer for sale low.

—Edsall's great annual Special Sale commences to-morrow, and promises to be a very attractive one. Over one hundred extra special bargains will be offered each day in new fresh seasonable goods. No efforts have been spared to make this sale one of the most successful this popular house has ever instituted to the city, and the purchasing public will be able to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to buy good goods at extremely low prices.

THE POTTER MANSION—OSCAR S. TEALE, Architect.

The above is an illustration of the new Potter mansion from a drawing by that most clever architect, Mr. O. S. Teale, and the following is a description:

The building is the property and home of Charles Potter, Jr., the inventor and manufacturer of the Potter Printing Press of world wide fame for its excellence and in use all over the United States.

The structure is a modified adaptation of the French renaissance with a slight imitation to an edifice now in Paris, is built of brick and trimmed with stone ornaments and mouldings, the latter of cement. The principal cornices are formed of a combination of cement-ornaments and wood.

A spacious piazza extends across the entire main front of the house and around on the north side, terminating with a commodious porte cochere in front of the tower entrance.

The principal story is nine feet in clear dimensions are 34 feet 8 inches wide by 71 feet deep.

The main entrance vestibule has a tile floor and is fitted up with cherry wood, as is also the entrance hall, situated in the center of the house. A broad staircase hall connects the tower entrance with the main hall, and both halls are finished in cherry.

The library is at the left of the entrance hall has two bay windows, and is fitted up with high book-cases; the mantel appropriate in design is built in conjunction with the bookcases—a novelty here is an ornamental base shelf built in with the tile work and also a handsome cabinet work of wood work of this room is mahogany.

The parlor on the opposite side of the hall has a large bay-window and is fitted up in maple, "birds eye" specimens of maple being used for the panel work. The architraves in this room are also of maple, which are moulded up high, terminating in appropriate moulded and dentified cornices. Richly panel work of wood surrounds the large sliding doors opening which add grace and much dignity to the room. The mantel which is entirely delicate both in design and execution, is also of maple; the over-mantel is treated with small shelves for bric-a-brac and beveled French plate mirrors; the hood-piece to this over-mantel, ornamented with carved work, terminates with the finish over the large door openings; the hearth is of Onyx tile, while the frieze to this room is the genuine stone (Mexican Onyx).

The fireplaces mantlings being gold plated. The gas fixtures are gilt and bronze and have a correspondingly rich character, gold plated with ornaments of Onyx stone. This whole room is finished in white with the rich deep Peacock blue portieres, elegant carpets, shades and draperies, giving the richness and artistic effect of vertu render this a most harmonious and elegant room.

The music room connecting the parlor by sliding doors is finished in Sycamore wood. The mantel and fire-place, the principal features, as in the library and parlor, were specially designed and are particularly appropriate and classic, consisting of carved fluted columns and panel and mantel combination, the panels and fascia bearing carved representations of music, bevel plate mirrors, &c. The hearth and facing are of tile, and the fire-place mountings are of brass with antique finish.

An artistic effect is given to the stained glass, emblematic of music occupies a position high above the grand piano. The bends to the three large sliding door openings connecting this room with the parlor, hall and dining room, are surmounted with exquisite panels, consisting of musical instruments in a setting of floral designs, the panels are mounted in Carton Pierre. The gas fixtures and fittings and furniture are of a character suitable for their use, and at the same time harmonious with those in the parlor adjoining.

The dining room is fitted up in ash with a high panel wainscot. The bay window is separated from the room by a handsome carved arch piece resting on fluted columns with moulded bases and carved caps, all of ash. The mantel and side-board are designed in connection with the other woodwork and are built into their places. Thus the side-board becomes a feature of great beauty, the shelves which form the mantel which is at the rear end of the room, is a door, one leading to a large china pantry and these doors have large upper panels glazed with handsome stained glass panel which bears the artist's work.

The main stair-case leading from the first to the third story is of cherry, balustered to correspond, and has a bold rich skeg finish, above the newels and terminals being profusely carved. A pleasing effect is obtained by means of a mirror placed on the side wall just back of the first intermediate landing and which is in the range of vision as one enters the house by the main entrance door. At the head of the stairs in second story is a clever arrangement of screen, work consisting of a combination of the wainscoting, together with pilasters, stained glass panels, transoms, sidelights glazed with stained glass, and with an entablature extending to the ceiling, the room finish formed in the tower is intended as a sewing room and is provided with a large mirror extending to the floor, and closet with drawers below. The large sashes to this screen are hinged and when thrown open converts this sewing room into a very convenient gallery in connection with the stair-case and serves as an exceedingly appropriate place for an orchestra in case of an entertainment, as mentioned elsewhere on occasion of the reception elsewhere referred to.

The second story rooms, five in number, are all large and arranged in connection with the other, and are provided with all the modern conveniences, including bath-room.

In general the back-stairs extend from the first to the third story. The third story is arranged with large bed-rooms, tower room, bath room, trunk room, storage closets, etc.

The kitchen is large and conveniently arranged and connected with closets, pantries, the cooks' pantry, butler's pantry, etc.

The laundry is in the basement. The plumbing and sanitary appointments are of the most approved character, extra care and attention which has been given this branch of work.

Electric call bells, burglar alarms, electric lighting of gas, electric alarm clock and wiring for house-telephone, etc., are also provided.

The general taste has been displayed in the selection of carpets, draperies and furnishing generally. In the reception room the curtains and portierres have been hung in a manner to exhibit to view at all times the ornamental wood work which is a decided relief from the regular method of hanging draperies and renders these rooms quite free from that "stiffness" generally resulting from the ordinary old style, and also gives a lightness to the Potter mansion one of the most complete, substantial and elegant residences in this vicinity. The builders were:

Oscar S. Teale—Architect; Isaac W. Pangborn—Mason; John Handley—Carpenter; Carney Brothers—Plumbers; Woolston & Buckle—Painters; F. R. Kinsman—Electrician.

Against the Granting of Licenses.

The following petition which explains itself is being circulated for signature among the temperance people of the city:

To the Honorable, the Common Council of Plainfield, N. J.:

We, the undersigned residents of this city, do most respectfully petition your Honorable Body to refuse all applications for the issuance of licenses to sell alcoholic or malt liquors, and we present, among other reasons, the following:

1—That the free use ardent spirits and malt liquors causes disturbance, disorder and crime in our midst, as the records of our city courts clearly prove.

2—It brings misery, want and sorrow into many families, robbing the worker of his wages, and depriving the wife and children of the very necessity of life.

3—Licensing sanctions a great wrong, and it is never right to license a wrong. Since it cannot be asserted that the money raised by granting licenses is necessary to carry on the city government, or that liquor-selling enhances the value of property, or that it adds to the fair revenue of our city in any beneficial city, or that it in any way benefits the individual or the community—but on the contrary does great harm—we most earnestly request that your Honorable Body will refuse to grant any and all applications to sell strong liquors that have been or may be presented to your Honorable Body, and thus remove temptation from the lamdreds who are nobly struggling to keep their pledge and restore their manhood. And we shall ever pray, etc.:

To the petition are the following signatures among others, as recorded:

A. V. V. Raymond, D. J. Yerkes, A. H. Lewis, K. P. Ketchum, Erskine M. Rodman, C. L. Goodrich, W. J. Richards, A. Hartbut, T. H. Tomlinson, E. W. South, Jno. F. Griffen, H. H. Lowrie, Chas. H. Penfield, R. Titsworth.

To-Night's W. C. T. U. Concert.

Of Miss Carrie Hua King, the soprano this evening in the grand concert at Reform Hall, The New York Herald says: "Madame Carrie Hua King was the star of the honors of the evening. She is young and pretty, and revealed a voice at once pure and strong." The New York World says: "Miss Carrie Hua King has a remarkably sweet voice, and in her solos rendered by her, she gave a rich treat to listen to such a fine artist." Of Miss Ollie Torbett, the violinist, The Boston Journal says: "Miss Torbett proved to be a violinist of ability. Her playing displayed much intelligence, a good technique and excellent taste." The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Miss Ollie Forbett's violin solos were decidedly the favorites of the entertainment. Her encore number given with a perfection of beauty that astonished, while it captivated the audience." Of Dr. Martin, Iowa, the New York Tribune says: "Dr. Martin sang admirably Beethoven's 'In Questa Tombe' and Handal's 'Why do the Nations Rage.' His noble voice and very chaste manner appear to supreme advantage in this piece." The other performers have also received much praise, and music lovers have a right to expect a delightful time tonight. Tickets are selling rapidly, but good seats may still be obtained at Reynolds'.

—The February term of the New Jersey State Court of Chancery will open at Trenton to-morrow, and there are thirty-two cases on the calendar.

—Benjamin Magnley will assume the character of "The Village Preacher" in the comedy drama, "May Blossom," at Music Hall, on Monday evening next.

The Strike Continues.

The strike which for the past two weeks has been confined to the coal handlers along the New Jersey coast from Hoboken to the Amboys is now extended to Jersey City and to many towns in the interior of the State are suffering greatly. The latest phase of the strike is the demand made by the freight handlers on all the railroad piers in New York and Jersey City for more money. This demand was formally made yesterday, as noted in another column, and the result is that no freight has been shipped from New York over the Central railroad to-day. A small portion of the freight which was loaded on the cars before the men went out on strike yesterday, Station Agent Haynes informs us, was received here this morning, but the remainder of the freight belonging to the merchants in this city and along the line remains on the piers in New York. Orders were issued this morning to freight agents all along the Central Division and its branches to receive no freight for New York. Freight is being received, however, for other points. But little coal is being carried over the road, and the total suspension of the coal traffic will probably be ordered to-day by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, it is said, is very anxious to settle the strike as far as it affects that company. The receivers say they are willing to meet the demands of the men it they will return to work at once, as the company is losing heavily on freight as well as on the coal carrying business.

Convocation of New Brunswick

The Convocation of New Brunswick will meet in St. Paul's church at Rahway, on Tuesday, Feb. 8th. Order of services: Morning prayer at nine o'clock; Holy Communion and sermon, by Rev. Mr. Crozier, at 10.30 a. m.; Missionary service at 7.30 p. m. All are cordially invited to these services, as also to the business meeting of the convocation following the latter. Bishop Scarborough of Camden and Dean Rodman of Plainfield will be present, and some forty delegates from the different parishes of the clergy and laity.

PERSONAL.

After an absence of several weeks, from the city, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Acton of West Fourth street returned home yesterday.

The following named from New York city were guests at the Park House, during Saturday and Sunday: Peter Milliken, formerly of 140 Central avenue, this city Ward McLean, E. M. VanBuren, L. G. Tinison and H. M. Gilligan, formerly of the Park House.

George White of North Plainfield is having constructed by Messrs. Pearson & Gayle carpenters and builders, a two frame dwellings located side by side on Manning avenue, near Warren street, which are counterparts of each other and are to be completed by March 15, each building containing seven rooms and to cost about $1,500.

Henry Vail, an uncle of Dr. Wagoner fell on the ice and injured himself quite severely yesterday morning. Dr. Wagoner and wife were telegraphed for and went to his home in Plainfield in the afternoon.—Somerset Messenger. Mr. Vail is a resident of East Second street, and has for many years been a resident here. His injuries, although not serious, will confine him to the house for several days to come.

Latest Dispatches

Oscar Baldwin Pardoned.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—Oscar L. Baldwin the late cashier of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, who was convicted of embezzlement in the State Prison for misappropriating two and one-half millions of dollars belonging to the bank, was pardoned to-day. He had served about four years of his sentence.

Organized at Last—Senator Fish Elected President.

TRENTON, N. J. Feb. 1.—The Senate met to-day and organized. Senator McBride was chosen chairman pro tem., and the Senators elect were sworn. Senator Fish of Essex was elected president by a strict party vote. His opponent was Senator Moon of Warren, who was nominated by Senator Livingston of Union.

The President-elect Fish was escorted to the chair by Senators Griggs and Moon. He addressed the Senators thanking them for the honor, and assuring them of his appreciation that the Legislature meet every two years instead of yearly.

The Republican caucus nominees were elected and sworn in.

At a joint meeting to-day the vote for United States Senator resulted in thirty-one votes for ex-Gov. Abbett and one for ex-Gov. Bedle, the latter vote being by Throckmorton. The Republicans abstained from voting.

WESTFIELD.

Electricity will be used for lighting the Presbyterian church as soon as the chandeliers can be placed in position.

William Briggs of Rockwood, Ill., is on a visit to his old father and is surprised at the many changes since his departure, eight years ago.

A number of young men received copies of a matrimonial paper last week, and are puzzled to find out how the publishers knew they were each looking for a wife.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

The farmers residing along the road, which has caused so much expense to ascertain whether encroachments did exist upon said road are very busily engaged in the matter and are talking of opposing them, but it is not probable they will be able to succeed in their efforts to change the decision of the board.

There have been rumors for the past fifteen years that a railroad would pass through Scotch Plains, but I do doubtful if the rumors are ever fulfilled. The old western line, the N. and Y., and the Raleigh Valley road have all apparently given up the idea of building a road through the "Plains," and the growing village will have to remain as it is awhile longer.

—Chief Dodd last evening formally notified the hotel and saloon keepers to close their bars at midnight, when all the license applications expired, and to that end ordered until otherwise ordered by the Council, under penalty of a fine and imprisonment. To-day some of the saloons have the word "closed" tacked on the front door, and the bartenders are enjoying a holiday. On the door of one of the saloons was the word "closed" and displayed some evil minded person has added the words "on account of death in the family."

EDSALL'S
Great Annual Special Sale
OF
WHITE GOODS

WILL COMMENCE ON

Wednesday, February 2d, 1887.

and continue the balance of the week.

Over 100 Extra SPECIAL Bargains

will be offered each day.

There will be BARGAINS in bleached and unbleached muslins, Barnsley's Linen Table Damask bleached and unbleached, Linen Towels and Napkins in great variety of styles and prices Lonsdale and Queen Anne Cambrics; Plaid and Checked Nainsooks; Embroideries; Edgings and Insertings; Real Torshon Laces; Cotton Trimmings, Lace Scrims, Cottage Draperies, Crochet and Marseilles Bed Spreads.

The Plainfield Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Muslin Underwear ever offered this side of New York, and at lower prices.

Our sale last year created such a stir, because of the extraordinary low prices at which we sold genuine good goods, that those who attended it have not forgotten it to this day, and the many inquiries as to when we would institute another of the same order, has encouraged us to put forth a greater efforts than ever; not only to make this GREAT SPECIAL SALE to come up to our previous ones, but even surpass them.

You can get a list of the bargains on application at the store. It is also printed in the Continuation Sale of last week.

We think we can say without exaggeration that never before have we offered such a line of new, fresh seasonable goods as will be offered at this sale.

We have shown them to a number of our lady patrons who are excellent judges of New York prices, and they say that they have seen nothing like them, and in some cases surpass.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

EDSALL'S GREAT SALE

Commencing Wednesday, Feb. 2, and continuing the balance of the week.

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for, as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the busy merchant, the active mechanic, such a be a clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a physician, a book keeper, a dry goods clerk—and by a fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, or be struck by stepping from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and an amount of solid comfort afforded to the possessors of such a policy of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men in sedentary occupations, who have no time to provide for. To a man whose situation may be suspended, whose salary ceases the day he may be disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that a thousand dollars from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to carry such an accident policy. The positive necessity; not as a luxury, and when he can afford to pay a family provision, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $15 a year (annual cost of the price of one cigar a day)—no man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without such a policy for a single hour.

Accident insurance is so easily understood as the insurance of property from fire by the law of averages. Many a man will say that a weekly fifty dollars or fifteen will not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. But it is quite comforting to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident prove fatal, the ready cash one leaves behind will be a great help to the family circle and real care for their welfare.

These are constantly moments of danger when the services of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Jos. T. Hall, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 20 North avenue. 13-3t

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. D. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FRESH COW with calf (new sale); high grade Jerseys. Address D. Box 1402, Plainfield. 27-6

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-21-2t

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for a chain bracelet, lost on Front street, Monday, at Reform Hall. Apply to this office.

PIANO FOR SALE cheap. Address "Piano," care of EVENING NEWS. 27-6

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentle men only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. 27 tf

TO LET—Brick house corner East Fifth street and Franklin avenue, all improvements. Enquire, J. MacDonald, 44 East Front street. 27 tf

WILL EXCHANGE stock in Manufacturing Co. for a good farm near Plainfield. This company did a good paying business last year and has assurance of double the business this year. This stock sold last year for $100 per share, but can now be had for spot cash and will sell at par this year. Gilt Edge, care of Evening News. 1-3

WANTED—The girl who called at No. 10 Third Place please call again after five o'clock to-night or before ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

WANTED—At once, a tenement of four or five rooms for family of three, starting price. P. O. Box 1529. 1-3

WANTED—A respectable honest colored girl. Apply at 10 Third Place after 5 p. m.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Small family. Good wages to right person. Mrs. F. W. Jones, Tenth street. 27-3t

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale and To Let.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Bargains in

BUILDING LOTS

FIRE INSURANCE.

Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia; Phœnix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.

Edward C. Mulford,

Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 North avenue, opposite R. R. Station, Plainfield.

Telephone No. 20.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
FEB. 1st and 2d,
under the management of
W. W. WOOD and W. E. SCHERMERHORN
of Philadelphia, Pa.
for the benefit of
Howell Div. S. of T.
NO. 97
Will be presented the great and popular Temperance Drama by T. S. Arthur, entitled,
"THREE YEARS"
in a
MAN TRAP."
Tickets at usual places and the popular prices will be procured of any member of the Division.

W. C. T. U. COURSE.

Grand Concert
OF
Classical Music
at
REFORM HALL
Tuesday, Feb. 1st.
ADMISSION 35 CENTS.

Course tickets for this and remaining entertainments, including readings by Gen. Lew Wallace, at Music Hall, St. Louis selected at Reynolds' Drug Store.

MUSIC HALL,
Monday, Feb. 7th,
the favorite comedian,
Benjamin MaGinley,
in his great creation of
UNCLE BARTLETT,
in David Belasco's Charming Comedy Drama
"May Blossom"
THE FISHERMAN'S BRIDE.

Supported by a carefully selected company with entirely new scenery and novel Mechanical effects. Direct from a successful season at Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.

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4 Park avenue. C. M. GODDARD, Manager.

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T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.
Office No. 7 Somerset Street.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1887.

A PROBABLE CRISIS.

New Jersey's Capital Expecting a Shaking Up To-Day.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—It is stated that at the Republican caucus last night it was decided on a vote of 7 to 5, to organize the senate today at 12 o'clock. It is also given out officially that Sewell is the choice for United States senator of the Republicans, and will be the regular nominee at the caucus to be held two weeks hence. The caucus will then act at this time in compliance with the law that provides for the United States senator's election on the second Tuesday after the organization of the legislature. Now a new complication appears. The Democrats are talking about voting for Lellan's resolution and not allow the senate to organize. The resolution is to adjourn the house sine die, which the members can not be done the house meets at 12, and it is proposed to organize the senate at 12. There is also the further possibility of the Republicans, strengthened by Speaker Baird and Throckmorton, opposing its motion to adjourn the house in time to allow a joint assembly meeting for the usual vote for Colonel Abbett. This meeting can be held at 12 o'clock, and if Baird and Throckmorton vote with the Republicans agai st adjournment before that hour, it will leave the Democrats at sea in regard to the organization. They meet each day and vote for United States senator. The organization of the senate at 12 will also tend to prevent the Longshoremen's National caucus in the Academy of Music—as they are publicly stated—are an injury to public morals, a disgrace to our community and an outrage to Christian sentiment. Second, that we protest most earnestly against them, and express it as our decided conviction that simple justice demands that they be suppressed as promptly as the prize fights which brought less fashionable pieces of entertainment and vice.

Yacht Gossip.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—H. R. Bush, the owner of the schooner yacht Coronet, whose challenge to sail a race across the Atlantic for $10,000 was accepted by the owner of the Dauntless, wishes it known that his challenge was not made for the purpose of winning money. He is willing to fix the stake at any figure agreeable to Mr. Colt, the owner of the Dauntless, in order to secure a fair number of starters, and the more greater interest in the race. He says he will not enter his yacht in the Queen's Jubilee race around the British Isles, as he does not consider expends entirely upon the skill of the pilot and is no fair test of vessels. If the English club will sloops the Azores or the Bermuda course, he will readily enter the Coronet.

Coal Blockade at Port Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—There are about 100,000 tons of coal now accumulated at Port Richmond. The Reading company's own vessels are the only ones that can be utilized for shipping coal, and they have only 15,000 tons of that kind of coal. The company's officials say that the Cacoura, which lately applied at Port Richmond for a cargo, will not be loaded.

Lorillard's Strike Ended.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The strike at Lorillard's tobacco factory in Jersey City is ended, the employes having granted unconditionally, upon the promise that their grievances will be carefully considered and satisfied if possible. The new employes will not be discharged, but about some of the old hands have lost their places.

A New Catholic Bishop.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1.—Vicar General Mc Cabe, of Woonsocket, has received a cablegram from Rome announcing the appointment of Rev. Matthew Harkins, pastor of St. James' church, as bishop, as the new Catholic bishop of Providence.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, northerly, shifting to westerly winds, fair weather and cooler.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Money closed at 4 per cent. The lowest rate was 3½ and the highest 4 per cent. Exchange closed steady: actual rates, 4 85½@4 86; actual rates, 4 84½@4 85 for sixty days and 4 87½@4 88 for demand. Government closed firm; coupons 6s, 126 bid; 4s, coup., 126½ bid; 4½s, coup., 109¾ bid.

STOCKS—Were unsettled dull and weak throughout the day. Late in the day there was quite a pressure to sell on the report that the Longshoremen's strike was not settled, and a dispatch from Washington to the effect that the president had decided to sign the interstate commerce bill. Sugar trust certificates, the closing prices were generally the lowest of the day, and the decline ranged from ¼ to 3¼ per cent.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—FLOUR—Closed weak and in some instances 10c lower. Sales of 29,000 barrels; superfine, $2.10@2.40; extra, $2.15@2.35; city mill extra, $4.60@4.70; Ohio extra, $3.15@3.35; Minnesota do., $3.10@3.60; Southern flour closed dull and barely steady; common to choice, $2.50@3.45.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active, but irregular; closing weak and ¼@½c lower. Spot bids closed nominally in the buyer's favor. Sales of No. 1 red state at 86½@87c; No. 2 do. at 85@c; No. 2 red winter at 84½c; No. 3 do. at 81½c; and ungraded red at 80@84½c. No. 2 red winter, Feb., 84½@85c; do. March, 85@c; do April, 86@86½c.

CORN—Options were steady, but dull, closing steady and unchanged. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 48c; and No. 2 do. at 50c. No. 2 mixed, Feb., 47½c; do. March, 48¾c; do. May, 50@50½c.

OATS—Options were moderately active and steady at unchanged prices. Spot lots closed weak and slightly lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 34c; and No. 2 do. at 33c; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 32½c; do. March, 33c.

RYE—Dull, but firm; western, 53@57c; state, 58@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; mess, $10.25@10.75.

LARD—Closed dull and steady; $4.77½ cash; $4.75@4.80, Feb.; $4.81@4.85, March.

THE STRIKE SPREADS.

STILL OTHER BRANCHES OF LABORERS CALLED OUT.

Brakemen and Railroad Workers Generally Becoming Involved in the Great Coal and Freight Handlers' Strike. Business Generally Paralyzed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The latest news from the committees who are guiding the great coal handlers' and 'longshoremen's strike is of a startling nature. A man in authority in the Knights of Labor in this city made the following statement late last night:

"We have good authority for saying that the Pennsylvania railroad and the New Jersey Central railroad will be struck Tuesday morning. All the employes on several important divisions of both roads have decided to strike. I do not include the engineers, conductors or clerks."

What branches will the strike include?" asked the reporter.

"It will include the firemen, brakemen, yardmen, switchmen, bridge and tunnelmen, oilers, coal passers, mechanics and laborers—all skilled and unskilled employes, except engineers and conductors, about 10,000 in all."

"Will it affect the whole Pennsylvania?"

"No, but several important divisions. Should that fail to bring the companies to terms the strike will be extended."

"What is the purpose of this strike if it takes place?"

"The purpose is to bring matters to a crisis in the coal handlers' and 'longshoremen's strikes and to help the freight handlers also."

A reporter visited the Pennsylvania railroad depot, at Jersey City, and was told by a special that excepting the freight handlers, who would probably strike at noon, not a man in the company's employ would strike to-day or "any other day."

There is a possibility that between 5,000 and 10,000 freight handlers may go on strike. The Pennsylvania Railroad company occupies piers Nos. 8, 8, 17 and 39, North river. Yesterday afternoon one of the freight handlers visited the superintendent of pier No. 8, and stated that they had decided to request an advance from seventeen cents an hour to twenty for day work and twenty-five cents for night work.

They also stated that they would expect an answer by noon to-day. Committees took similar action on the other piers. They were told that their demands would be submitted to the board of directors. They were told that the board would meet in the evening in Philadelphia. Answer to-day was "No." The company employs about 2,000 freight handlers in this city and Jersey, and all of them are union men.

The representatives of 200 freight handlers employed by the New Jersey Central road on Pier 14, North river, made similar demands, and when told that it would be some time before they could get an answer the men struck in the middle of their work. One man, it is said, left a box suspended in the air.

The freight handlers employed by other companies, except Starin's line, made the same demand.

General Manager Pugh, of the Pennsylvania railroad, held a conference with his directors last night. Senator Sewell and the directors of the New Jersey Central railroad also held a conference. The request of the freight handlers to increase the rate of pay was read and considered. It was decided not to grant the increase asked.

The freight handlers of this city and Jersey City held meetings and decided to go out in a body at noon to-day if their request was not granted. When the men learn the decision of the companies they will undoubtedly strike, in accordance with their resolutions.

John J. McGrath, one of the committee on arbitration complained of by the Old Dominion Steamship company, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Jeffries yesterday and was bailed before Commissioner Shields.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS PROBABLE.

Industries not connected in any way with the 'longshoremen may become involved, if the declaration of a leading member of District Assembly No. 49 has a foundation. He said:

"As I stated yesterday, organized Labor means to win this strike. It has assumed too gigantic proportions to end in failure. District 49 is not ordering the strikes, the local assemblies themselves are taking that responsibility. Two leading newspapers in this city may be implicated. They are using 'scab' steam."

"Will the Printers' union be willing to order a strike?"

"I cannot say, but if they are willing to go on record as being unwilling to help the struggling 'longshoremen that is their business."

A member of Typographical Union No. 6 said last night that a strike of newspaper printers was not even a remote possibility.

TIE-UP BROACHED.

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The Morgan line and the Old Dominion line each had about 100 Italians at work. There were strikes at Pier 46 and at the Hoboken Land and Improvement company's docks. Several arrests were made. The Italians were secured to fill the places of the strikers. The Wilson line dock was literally jammed with freight. The piers from the Battery up to pier 40 were completely tied up.

The steamers Erin and Helvetia, of the National line, which were announced to sail on Jan. 26, are still lying at their pier. It was thought the Erin would sail on Thursday. It is not known when the Helvetia will sail, as she has not been unloaded yet.

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ON THE EAST RIVER.

By persistent work the strikers along the East river managed to get a large number of the non-union men out. A number of men left the Mallory line dock. The Clyde line had a number of men working, but not quite so many as on Saturday.

A number of Italians were induced to strike at Pier 47. About twenty Italians were at work on the New York City and Northern Railroad pier at the foot of Pike street. The New Haven line received freight yesterday for the first time in several days.

CUSTOM HOUSE LABORERS GO OUT.

The laborers employed in the weigher's department of the custom house and detailed to wharves along the East river and Brooklyn have joined the strikers. They say that they do not get enough pay.

They receive only $2.50 a day, and Surveyor Beattie says there is substantial cause for their grievance, and that he has recommended at Washington that they be paid $3 a day.

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ACTIVITY AT HOBOKEN.

At Hoboken the Hamburg and Bremen wharves were scenes of activity all day, every employe being a non-union man.

The docks of the North German Lloyds or Bremen wharves yesterday were the steamships Saale, from Bremen, also the Donau, with 4,000 tons of freight for this city, which will be handled by non-union men.

A steady stream of water poured upon the ruins of the Cromwell line's pier No. 9, North river yesterday. At one time 50 firemen were still smoking. A careful investigation as to the cause of the fire resulted in settling the fact that the striking 'longshoremen had no hand in it. It is thought that the match from a cigar or pipe set fire to some loose cotton.

The loss will not be as heavy as was at first supposed. Many bales of cotton were taken out almost unharmed. Many barrels of freight also were removed unharmed by the gang of men at work there yesterday.

PLENTY OF SERVICE HERE.

"We have been manufacturing deputy sheriffs by the wholesale," said the superintendent of the Berwind-White Mining company, at South Amboy, to a reporter yesterday.

The statement was not exaggerated, for over 600 specials with badges and formidable clubs were found scattered over the five piers of the company. A big squad of police was deemed necessary, as the piers and trestlework are each over one mile in length.

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Revolt of Jersey Convicts.

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Unable to Pay a Dividend.

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TORN BY DYNAMITE.

A DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO SINK AN OLD DOMINION STEAMER.

Dynamite Left in a Satchel in the Vessel Before Leaving for Norfolk Creates a Sensation After the Ship Is Under Way.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Just after sundown last night as the Old Dominion Line steamer Guyandotte was passing Long Branch on her way south at full speed a terrific explosion occurred on board in the saloon. It destroyed nearly the entire after part of the steamer, ripping off her decks and sending boats, deckhouse and furniture sky high.

That dynamite was the agent employed in attempting to wreck the steamer there is no doubt. It was placed in a closet on the starboard quarter of the saloon just before the vessel left the dock by a man who jumped ashore just as the gangplank was pulled in.

There was just daylight enough left for those on shore to see the accident. The greatest excitement prevailed on board immediately after the explosion. Everyone expected to see the steamer sink at once. But after some time the officers saw her head turn to the northward and she began to come slowly back towards Sandy Hook.

The crews of the life saving stations were about to launch their boats and go to the assistance of the crew and passengers, but the steamer set no signal of distress, and a telegram soon after told her in tow and safely her to her pier in this city.

Capt. Kelly and his crew had a thrilling story to tell when they landed late last night.

The steamer left her pier, 39 North river, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She steamed down the bay, past Quarantine and through the Narrows to the Lower bay, and the pilot had left the city twenty minutes when the explosion occurred.

"It was a fearful sensation," said the captain. "I stunned every one on board and I thought for a moment the ship would sink under us."

All hands rushed to the after part of the ship as soon as the explosion was over and the steam stopped to learn the extent of the damage. Lying on the cabin floor D. A. Kelly, a passenger, and Augustus Jones, a colored waiter, were found severely hurt.

Robert Sinclair, a mere boy, stated to the captain that before the steamer left her pier he saw a suspicious looking man hanging around the saloon with a bag in his hand. He described him as being about five feet nine inches in height, with light whiskers and complexion, and having a brown overcoat and black cap. He ran from the direction of the closet as the steamer was leaving her pier and was the last man to jump ashore.

At the steamer's pier last night when she arrived there was the greatest excitement. The news had come by telegraph from Long Branch, and scores of people had come to see what the damage was. An immense hole fifteen feet square was broken through the handsome roof of the saloon, while a hole five feet square was blown in the deck. The machinery was intact, but beside a few vestiges of the joiner work in the saloon was uninjured.

The Guyandotte left several days late without a complete cargo, owing to the strike and boycott against the Old Dominion line by the 'longshoremen. Since the 'longshoremen employed by that company struck against a reduction of wages on June 4 several attempts have been made to settle the difficulty without avail. A boycott was placed upon the company by the 'longshoremen's union about two weeks ago and it has not yet been lifted. The arrest of James E. Quinn and four other members of District Assembly No. 49 at the instigation of President McGrealy, of the company, has embittered the Knights of Labor. A meeting of the order said last night that the leaders of No. 49 would be furiously indignant when the report of the explosion reached them. He said a reward would probably be offered by the Knights for the apprehension and conviction of the man who committed the dastardly act.

"The enemies of Labor," he said, "will be too ready to believe that this cowardly attempt to destroy life and property was instigated by the strikers. But all fair minded people will see in it rather the work of some crank who took advantage of this condition to commit an insane act."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Three Trains Run in Dangerous Proximity.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A railroad accident which imperiled many lives and was destructive of considerable property occurred on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, near Naperville, thirty miles from Chicago, yesterday. The through Omaha train, with two Pullman sleepers, well filled, passed Aurora at 4 o'clock and near Naperville the engineer saw the danger signal displayed by a freight train which had been stalled by a snowstorm. Coming to a halt, one of the brakemen of the Omaha train started back to signal a local train, which left Aurora six minutes after the express train, and was coming at a high rate of speed, but the local train was gone too far for him to overtake in time. Before it had come to a halt the locomotive swept down and smashed into the rear end of the sleeping car, which was thrown violently forward into another sleeper, staving in the rear end. The passengers in the two sleepers were not injured, although the cars were badly smashed up. Trains were delayed three hours. The loss by the collision is estimated at $10,000.

Minister Pendleton at Home.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Minister Pendleton who has just arrived from Berlin, said the political situation when he left Germany was very much strained. The general feeling was one of apprehension, and immense military works and armaments were proceeding on every side. Mr. Pendleton thought that the emperor and Bismarck, and the mass of the German people, wished to avoid a war. The people, however, count for nothing. War or peace will be decided by Bismarck, von Moltke, Boulanger and one or two other directors of affairs. Mr. Pendleton did not care to prophesy what the decision would be.

Perils of the Sea.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 1.—The ship Eurydice, from Liverpool, reached this port at midnight after a voyage lasting seventy-six days. For weeks there have been grave fears as to her safety. One of the crew says their hardships began on leaving Liverpool. They encountered head winds until the middle of December and were several times blown out of their course. The ship's sails were blown away, the vessel began to leak, and under the strain fifteen of the knees gave way. It was fortunate that a tug had gone into the bay and met them, as they needed assistance.

A Mistake Somewhere.

NEWARK, Feb. 1.—The story of the arrest at Winnipeg of James W. Kobee for swindling the Newark Shoe and Leather bank is untrue. There never was such a bank here, and the only James W. Kobee residing here is a lawyer of good reputation, who is now at his home.

REFERRED TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations Observe Precedent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The action taken by Messrs. Belmont, Clements and Rice, the sub-committee of the foreign affairs committee on the fishery question, is understood to be as follows: A majority of the sub-committee that will meet to-day will be taken by the house should be had, in view of the gravity of the interests involved, not only with the knowledge but the full assent and active co-operation of the administration. They, therefore, determined to forward copies of the Edmunds joint resolution as passed by the senate, the German retaliation bill, the interview between the senate and the Belmont retaliatory bill as reported by the foreign affairs committee to both Secretary Bayard and Secretary Manning. That the secretary is asked for an explanation of views and preference on the bills submitted, as bearing upon the interests committed by law to his supervision, and that the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of state are asked to suggest any modifications which may seem to them desirable in either of the measures. The sub-committee will report to-day.

There is an unauthorized whisper that one inspiration of this course has been the fact that the recent action of the senate on certain bills originating in the house, backed by the administration as having been taken in violation of long established usage as to consultation with the state department, and the temporary withholding of Signal Officer Greely's report on the record in this regard.

Italians Declare War on Canada.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—It is reported that there are a number of Italians of this city eagerly watching the chances of a war with Canada, and are ready to lead into the Dominion, if occasion demands, to show their loyalty for the United States. Mr. A. J. Oisbe, a well known Italian of Buffalo, says he has just discovered a very pronounced war element among the Italians. "I went into a saloon," he said, "and found it full of Italians. As soon as they saw me they began to shout and gather around me. 'Here is the man who can lead us into Canada,' they said. 'He knows us and can speak our language,' and they picked me up and carried me about in their enthusiasm. The men were hats and canes, and looked to me as their leader." Mr. Oisbe stated further that he had heard little or nothing of the movement, if it can be called such, until within a day or two, but he is convinced from what he hears that the men are in earnest. They are loyal and they want to show their loyalty. They claim that they can raise 3,000 men in Buffalo alone and 5,000 or 6,000 in the state.

Will Probably Pay Damages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Star says although Secretary Bayard has not yet announced that the British schooners seized in Alaskan waters for illegal fishing were unlawfully seized and held by the government, that this will be the outcome of the whole matter, and proper damages will be paid by this government for loss and damages. It is understood that the decision in this is in accordance with an opinion of the attorney general. It has been shown that the vessels were cruising well outside the three mile limits, and were also well within their rights, according to the construction this government has always insisted upon.

United Labor Party.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—Chairman Heath, of the national committee of the United Labor party, has written to the committee of arrangements here to secure hotel accommodation for 1,000 delegates to the Labor convention, Feb. 22, and a hall that will seat at least 1,500 persons. Mr. Heath, Secretary Henry George and General Master Workman Powderly will be present. Music hall will be secured for the convention.

Want Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—There have been ninety-five applications received at the post-office department from free delivery towns throughout the country, asking for the extension of the free delivery service under the recent act of congress, which extends the service in the discretion of the postmaster general to towns having specified qualifications. The number of towns having the requisite population or revenue is 180.

An Advance in Coke.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the coke syndicate the selling price was advanced from $1.70 to $2 per ton. The advance rate went into effect to-day. The employes of the coke producers throughout the Connellsville region claim that by the advance in selling rates that they are entitled to an advance in wages, and will request a conference with the operators in regard to the matter in the near future.

Caught on the Ice.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1.—A telegram announces that the gloucester schooners Edward E. Webster, 93.86 tons, and Warren G. Crosby, 107.90 tons, with coal from Philadelphia, are stranded in the ice on Reedy Island, in the Delaware river, and are in a dangerous condition. Both are owned by Capt. Solomon Jacobs. The Crosby is insured for $7,100 and the Webster for $5,382.

Crushed Under an Engine.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 1.—Aaron Eaton, father of Conductor W. H. Eaton, of the eastern division of the New York Central, was found on a West Shore track in this city with his right arm severed and his right thigh horribly mangled. The accident occurred as he was walking to his work on the track. Engineer T. J. Wheaton, ran over him. He died on the way to the hospital.

Alarmist Utterances.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The committee of the National Liberal party has issued a manifesto setting forth the present political circumstances, says: "Never since the Franco-German war has the danger of a great conflict been so near as now. The peace of Europe depends upon our strength and readiness for action!"

Short Lived Sympathy.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 1.—Everyone of the stevedores of the New Haven Steamboat company, who struck on Friday last in sympathy with Dock Master Hotchkiss, have applied for reinstatement. The company as yet has taken no steps in the matter. The new gang of men will be kept at work for the present at least.

A Disastrous Collision.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Dispatches from Rio Janiero states that the Italian Adc Mediterranean steamship Kapunda Sunday, and that she was the vessel that came into collision with the steamship Kapunda Sunday, and that she as well as the Kapunda sank within a few minutes of the two vessels coming together. The dispatches also state that 300 persons were drowned.

Sir Roger Convicted.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 1.—Charles Ogden Purris, who claims to be Sir Roger Tichborne, was convicted yesterday of defrauding the Brooklyn Life Insurance company of $2,000 on the wounds which it was proved were never inflicted during the war. Sentence was deferred.

WESTERN WINTER.

TRAINS BLOCKADED AND EVERYBODY SNOWED IN.

The Most Severe Cold for Many Years Swoops Down Upon the Northwest. Railroading Under Difficulties—A Stage Coach Lost.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Dispatches from the northwest say that the blizzard was unusually severe. Mrs. Edward Walker, living near Devil's Lake, D. T., was frozen to death while trying to get to a neighbor's house. Her body was found half buried in the snow. The Northern Pacific trains are several hours behind time, though each has three locomotives and a snow plow. It is estimated that the company has paid out since Jan. 1 last $400,000 to keep its road open. A Sioux Falls, D. T., dispatch says that the worst of the winter is over and spring is being experienced. Snow on the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern has caused an almost complete blockade. Trains on the Omaha road have been stalled in the snow since Saturday night.

At St. Paul for two days the mercury has ranged between 20 and 25 degs below zero. Trains on all the roads are delayed, the engineers not daring to run fast for fear of broken rails. Signal Officer Lyons, at St. Paul, reports that the average temperature Sunday was 29 degs. below zero, being the lowest average of any day for the last fifteen years.

A Fort Shaw, M. T., special says: "A heavy blizzard prevailed at Fort Assiniboin, and north from there to the Canadian line for seventy miles. Sunday from 11 to 20 degs below zero. The snow was piled in drifts by the wind to the height of eight feet in places. Reliable reports say that stockmen have suffered severely. Cattle will have been known for eight or ten years. The storm through this section was very severe, the mercury marking 39 to 35 degs. below zero; 9 to 11 inches of snow fell on a level. The losses are heavy, but not as heavy as they would have been had the cattle not been in good condition before the storm set in. The roads are blockaded. The stage from Chelsea is reported lost. A relief party of four is searching for it.

Congressional Doings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The sub-committee of the house committee on naval affairs, having in charge the various bills providing for new war vessels, met and agreed on an informal agreement upon part of the work. So far it has been agreed that there shall be two 4,000 ton cruisers of the Newark pattern; four gunboats, like gunboat No. 1 now in course of construction, and three torpedo boats. It is believed a bill can be laid before the full committee this week.

The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and was passed with amendments providing for the usual compensation of all persons employed in the seed room, whether dressed in silk or other fabrics, and that the bond of the commissioner of agriculture shall be in the sum of $25,000.

River Miners Idle.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—What promises to be a bitter fight has commenced in the presidents to the strike of the 7,000 coal miners along the Monongahela river. A majority of the miners are already idle, and it is expected that all will be idle and business suspended indefinitely. Prominent coal operators claim that they have not yet been officially notified of the demand for the 3 cent rate, and that in any event they will not grant the request as the market will not justify the granting of the demand.

Charles Francis Adams' Estate.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The inventory of the estate of the late Charles Francis Adams shows total property left by him to the value of $1,025,000. During his life time Mr. Adams made generous provision for his children and if his estate had been allowed to accumulate without distribution, it would have amounted to several millions of dollars.

A Doctor's Sudden Death.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Dr. George A. Thayer, ex-mayor of this city, dropped dead yesterday afternoon. He had been called to attend a man injured by falling through an elevator, and while pulling on the man's broken arm the doctor suddenly fell dead. He was 65 years of age, and noted for his benevolence.

Vessel Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Arrived, Donau, from Bremen; La Bretagne, from Havre; Britannic, from Mediterranean ports.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—Arrived, Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

An Earthquake in Texas.

WELLBORN, Tex., Feb. 1.—There were two slight shocks of earthquake here about 8:15 last evening, causing houses to tremble and windows to rattle. This is the first earthquake tremor ever known here.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The report of the American consul general at Shanghai of contributions by the Chinese of that city for the relief of the earthquake sufferers at Charleston would seem to indicate that the heathen Chinee had set himself to the task of heaping coals of fire upon the head of the enlightened Millican man.

In Maine hotels the bars are kept in the attic, and by the time a stranger lands there, says an authority, he is high and dry.

Coltath Fields, the largest colony in England, having accommodations for 3,000 prisoners and covering an eligible property of nearly nine acres, is for sale.

Those who have an eye to an eye to buy food, as was recently done at Bromley, England, he must be reduced to sore straits.

There is on exhibition in the Royal Danish Museum at Copenhagen, 18 months old, which is nine feet long and when standing erect the tip of his nose is five feet from the

THE INDIANA CONTEST.

A Republican, a Democrat and a Labor Candidate for Senator.

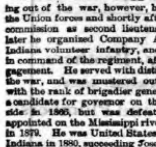
Nominated for senatorial honors has been more hotly contested this year than that in Indiana. Pictures and sketches of three candidates—Senator Harrison (Republican), Judge Turpie (Democrat) and Jason M. Allen (Labor-Greenback)—are here given.

Benjamin Harrison, mentioned by the Republicans for the senate, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1833. He was graduated at the Oxford university and pursued the study of law for two years in Cincinnati. In 1854 he began to practice law in Indianapolis, and has resided in that city ever since, save when his official duties required his presence in Washington. In 1860 he was chosen reporter of the Indiana supreme court.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

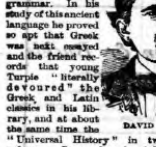
On the breaking out of the war, however, he enlisted in the Union forces and shortly after received a commission as second lieutenant. He little later he organized Company A, Seventieth Indiana volunteer infantry, and was placed in command of the regiment, after a short engagement. He served with distinction during the war, and was mustered out June, 1865, with the rank of brigadier general. He was a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket in 1868, but was defeated. He was appointed on the Mississippi river commission in 1879. He was United States senator from Indiana in 1880, succeeding Joseph B. McDonald. He is a descendant of the Harrisons of revolutionary fame and of President Harrison.

David Turpie, named for senator by the Democrats of Indiana, is of Scotch descent. His early life was passed in Indiana, where, but a lad he taught school to teach him the Latin grammar. In his study of this ancient language he proved so apt that Greek was next essayed and the friend records that young Turpie "literally devoured" the Greek and Latin classics in his library, and at about the same time the "Universal History" in twenty octavo volumes. Soon after he left college Mr. Turpie was elected to the state legislature and has ever since been prominent among the people of his state.



DAVID TURPIE.

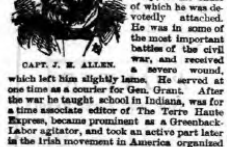
Capt. J. H. Allen, who received the votes of the Labor members of the Indiana legislature for United States senator, and who thus swung the "balance of power" between Harrison and Turpie, the regular nominees, is of Irish extraction, and was born in Mississippi. He was conscripted into the Confederate service, but embraced the first opportunity to leave the south and join the Union army, to the cause of which he was devotedly attached. He was in some of the most important battles of the civil war, and received a severe wound, which left him slightly lame. He served at one time as a courier for Gen. Grant. After the war he taught school in Indiana, was for a time associate editor of The New York Herald Express, became prominent as a Greenback-Labor agitator, and took an active part later in the Irish movement in America organized to co-operate with the Irish Land league. He is now engaged in the drug business in Terre Haute.



CAPT. J. H. ALLEN.

Miss Cleveland's Home.

It is pleasant to know that Miss Cleveland has made enough from her literary work to redit her efforts at Holland Patent throughout. Holland Patent is a village near Utica, N. Y. Her father went there as pastor when Rose Elizabeth was 7 years old. He died in a few weeks, leaving his wife with a great many dependent children. Rose is the youngest of nine. After her father's death some Presbyterian friends presented to the widow a cottage for a home for the bereft family. This is the cottage in which Miss Cleveland now lives, though it has been made over and improved till it hardly knows itself.



HOME AT HOLLAND PATENT.

The village of Holland Patent gets its name from the ancient patent or grant of land made to Lord Holland by the British government. There are no more than 500 people in the town. But it is a pleasant place to live if one is tired of the clash and turmoil of life, and there Miss Cleveland lives, meditates and writes.

Rose Elizabeth has some of the quaint old furniture that belonged to her mother. In the dining room is an old fashioned mahogany sideboard. There are wide, open fireplaces. Across beneath the tall mantelpiece in the library, are inscribed the words, "O, ye fire and heat, bless ye the Lord."

Miss Cleveland is profoundly religious, saying grace before each meal.

Walt Whitman's Pension Claim.

Speaking of his claim for a pension, the good, gray poet recently said:

"I was never enlisted in the army, but I was with the Ninth Army corps at the first battle of Fredericksburg and looked after the wounded until the end of the war, and, in fact, I was at the hospitals at Washington helping for twelve months after the war. It was while assisting at a surgical operation that I became blood poisoned throughout my system, after which I became prostrated by hospital malaria, which finally caused my paralysis."

French Tax on Unmarried Men.

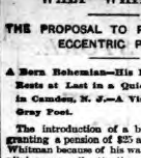
In Paris it is announced that in all probability the much talked of tax on unmarried men will soon become a law. In Paris there are 460,000 unmarried men against 380,000 who have made the perilous venture; and suppose the new tax should effect its purpose, there is likely to be a terrific scramble, as there are only 416,000 spinsters to satisfy the requirements of nearly 800,000 bachelors.

WALT WHITMAN.

THE PROPOSAL TO PENSION THE ECCENTRIC POET.

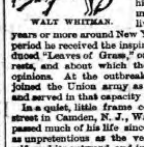
A Born Bohemian—His Restless Nature Roots at Last in a Quiet Little House in Camden, N. J.—A Visit to the Good, Gray Poet.

The introduction of a bill into congress granting a pension of $25 a month to Walt Whitman because of his war services as hospital nurse, calls attention once more to the good, gray poet. Walt Whitman is now in his 68th year. He was born on Long Island in 1819. On reaching manhood he was alternately printer, school teacher, reporter, magazine writer, and finally editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper. His restless nature led him to a free Bohemian life, which he lived for a dozen years or more around New York. During this period he received the inspiration which produced "Leaves of Grass," on which his fame rests, and about which there are so many opinions. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Union army as a hospital nurse, and served in that capacity three years.



WALT WHITMAN.

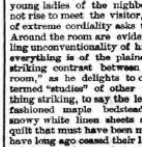
In a quiet, little frame cottage on Mickle street in Camden, N. J., Walt Whitman has passed much of his life since the war. It is as unpretentious as the venerable poet himself, and its outward and inward appearance have much of the quaintness of character that clings about the life and works of the man. A long, dark and cool hallway leads to the stairs, which one must mount to find the poet, for he seldom comes down to receive visitors. On reaching the landing, the matronly housekeeper who attends to his cosy home and who has kindly ushered the visitor upstairs, points to the small door of his room, which is standing slightly ajar. A rap on the snow white panels is answered by a cheerful "Come in."



WALT WHITMAN AT HOME.

The poet is seated in a large armchair of the pattern long since unfashionable, and over the back of which is tossed an enormous "comfortable," presented to the poet by the young ladies of the nighborhood. He does not rise to meet the visitor, but with an air of extreme cordiality asks that he be seated. Around the room are evidences of the startling unconventionality of his mode of living; everything is of the plainest sort, and the striking contrast between this little "work room," as he delights to call it, and the so termed "studies" of other writers, is something striking, to say the least. A plain old-fashioned maple bedstead is covered by snowy white linen sheets and a patchwork quilt that must have been made by hands that have long ago ceased their labor of love. An old time wood stove that stood in the center of the room brought to the writer's mind recollections of childhood's home and the stove in the "best room" that has been forgotten many years before. Piles of wood that lined the wall beneath the mantel showed good provision for the long winter. An old table and its equally rustic and antique patterned furniture completed the picture that seemed to be a part of the poet. He has been reading from a small book at the time the visit here described, and the first impression received was one of surprise; for, despite his great age and white locks, he used no glasses and readily and well ran through the small print. His hair, long and white, hung gracefully down over his shoulders, and the long white beard that covered the greater part of his face but added to the appearance of one far past his number of years.

An open front shirt, with a great broad collar, which he never ceases to keep open in summer or winter, and a suit of soft gray color, was the simple costume in which he was found. In conversation he was a fluent talker, has a good strong musical voice, and likes nothing better than to have some one sit awhile and tell him of the doings of the great busy world without. It has been his habit for years to cross and recross the ferry between Philadelphia and Camden, and nothing but the bowling "nor'easter" could induce him to stay at home and miss his favorite study of character on the big boats that ply the Delaware river. His greatest desire is to write poems upon nature in her different moods, and to accomplish this he incessantly tramped about in the woods and fields and along the water's edge, but his face has been sadly missed by those who were wont to meet him upon the highways or the boats, and catch his sunny smile and cheerful "Howdy, sir."



WALT WHITMAN'S HOME.

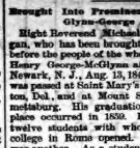
He has written all his lifetime, and yet is without a publisher for his works. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the publishers who attempted to issue his "Leaves of Grass," on account of certain lines in the book which were objected to by many critics. His method of writing is peculiar and distinctive, and has drawn much attention. Though he has not been successful in making any money.

It is a beautiful sight to see this noble old man upon the main street of his town, surrounded by a swarm of bright and pretty little school children.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN

Brought Into Prominence by the McGlynn-George Affair.

Right Reverend Michael Augustine Corrigan, who has been brought into prominence before the people of the whole country by the Henry George-McGlynn affair, was born in Newark, N. J., Aug. 13, 1840. His school life was passed at Saint Mary's college, Wilmington, Del., and at Mount Saint Mary's, Emmettsburg. His graduation from the latter place occurred in 1858. He was one of twelve students with whom the American college in Rome opened. Father McGlynn was another. As a student, young Corrigan evinced great ability, and won a number of medals in competition with students of the Propaganda, the English and other colleges. His ordination as priest took place in the Lateran Basilica, Sept. 19, 1863—a year before the completion of his course in theology. He received the degree of doctor of divinity in 1864. That same year he returned to America, and was made



ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

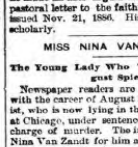
professor of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture and director of the ecclesiastical seminary of Seton Hall college. Besides this he undertook missionary work in South Orange, N. J. He was made president of the college in 1868. In 1873 he was made bishop of Newark, where he founded a reformatory for boys and women and an asylum for the orphan boys of his diocese, dedicated forty-two new churches and founded several religious communities. He was appointed coadjutor-archbishop to Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey in 1880, and upon the latter's death was appointed to his present high office.

Archbishop Corrigan is popular alike with Protestants and Catholics. He is young in years for one so exalted in the church, and his appearance is even more youthful. He has been one of the strongest opponents in New York of Henry George's theories, and he made an able argument against them in a pastoral letter to the faithful of his church, issued Nov. 21, 1886. His attainments are scholarly.

MISS NINA VAN ZANDT.

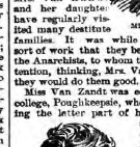
The Young Lady Who Would Wed August Spies.

Newspaper readers are already familiar with the career of August Spies, the Anarchist, who is now lying in the Cook county jail at Chicago, under sentence of death on the charge of murder. The infatuation of Miss Nina Van Zandt for him and her determination to marry him have again brought him into prominence. Ever since his arrest and trial Spies has been spoken of as the handsomest of all the accused Anarchists, and, as will be seen by the picture of Miss Van Zandt given below, she is not at all uncomely in appearance. Before her parents came to live in Chicago they lived in Philadelphia. Since their removal to the western city they have given a great deal of time and attention to the poorer classes, and Mrs. Van Zandt and her daughter have regularly visited many destitute families. It was while carrying on this sort of work that they became interested in the Anarchists, to whom they paid much attention, thinking, Mrs. Van Zandt says, that they would do them good.



MISS VAN ZANDT.

Miss Van Zandt was educated at Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, where, especially during the latter part of her course, she studied very hard and developed many eccentricities of character. It is recorded, however, that her conduct there partook of nothing more than the extraordinary; but, it is stated that every one at Vassar will remember when her course of study was finished. She is now 30 years of age. The notoriety which her infatuation has brought upon the family is much deprecated by her father and mother. The sheriff of Cook county has received many congratulatory letters and other messages from people who believe his course in forbidding the marriage to have been a right one.



AUGUST SPIES.

Gen. Logan and the Boxer.

One day Professor Collins, "The Cast Iron Man," appeared at the house where the Logan family boarded. He wanted to see Gen. Logan. This was not thought strange, for many people whom Gen. Logan had never met frequently called upon him to pay their respects, and he had met the boxer somewhere before that. Mrs. Logan was very much surprised when Professor Collins walked in with two pairs of gloves under his arm.

"Why, here's Professor Collins, and he has his boxing gloves with him!" she exclaimed.

It is needless to say that Mrs. Logan knew the professor was coming. She had heard of the interest aroused among those who took up boxing for exercise, and she hoped such a diversion would be just such as the general needed. Gen. Logan never saw through the trick! He looked up from his work and said "Good morning" to the visitor, and ere long the whole gathering was talking about the value of boxing as a means of exercise. The general took one of the gloves the professor held out, tried it on; then took the other, put it on, and began looking first at one hand, then at the other. The professor volunteered to show him some of the rudiments of the art, just to while away a few minutes, and the offer was accepted.

Few men ever held a better opinion of their own strength and powers of endurance than did Gen. Logan. When, after he had become a little too venturesome in his tactics, the athletic pugilist by a body blow sent him sprawling, his pride was somewhat disturbed. He vowed to learn something of the science possessed by his antagonist, and then with his own great strength as an auxiliary he conceived he would be a match for most any amateur. The ruse was successful. Mrs. Logan was relieved of her boxer husband week after week receive visits from the professor, who in due time made an accomplished boxer of him, and, when an opportunity offered ever after, he sought to gratify his desire for the pleasant and invigorating exercise.—Washington Cor. Cleveland Leader.

An Old School.

The Latin school of Boston is an ancient school foundation, and is the oldest institution of the kind in America. It originated in 1634. Among its pupils, in the past, have assisted to situations. The illustrated catechism and College Journal, issued to any address

H. COLEMAN, Pitts-

Too Credulous.

"What kind of a man is Mr. Brown?" inquired a K street girl of an Ebbitt house belle.

"Oh," was the indifferent reply, "he'll do; but he has such queer notions of right and wrong."

"In what way?" I always though he was a man of excellent ideas in that regard. Please explain, won't you?"

"Why, he wanted to kiss me the other evening, and I told him it was wrong for him to do so."

"Well?" said the other, inquiringly.

"Well, he believed me."—Washington Critic.

Innocence Abroad.

"When I am traveling in foreign parts," said a Texas man, enthusiastically, "I am proud to say that I am from the Lone Star state. When I register at a hotel, I pick out a pen with a broad point and I write after my name in big letters: 'From Texas.'"

"Yes," whispered a gentleman who happened to be present, "and when the hotel clerk looks at the book he puts down Africa, and puts the Texan up in the sixth story."—Texas Siftings.

More Chicago Confidence.

Returned Tourist—You wouldn't believe half the wonderful things I could tell you about India. Why, in some of the temples of the Brahmins they have fires that have been burning for 2,000 years.

Chicago Man—Great scott! they ought to have our fire department down there for a day or two.—Rambler.

One Thousand pairs of PANTALOONS the latest styles. Prices From 50c to $6 JUST RECEIVED AT Schwed Brothers, EAST FRONT STREET.

THE Toboggan Slide is NOW OPEN AFTERNOONS 2.30 to 6. EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30 The date of the Bicycle benefit will be announced later PRICES FOR SLIDE PRIVILEGES. Admission 10 cents. 6 Slides for 25 cents. 12 slides for 50 cents. 40 slides for $1. Including use of Toboggan. Children under years half price in afternoon, full price evening. Season tickets $5, covering admission, use slide and of Toboggan.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES at Hanchett & Sparks, GROCERS, CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS. We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by. Our usually large stock of canned goods has been recently replenished, and new varieties added until we consider this line complete. Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting will prevent. We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Fine Art" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees ground and we believe it is unexcelled. Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that our fine and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all. Good bread is in demand in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Hecker's Superlative Flour. We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. King's delicious New Process Cocoa. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value. Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetables from day to day. We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now. Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

M'DONOUGH & MARTIN, Horseshoers, 214 & 216 West Front Street.

Solesgrass or the Sheppard Horse Expander, which cures the most obstinate cases of contraction, and relieves sore and lame feet. A month's trial, No charge, if the set expander don't do all we claim for it. $5 per pair.

COLEMAN Business COLLEGE, 328 to 338 BROAD ST. Newark, N. J., trains Young Men, Boys, Middle-aged Men and Young Ladies for a successful start in Business Life. The Largest, the most popular and the best. Catalogue free. Course of study combines Theory with Practice, by a system of business transactions, based on real business. Penmanship taught by a specialist assisted to situations. The illustrated catalogue and College Journal, issued to any address

H. COLEMAN, Pitts-

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE Just Received from the Mills AN INVOICE of the FAMOUS WARREN MILLS CHEVIOTS and during the dull season we offer them To Order at $16. These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and will be value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed. N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER. Boston Clothing House 29 Park avenue. R. J. PERKINS.

BEFORE REMOVING to a larger store, NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET, opposite the present store. There will be at WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE From and after December 29, 1886, until further notice, 25 PER CENT REDUCTION allowed on OVERCOATS to close out our stock for this season. We have already won a reputation, because of the fine quality, choice styles and low prices of our overcoats. Keep that in mind.

RANDOLPH'S SHOE STORE for Boots, Shoes, Slippers etc., also agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE Agents for Life and Fire Insurance 12 WEST FRONT STREET.

FOR SALE, REAL ESTATE 52 ACRES IN Lots or Parcels To Suit Purchasers, in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Brookview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. A fine barn in connection with spacious grounds. Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect. 12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

FURNITURE. FAIRCHILD'S Furniture Warerooms 2 EAST FRONT STREET Parlor and Chamber FURNITURE. LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

A WORK OF VALUE. McCLELLAN'S OWN STORY in one volume illustrated by engravings from drawings and sketches DRAWN ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE. During his life, McClellan abstained from making any public reply to the various criticisms of which he was the subject, but after his death lift the veil which concealed the true history of the last war. The work is sold by subscription. The prices are as follows: Cloth binding $2.75; Sheep Binding, $3.75; Half Calf, $5; Full Morocco, $6. Full Turkey Morocco, $8. Mrs John Mackey, agent for the city of Plainfield, Cranford, Westfield and Bound Brook. Orders may be left at Estill's book store, Park avenue or at residence, 38 Somerset street.

OPPOSITION. JONES & CO. Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults and cellars. Also for removing night soil. Leave orders with D. W. Lovell, C. Sutphen, Jr., and Cor. Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, and Cor. Fifth and Washington streets, Dunellen. Office and Factory, 1 and 3 Van Buren street, Plainfield. Telephone No. 6 H 38.

MME. QUICK'S SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR TREATMENT East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace streets. Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases, especially the circulation, cleansing and purifying the blood, such as Scrofula, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Lung diseases, Eczema and Skin diseases, Female Weakness, Fits and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases. Also the abominable cause of febrile and fever and all malarial diseases. Hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Closed for business on Saturdays.

S. J. NEAL, the CARPET WEAVER, 38 W. Front Street, in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk portieres and etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress maker, which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw, Real Estate and Insurance. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Dunellen street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs, Grapevines, Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindsay. Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard, 16 North avenue, Shaving and Hair Cutting. Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier, (From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of fine perfumeries, tonics and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 16 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, Dealer in all kinds of Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, At wholesale and New York prices. All orders promptly attended to. Telephone No. 11.

Alfred I. Smalley, North avenue, Meat Market, Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's Meat Market, Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work once more. All work guaranteed. Fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 6 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E Front.

T. E. Morgans, Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street, near Front. Boarding, Permanent or Transient, Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bilman, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street, Grocer and Seedsman, Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour, Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Pine Butter Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. Wilte Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

BUY Drugs, Medicines ETC., AT Miller's Pharmacy, All Goods at REASONABLE Prices PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Miller's Cough Candy, 30c a pound.

FOTOGRAFS. Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best. Great Success with Children's Portraits. THORN'S, Opp. Post Office.

Ranges & Stoves with all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of House Furnishing Articles Which will be sold at the very lowest prices on the most favorable terms. Repairing of all kinds done on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. R. ANDERSON. 4-1

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY. Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in effect, Sept. 19, 1886.

Plainfield and New York. Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.38, 6.32, 7.08, 7.30, 7.59, 8.03, 8.33, 8.40, 9.32, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.02, 1.30, 2.32, 3.07, 3.37, 4.30, 5.30, 6.36, 6.58, 7.55, 9.25, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.37, 5.37, 10.35, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 4.30, 5.30, 6.36, 7.55, 9.25, 11.16 p. m. Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 9.00, 9.45, 10.00 a. m.; 12.00 p. m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark. Leave Plainfield at 5.38, 6.32, 7.08, 7.30, 7.59, 8.03, 8.40, 9.32, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.02, 1.30, 2.32, 3.07, 3.37, 4.30, 5.30, 6.36, 6.58, 7.55, 9.25, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 8.37, 10.35, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 4.30, 7.55, 9.25 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 10.25, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.40, 5.40, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 8.05, 8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 10.05, 11.30 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville. Leave Plainfield at 8.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.05, 11.30, 11.54 a. m.; 2.16, 3.30, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.55, 9.05, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 8.37, 10.35, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 4.30, 7.55, 9.25 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 8.55, 10.25, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.40, 5.40, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 8.05, 8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 10.05, 11.30 p. m. Passengers for Somerville change cars at Bonnelle.

Plainfield and Easton. Leave Plainfield at 8.10, 7.56, 9.35 a. m. 3.02, 5.16, 6.50, 7.55, 9.05, 11.16 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m. Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.57 a. m.; 12.40, 4.30, 6.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections. 5.10 a. m.—For Allentown, Allentown, Bound Brook and Mauch Chunk. 7.56 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Delhi, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc. 9.35 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Easton, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, etc. 3.02 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc. 4.54 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Delhi, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc. 6.50 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Easton, Hopedell Long, Easton, etc. 6.50 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc. Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc. Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 8.33, 11.08 a. M 1.51, 6.06 p. m. Sunday leaves Ocean Grove 8.57 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook. Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Bound Brook at 5.38, 8.33, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 4.16, 5.02,* 6.06,* 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.28, 8.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets at 8.50,* 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 1.45, 3.40, 7.00,* 12.00, a. m. Sunday at 9.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.50,* 8.30,* 9.05, 10.50 a. m.; 1.05, 4.30, 5.15, 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Twenty-fourth and Market and Tucker Streets, at 7.25, 7.00,* 9.00,* 10.10, 11.35 a. m.; 1.36, 4.02, 6.34, 7.40* p. m. Sunday at 8.38, 9.40* a. m. 4.30 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

50 NEW STYLES Cardigan Jackets at Bargain Prices. FUR CAPS $1.25 up SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS at U. B. CRANE'S, THE HATTER 18 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

Charles Bock, 7 and 9 E. SECOND ST. WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Imported and Domestic Champagne, Wines, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER, PORT, STOUTS, SHERRY, CLARETS, WHISKIES, MIAMI EXP 40 Extra Newark. Imported and Domestic Mineral Waters, Vichy, Carbolic Acid Kissingen Waters, Soda, Sarsaparilla, and Ginger Ales. Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine, by bottle by gallon ROSLING (Rhine Wine)..... 25c..... 1.00 BURGANDY (Claret)..... 25c..... 1.00 SWEET CATAWBA..... 25c..... 1.00 MUSCATEL..... 25c..... 1.00

Philadelphia Ales and Porter, own bottling, for pat. stopper bottles. PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne) per gallon..... 50c Domestic Champagne per gallon..... 1.00 Imported Champagne per gallon..... 2.00 Wholesale prices. All orders promptly attended to. Telephone for price list. All orders may be left P.O. Box 97 or at residence 4 East Second street. Delivered free at charge. C. B.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS Life Assurance Society OF NEW YORK New plan of Life Insurance by an old company. Insurance at cost. No assessments. Definite insurance. About $50 per $1,000 at age of 20. " " 25 " " " 30. " " 35 " " " 40. " " 45 " " " 50. Only $2 per $1,000 for each year thereafter. Over $500 of Assets to each $100 of Liabilities. Popular with business men. Address A. S. TITSWORTH, New Market, N. J. Act. for Union County Office with M. M. Perkins.

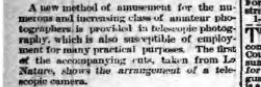
FORD & STILES Funeral Directors and FINANCIAL BROKERS. Office, 10 Broad and 109 Nassau St., N. Y. Telephone Call, 1,000 Plainfield. Office, 107 Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 10.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY IN GEORGIA.

Ingenious Contrivance for Detecting Fire Damp—Telescopic Photography Provides Amusement for Amateurs and a New Method for Practical Purposes.

A new method of amusement for the numerous and increasing class of amateur photographers is provided in telescopic photography, which is also susceptible of employment for many practical purposes. The first of the accompanying cuts, taken from *La Nature*, shows the arrangement of a telescopic camera.



TELESCOPE AND CAMERA.

Though the clearness of the view obtained will be affected by the quality of lenses employed, a common spyglass will answer well. This is adjusted to the proper focus, and attached either with strips of cloth or paper or with a bone screw-joint, to the objective of the camera. By drawing out the camera the photograph is made larger, but the increased size is obtained at a sacrifice of clearness and sharpness of definition. With a very superior instrument the camera lenses may even be dispensed with, and satisfactory results obtained by focusing the view upon the glass with their balloons; in military and naval operations the movements of the enemy can be photographed.

VIEW OF CASTLE TURRETS.

The second illustration given is a copy from a photograph made by a French amateur, of the turrets of an old castle in Savoy, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, with ninety seconds exposure.

Significance of Tattooing.

According to a recent report of the Vienna Anthropological society, Dr. M. Halberlandt does not believe that tattooing was at first intended merely as an ornament. He attributes it to a religious significance, the figures described on the skin having some reference to the totemic or ancestral god of the clan, and serving as a protection to the wearer. In later days, when this meaning had faded, the figure became a mere style of personal decoration. Dr. Halberlandt draws a distinction between tattooing, in which the figures are delineated by inserting a fine pointed instrument repeatedly into the skin, and what he calls, from an Australian word, the tunala, in which process the lines are scratched or cut, and the coloring matter rubbed in. This distinction he maintains as important as an ethnological criterion.

Archæological Discovery.

Mr. J. W. Walker is credited with having discovered, on the south side of Pine mountain, Georgia, nearly 200 feet above the famous Corundum mine, a site where the ancient inhabitants of that region manufactured their talc vessels for cooking. Unlimited evidences appear of the use of stone implements in the work. The vessels were blocked out and hollowed before being broken from the ledge. Many of the remaining fragments are honeycombed by exposure. Similar phenomena are familiar elsewhere to mineralogists, in instance of which may be cited quarries in southern California, also several sites in the District of Columbia.

Detection of Fire Damp in Mines.

Most of the ingenious contrivances that have been introduced from time to time for the prompt detection of fire damp in mines have been of a somewhat complicated nature. The latest device brought to notice, however, is described as so simple in principle and construction as to excite wonder at its not having been thought of before. An India rubber ball, with a hole in it, is squeezed flat in the hand and held in the place suspected of fire damp while released, and allowed to suck in a sample of the air; the ball is then directed toward a safety lamp and again squeezed, when the telltale blue flame shows if it contains any inflammable vapor.

Stopping the Action of the Heart.

Physicians and others interested in such matters, will doubtless remember the case of the late Dr. Green, of Brooklyn, who claimed to have the power of stopping the action of the heart at pleasure. And now Dr. Lyidston, of Chicago, in a note to The American Practitioner and News, asserts that he possesses the same power, and that he has demonstrated it to members of the medical profession.

Gases from Indigested Food.

In a recent number of Science reference was made to a remarkable case in which the breath of an individual, or rather, the ejections from his stomach took fire when brought in contact with a lighted match. This case, which was reported in The Medical Record has called forth communications from physicians that make it appear the phenomenon is not so rare as was at first supposed. In one case of disordered digestion the patient emitted inflammable gas, from the mouth, which, upon analysis, was found to be largely composed of marsh gas. In another case the gas was sulphuretted hydrogen. A case is reported in The British Medical Journal, in which, while blowing out a match, the patient's breath caught fire with a noise like the report of a pistol, which was loud enough to awaken his wife. On evening, while a confirmed dyspeptic was lighting his pipe, an eructation of gas from his stomach occurred, and the ignited gas burned his mustache and lips.

In Ewald's book on indigestion the analysis of the gas in one of these cases was, carbonic acid, 29.52; hydrogen, 20.55; carbureted hydrogen, 10.75; oxygen, 6.75; nitrogen, 41.39; sulphuretted hydrogen, a trace. The origin of these gases is undoubtedly the undigested food, which in these cases undergoes decomposition.

Special Notices.

CARD OF THANKS.
I wish to cordially thank the firemen for their promptness in extinguishing the fire at my dwelling last evening.
MRS. J. G. MUNGAVE.

A HOUSE on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call or at 84 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield.
1-29-2m J. E. HOUSE.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.
The rush at H. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.
Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of art. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of
J. H. FERRITER, Veterinary Surgeon,
72 East Fifth street,
Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC,
Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1279.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.
Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all nervous affections, uterine complaint, skin disease, asthma, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Lady attendant for the ladies. 6 East second street, corner of Washington street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second st.

CHARLES H. SMITH, ARCHITECT.
No. 38, Spaulding Block, Rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh street corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 7.

ARTHUR F. MILLER,
Successor to the late William B. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH
Counsellor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner. Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware store, (formerly at 30 East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. H. THEIRS, DENTIST.
28 West Front street, a new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Good filling a specialty.

J. H. FERSTER,
Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Lainz's old stand, corner of Main street and Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended. Telephone Call No. 18. Consultation on diseases of all domesticated animals. Residence 72 East Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Attorney, 257 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 21 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

WM. K. MCCLURE,
Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

T. E. HAZELL,
Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. HARIGHT,
Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1067.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,
Teacher of Piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1099.

THE PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.
White's Unprecedented Bargain Sale.

J. E. White & Son.

BARGAINS WE ADVERTISE
AND BARGAINS WE GIVE.

At th's time of the year the town is flooded with advertisements of so called Special and Bargain sales, but none quote the prices as low or give such value as White & Son offer for the coming week and you will find we have just what we advertise both in quantity and quality (as we do not believe in advertising an article unless we have up in quantity. There is always a reason for sales. Our goods are all new and seasonable. No old stock carried down and called a bargain to be palmed off on the public, but all new and fresh goods that you need now. Read the list of bargains we offer for each day, commencing Monday, Jan. 31.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2,
we will sell
One lot Hamburg Embroidery at 5c worth 8c
" " " " 7c " 10c
" " " " 10c " 15c
" " " " 12c " 18c
" " " " 15c " 20c
" " " " 20c " 30c
(one Case Checked Nainsook 10c.
Our 75c Black Cashmere at 50c.
Our $1 Black " 69c.
One lot Gents' Linen Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs 12c worth 18c.
One lot Gents' Linen Colored Bordered Handkerchief 15c, worth 20c.
One lot Gents' Linen Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs 18c worth 25c.

PEARSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 1421.
W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.
H. E. Gayle, No. 84 East Second street.
All Work Promptly Attended to.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SHIPMENT OF FRESH
ORANGES,
DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.
Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the
NORTH AVENUE
FRUIT STORE,
KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE.
Andrew R. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

NOTICE.

The Plainfield Electric Light Co.

Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.
Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

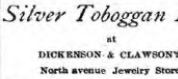
FOR, BARGAINS
in new and second-hand
House Furnishing
GOODS
and for
FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK
and
UPHOLSTERING
call at the store of
J. S. POWLISON,
55 WEST FRONT STREET.

PIANO TUNING.
Our Tuner, Mr. Hamilton, will be in town this week. All wishing his services will please leave their orders as soon as possible.
A. W. RAND,
24 WEST FRONT STREET.

STOP
at the new store of
ALEX THORN,
29 SOMERSET STREET,
for
Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, etc.
CHEAP for Cash.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Billiard Room. Play room for children. Steam heat throughout the house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

TRY
B. T. BARNES'
FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS
Molasses Creams,
Broadway Molasses Candy,
Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds,
OUR OWN MAKE.
OPP. POST OFFICE.

DR. KING'S
SPECTACLES

AND
Silver Toboggan Pins
at
DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,
North avenue Jewelry Store.

WHY
WILL YOU USE
SWILL MILK
when the
Park Ave. Dairy Co.
Will Supply you with
PURE MILK.
BOX 225 PLAINFIELD.

FOR
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
go to
Frank C. Green's
get his prices and
SEE His Display.
HIS STOCK IS
COMPLETE,
His
Prices LOWER
than any house in New York.
DON'T FAIL
to give him a call.

JAMES Q. MILES,
Artist Sign Writer
21 NORTH AVE. P. O. BOX 1172.
Number Your House.
GOLD, SILVER, NICKLE, BRASS, GLASS, PORCELAIN,
JAPANNED TIN and GOLD LEAF,
NUMBERS and LETTERS
in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application on Glass, Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.
Agent for all Character of Patent Letters and House Numbers for application to Glass, Stone Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.

F. E. KINSMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager.
The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883.
A1 Burglar Alarms
AND ELECTRIC BELLS.
Plainfield P. O. Box 1936.
New York office No. 145 Broadway corner Liberty street
Telephone "219 Nassau."
WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

DOOR NUMBERS

AT COLLIER'S, 3 Park Avenue.
Established 18 years.
N. B.—No Botching.

Builders Cards.

Peter G. Kline,
Carpenter and Builder,
Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 29 Chatham street. P. O. Box 306, Plainfield, N. J.

John Emmons,
Mason and Builder,
(Successor to Emmons Brothers.)
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 842.

R. A. Ross,
11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish Mouldings, Sashes, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closet Saturdays.

R. V. Saums,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evons. P. O. Box, 1328. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,
Residence, Evons, P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard
Madison avenue and Third street.
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

WALL PAPERS.
G. F. & C. E. Brown
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES,
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

J. P. LAIRE & Co.
sells
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
STOVES, RANGES,
Imperial Egg Food,
GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc,
AS USUAL CHEAP.
Corner Front street and Park avenue.

NOW
Having my store in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of
FLOUR
I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.
BONNY FLOUR,
PEERLESS,
PILLSBURY,
A specialty of Woodenware.
L. HEYNIGER,
65, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
A Fine Line of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOODENWARE

A LINE OF
SLEDS,
COASTERS,
SKATE STRAPS,
Polo Sticks, Horns and all seasonable goods at
LOW PRICES
at
ALLEN'S
The Stationer, 23 East Front street.

CAREY
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET.

CLOSING OUT
THE BALANCE
of our stock of
NEWMARKETS
and
JACKETS
at greatly
Reduced Prices.
at
POPE BROS.

SERRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles
AND TANDEMS,
English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.
R. POUND, 37 East Third street.
H. SERRELL 20 Plainfield avenue.

HARDWARE.
PLUMBING,
Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
13 EAST FRONT STREET.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM BLOCKS,
Tablets, Writing and Drawing Books,
LANGUAGE LESSONS,
Lead Pencils, etc. At low prices. Also full line of
Pure Confectionery
the largest assortment sold in town.
R. C. FISHER'S
21 West Fourth street, opp. Public School

JUKES
Cozy Restaurant,
25 WEST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J
Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
OYSTERS.
HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.
The Celebrated
Dixon's Ice Cream

VOORHEES'
DRUG STORE.
21 WEST FRONT STREET,
opposite Edsall's.
A fine and well selected stock of
Fancy Toilet Articles
at Popular Prices.
Fine Handkerchief Extract all odors by the ounce or pound at 25c, 35c and 50c per oz.
We are offering for the present and until the lot is disposed of
Tooth Brushes at 10c.
each—(value 25c.)
Special Bargains in Shaving Mugs 35 and 40c worth 65.
A full line of Hair, Cloth, Nail Brushes etc., at low prices. Bottles for covering full assortment.
A desirable present, box of nice cigars, containing 25, at $2.25. A fine article.
A bottle of Fine Imported Bay Rum at 45c.
Do not fail to purchase one of our 25c bottles of Extracts. All odors.

AT
THE BEE HIVE.
CORSETS
The popular Bijou 45c. corset.
Our No. 2 Corset extra long and five hook, made of selected materials $1.
Thompson's "Glove Fitting" 80c.
Children's First Grade, Corset Waist 40c.
KID GLOVES
3-Button Tans, durable 49c.
Foster Hooks, 85c.
Undressed 4-button 58c.
EMBROIDERIES—NEW PATTERNS.
One lot at 3c per yard.
One lot at 5c per yard.
One lot at 5c per yard.
Good assortment of medium and wide Jerseys.
Ladies' all wool Vest Front, Coat Back and Cuffs, black, at Bee Hive $1.
Ladies' all wool, pleated Vest Front, Coat Back and Cuffs, black, at Bee Hive $1.25.
Children's Black and Colored Jerseys 75.
L. CALLMAN,
38 WEST FRONT STREET.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
AT DOANE'S,
Formerly Clare's, No. Park Avenue.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND
DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to Keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the
CORK-SOLED SHOES
which
John J. Kenney's
is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.
SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

A. M. RUNYON & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
58 PARK AVENUE.
Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue, Telephone Call 37. Office at Hillside cemetery.

FOR ARTICLES
in
Royal Worcester,
CARLSBAD,
FRENCH AND JAPANESE
CHINA
ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES, ELEGANT LAMPS, etc.
go to
GAVETT'S,
15 EAST FRONT STREET.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.
A. SWALM,
WALL PAPER,
NORTH AVENUE.

THEODORE GRAY,
Mason and Builder,
JOBBING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P. O. Box 300.
RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

JOHN CHANDLER,
Established 1867
Carpenter & Builder,
36 EAST THIRD STREET.
Specialty—Fine Hard Wood Work.

PLUMBING
Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but
THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years' experience in some of the leading houses in New York. If your furnace does not work satisfactorily give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Have had years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
25 NORTH AVENUE.
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH
CARRIAGE Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES.
CHEAP,
for Prompt Cash.
Repairing in all its Branches at short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

W. N. ROWE,
(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale. None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield, P. O. Box 1289.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET.
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor,
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at E. M. Laing's, Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for making all our own work both from stock and to special order, either hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of repairing shoes without delaying our customers. A pair of ladies' kid boot can be half-soled, without using any nails and made quite as new.
NO. 8 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE
Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of England; Westchester of New York; Manchester, England; Royal of Liverpool; Northern of England; Queen of England; The Merchants of Newark; The Home of New York; Life of New York and other equally good companies and procures lowest rates.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second St.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6. No 26, PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD.

THE QUEEN CITY OF NEW JERSEY

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate. Over 7,000 people live within a circle of about twenty square miles, including the borough, which is about five miles long by four miles wide. It is 25 feet above sea level at its northerly portion, Netherwood Heights, sloping to 'Stony Brook' at its southerly portion, and so on down to the Raritan river. On the Watchung mountains, 500 feet high on its northwesterly boundary, are made the finely macadamized, including a five mile mountain drive, terminating at Watchung Falls, streets beautifully arched or shaded by trees, and lit up by electric lights, and a superior system of sewerage. The road, with four handsome depots conveniently to all parts of the city, and on which connections are made with New York, twenty three miles distant is had by twenty six trains each way daily, occupying from half an hour to an hour for the journey. The communication rates are $5.00 per month by the year and rents of homes range for an entire house from $15 to $100 per month, according to the neighborhood. The locality abounds in beautiful, comfortable homes, and has the most ample and improved educational facilities, the finest churches, schools, hotels, theater, halls, public libraries, art gallery and museum in the State, the largest and grandest driving park association in the world, has the reputation by statistics of being unusually free of healthfulness, and excelled in the average wealth of its inhabitants, only by New York and Brooklyn, the fifth largest city in the United States. Information is given, and the advertising columns of THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the official city, county and State paper, will further show the public spirit and business energy of a people who encourage home and its other ways show that they are fitted to well and well-come all worthy people. Briefly it is a city favored by nature and artificially as well as in every way to make it the most attractive city of homes in the country.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

	1887	1886		
6 a. m.	21	18	Sun rises	7 09
9 a. m.	29	30	Sun sets	5 09
12 m	35	30	Moon rises	9 39
3 p. m.	36	32	Moon sets	1 50

JOTTINGS.

—The Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield will meet in regular session on Friday evening.

—From the present appearances it will be quite a while before a bridge will be constructed over the Staten Island Sound.

—The severe storm this morning did not prevent many of the bargain seekers from attending Edsall's great special sale which he began to-day.

—At R. C. Fisher's 24 West Fourth street, opposite the Plainfield Public School, is a large assortment of valentine's as is elsewhere advertised.

—If you want something fine in spectacles or eye glasses you can secure them at Doane's No. 9 Park avenue. Mr. Doane has secured the agency for the celebrated axis cut pebbles. See adv.

—House hunting has commenced, and will proceed more vigorously as the first day of April approaches. There is every indication that the demand for houses in this city will exceed the supply.

—Rev. Father Bogard, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Somerville, is taking up a collection among his people to pay for the improvements under way on the interior of his church, which were commenced five years ago.

—On Saturday Justice Tunison of Rahway committed Frank Avery of that city to the county jail at Elizabeth on a charge of larceny from the person. Avery's crime was the stealing of $70 from the pockets of a man in whose company he was in Rahway. The next Grand Jury will act in the case and Avery will languish in jail awiting their action.

—Policeman Thomas McCue arrested an old woman named Moran, whom he found lying under the sheds in the rear of the Farmers' Hotel on Somerset street, yesterday morning. The woman had evidently been sleeping there all night. She was locked up, and this morning Lieut Ulrich gave her a severe reprimand and released her. The wo man is about seventy years old and is said to be a charge on the city.

—Patrick Leddy, night train dispatcher for the Central Railroad Company at Elizabethport, was caught between two cars and instantly killed yesterday morning. Owing to the brakemen's strike the company was short-handed and Leddy was called upon to act as brakeman as well as dispatcher. He obeyed reluctantly, and before doing so went and consulted with the strikers as to whether they had any objections, saying he would throw up his position if they found fault with him. He was advised by them to remain at his post.

—Messrs. Suydam and Stillman as counsel for the complainant's in the cases of Patrick Lynch and Thomas Finney prosecutors, vs. the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield which are now pending before the Supreme Court, the writs of certiorari have obtained orders from the court requesting Justice Mattison to make fuller returns of the convictions as recorded by him. Hackman Lynch's arrest and subsequent incarceration last summer resulted in a small riot and caused considerable excitement at time.

—The charming comedy drama of "May Blossom" will be the attraction at Music Hall Monday evening, with Benjamin Maginley, in his new character of the Village Preacher, supported by an excellent company, with special scenery, said to even surpass the original production in regard to scenic effects. Speaking of Mr. Maginley the Brooklyn Daily Standard says: "Mr. Benjamin Maginley has changed his role from Tom Blossom to Uncle Bartlett, the village preacher, and the change adds greatly to the humor and pathos of the character while Tom still retains, in the hands of Mr. Ottis Turner, his natural importance, Uncle Bartlett becomes a leading character, and is invested by Mr. Maginley with such force, kindliness, grace and humor as to endear the old parson to every heart and makes the whole audience wish he were indeed their individual and collective 'Uncle.'"

Orders from the Supreme Court

In the North Plainfield hack cases, Justice Mattison having made an insufficient return to the writs of certiorari, Messrs. Suydam & Stillman the counsel for the prosecutors, yesterday obtained from the Supreme Court at Trenton the following orders for the Justice to amend his return:

New Jersey Supreme Court.

The State, Patrick Lynch, prosecutor,
vs.
The Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield.

On certiorari to William E. Mattison, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and magistrate designated by the Mayor and Council of the borough of North Plainfield to try violations of its ordinances.

On allegation of dimenution in the record and return of said justice it is ordered that he certify forthwith to the court whether it did not appear at the time said prosecutor was convicted as aforesaid that he was a nonresident of said borough living and having his place of business in and duly licensed by the city of Plainfield as a hack driver and livery man, whether he was arrested by an officer who did not see him commit the alleged offence, without a complaint or warrant having been filed and issued, and in such case whether at said time bail was not offered and refused by said justice, and whether said justice did not after his an adjournment on his demand made; whether he did not at first fine said prosecutor fifty dollars and costs and if he did not after his said counsel George F. Suydam had gone home, and about the hour of seven p. m. sent for said borough counsel John H. Jackson, and have a complaint and warrant then drawn up, and then again sentence the said prosecutor to the usual amount of fifty dollars fine and costs and to five days imprisonment in the borough lockup.

On motion of Messrs. Suydam & Stillman counsel with prosecution. Entered Jan. 31, 1887.

a true copy.
BENJ. F. LEE, Clerk.

New Jersey Supreme Court.

The State, Thomas H. Finney, prosecutor,
vs.
The Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield.

On certiorari to William E. Mattison, Esquire, Justice of the Peace and magistrate designated by the Mayor and Council of the borough of North Plainfield to try violations of its ordinances.

On allegation of diminution in the record and return of said justice it is ordered that he certify forthwith to this court whether it was not given in evidence at the hearing of said case before said justice that said prosecutor was a driver for one George Belcher who was a resident of the city of Plainfield, having his place of business in said city and duly licensed by said city, as a hack driver, that the carriage or hack being driven at the time of the arrest, by prosecutor was the property owned by said Belcher; that the passenger, Elizabeth West was also a resident of said city; and had come to said Belcher's place of business in the morning of the day of said arrest and had left an order for said Belcher to take her out for an hour or so of pleasure driving and that while out driving in pursuance of said order and while within the limits of said borough, prosecutor was arrested and subsequently convicted of said offense.

On motion of Suydam and Stillman of counsel with prosecutor. Entered Jan 31, 1887. A true copy.
BENJ. F. LEE, Clerk.

Robbers at New Market.

The store and post office at New Market, of which Charles Ward is Postmaster, was again entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning. The entrance to the place was made through the front door with the aid of false keys, supposed to have been the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at New Market. About one a. m. night Watchman Hooker who was stationed in a house directly opposite the post office building discovered three men approach the place, and after considerable hammering on the lock succeeded in opening the door. Two of them went inside while the third remained on the outside. Soon after the men went into the store, the night-watchman opened fire on the outer guard who was heard to utter groans as he disappeared in the darkness. The shooting brought several neighbors to the scene and the appearance of the men in the store seemed almost assured. The front door was carefully guarded until neighbors arrived when preparations were made to capture the two men, who had, however, quietly made their escape through the rear entrance. The party in charge entered the building, but the "birds had flown." The burglars had just commenced to ransack the place when the report of the pistol frightened them away. A pie which had been taken from the case and partly eaten was found on the counter, and some change was taken from the money drawer.

Night-watchman Hooker describes one of the men as short, thickset and wearing a black mustache. The description tallies with that of a young man who is wanted for participating in a number of robberies in the vicinity within a few weeks past. The robbers are thought to be the same ones who robbed the post office at New Market on the morning of Friday, Jan. 21st.

—A satchel containing the dead body of an infant apparently a week old, was found by some boys washed up on the bank of the Elizabeth River at Elizabeth yesterday afternoon. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition and had been doubled up in order to get it into the bag. There is little doubt that it is a case of infanticide, as the child was evidently alive when thrust into the satchel. County Physician Green was notified, and after viewing the remains ordered their removal to the morgue, pending an investigation.

—The citizens of Rahway are up in arms over the recent action of the Common Council in granting a liquor license to a man named Whalen, who, it is alleged, is the proprietor of a low grop shop. Mayor Daly of Rahway pronounces to the Council a remonstrance against granting the license, but in spite of the Mayor's pleadings the license was granted. A circular has been issued, calling for an indignation meeting at Washington Hall, tomorrow evening, when, it is said, the action of the Council will be severely censured.

—Notice has been served on the New Jersey Central railroad company that unless they pay damages to the widow of Mr. Fisher, who was killed at the Jackson avenue station near Jersey City, a few weeks ago, suit will be brought in behalf of the widow and her children for $5,000.

—"Three years in a Man-Trap," which was given at Music Hall last evening for the benefit of Howell Division, No. 97, S. of T. is to be repeated to-night.

The Legislature.

As noticed in our dispatches from Trenton yesterday the Senate organized with the election of Senator Fish of Essex as president. The next order of business was the election of secretary. Mr. Cranmer nominated D. Reading of Hunterdon, and Mr. Livingston named John H. Laird of Monmouth. The former was elected by a vote of 12 to 7, and the oath of office was administered to him by President Fish. Nominations for other offices were then made as follows, the first named in each case being the Republican, and as such elected by the party vote of twelve to seven: For assistant secretary, J. V. D. Honeyman of Somerset and Charles Brewer of Cumberland; for engrossing clerk, John H. McMahon of Camden; for sergeant-at-arms, Furman L. Richardson of Cape May and John S. Smith of Hudson; Assistant Sergeant, Edward A. Meltor, of Passaic and J. H. Peterson, of Middlesex; Bill Clerk, Frank Hulser, of Essex; and Doorkeepers, C. V. Bitters, of Salem; Louis Well, of Essex; Walter Atkinson, of Mercer, and William Rodger, of Mercer (all Republicans), and Fred. J. Mershelmer, of Hudson (Democrat), who was the only one not re-elected.

Senator Griggs, Livingston and Thompson were appointed as a committee to wait upon the Governor and subsequently reported that the Governor would presently communicate with the Senate.

Mr. Cranmer offered the following resolutions which were adopted: That the Secretary inform the House of Assembly that the Rules of the last Senate govern the present body; that 300 copies of the rules and constitution, together with committees, etc., be printed; that the Secretary have power to appoint a journal and assistant journal clerk and that a page be appointed by the Secretary; that the Sergeant-at-Arms appoint five pages; that a committee consisting of Senators Cranmer, Chattle and Griggs wait on clergymen to open the proceedings daily with prayer; that 300 copies of each bill be printed. President Fish then announced the following as

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Cranmer, Large and Werts.
Revision of the Laws—Large, Gardner and Edwards.
Finance—Rue, Herring and McBride.
Corporations—Large, Hanes and Bogert.
Municipal Corporations—Gardner, Griggs and Edwards.
Railroads and Canals—Cranmer, Rue and Livingston.
Education—Rue, Carter and Chattle.
Militia—Cranmer, Griggs and McBride.
Game and Fisheries—Pancoast, Large and Livingston.
Riparian Rights—Thompson, Gardner and Bogert.
Agriculture — Herring, Miller and McBride.
Miscellaneous Business — Miller, Chattle and Thompson.
Elections—Miller, Cranmer and McBride.
Claims and Pensions—Carter, Cranmer and Chase.
Unfinished Business—Hanes, Pancoast and Moon.
Engrossed Bills—Herring, Pancoast and Baker.
Labor and Industries—Griggs, Hanes and Livingston.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Treasurer's Accounts — Thompson, Cranmer and Bogert.
State Prisons—Carter, Rue and Chase.
Lunatic Asylums—Large, Cranmer and Livingston.
State Library—Miller, Rue and Werts.
Public Grounds and Buildings — Large, Thompson and Moon.
Printing—Thompson, Gardner and Chattle.
Passed Bills—Pancoast, Hanes and McBride.
Commerce and Navigation—Herring, Carter and Chase.
Federal Relations—Large, Griggs and Bogert.
Soldiers' Home at Newark—Griggs, Herring and Chase.
Normal School—Thompson, Rue and Chattle.
Sinking Fund—Gardner, Carter and Bogert.
Industrial School for Girls—Hanes, Miller and Baker.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Cranmer, Carter and Moon.

Deserted After a Mock Marriage.

A story of base deception practiced upon Miss Elizabeth Goltra of Basking Ridge, Somerset county, has just come to light. Miss Goltra is twenty-three years old, has considable property in her own right, and belongs to a well-to-do and prominent family. About eight months ago she became acquainted with a man named Fitzgerald, supposed to be from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at New Market. About one a. m. night Watchman Hooker who was stationed in a house directly opposite the post office building discovered three men approach the place, and after considerable hammering on the lock succeeded in opening the door. Two of them went inside while the third remained on the outside. Soon after the men went into the store, the night-watchman opened fire on the outer guard who was heard to utter groans as he disappeared in the darkness. The shooting brought several neighbors to the scene and the appearance of the men in the store seemed almost assured. The front door was carefully guarded until neighbors arrived when preparations were made to capture the two men, who had, however, quietly made their escape through the rear entrance. The party in charge entered the building, but the "birds had flown." The burglars had just commenced to ransack the place when the report of the pistol frightened them away. A pie which had been taken from the case and partly eaten was found on the counter, and some change was taken from the money drawer.

Night-watchman Hooker describes one of the men as short, thickset and wearing a black mustache. The description tallies with that of a young man who is wanted for participating in a number of robberies in the vicinity within a few weeks past. The robbers are thought to be the same ones who robbed the post office at New Market on the morning of Friday, Jan. 21st.

—A satchel containing the dead body of an infant apparently a week old, was found by some boys washed up on the bank of the Elizabeth River at Elizabeth yesterday afternoon. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition and had been doubled up in order to get it into the bag. There is little doubt that it is a case of infanticide, as the child was evidently alive when thrust into the satchel. County Physician Green was notified, and after viewing the remains ordered their removal to the morgue, pending an investigation.

—The citizens of Rahway are up in arms over the recent action of the Common Council in granting a liquor license to a man named Whalen, who, it is alleged, is the proprietor of a low grog shop. Mayor Daly of Rahway presents to the Council a remonstrance against granting the license, but in spite of the Mayor's pleadings the license was granted. A circular has been issued, calling for an indignation meeting at Washington Hall, tomorrow evening, when, it is said, the action of the Council will be severely censured.

—Notice has been served on the New Jersey Central railroad company that unless they pay damages to the widow of Mr. Fisher, who was killed at the Jackson avenue station near Jersey City, a few weeks ago, suit will be brought in behalf of the widow and her children for $5,000.

—"Three years in a Man-Trap," which was given at Music Hall last evening for the benefit of Howell Division, No. 97, S. of T. is to be repeated to-night.

PERSONAL.

Fire Commissioner McClure left town yesterday for a two weeks' trip to Montreal, Canada.

Mrs. Dingee of East Fifth street gave a reception to her school scholars at her residence on Saturday evening.

A young people's social was given at the residence of Miss Pierson, Clinton avenue, on Friday evening. A pleasant time was experienced by those present.

Harry A. Thorne, jr., who has just recovered from a severe attack of bronchitis, had a relapse yesterday, and is dangerously ill at his home on East Ninth street.

Senator Robert L. Livingston, Democrat, and Assemblyman William H. Corbin, Republican, will be the candidates for State Senator next year from Union.—Jersey City News.

Rev. Michael O'Reilly has been appointed pastor of the Catholic church at Dunellen and Father Lawler, the late pastor, has been transferred to Gloucester to act as assistant to Father McCormick of that place.

Announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Miss Sarah B. Long, daughter of Jacob Long of Craig Place, North Plainfield, and Stephen O. Staats, of West Second street. The event will be solemnized at the residence of the bride on Craig Place, on Tuesday evening next.

The W. C. T. U. Concert at Reform Hall.

The concert at Reform Hall last evening seems to have given universal satisfaction and the only complaint was "I wish we could have more of it." It is quite certain that it is not often that Plainfield is favored with such artists, and the audience realized the fact for they compelled them to give a double program by their repeated encores. Miss Carrie Hun King has a voice of great power and volume and reaches the high notes with perfect ease, while the low ones are rendered with clearness and precision. Her first piece indicated careful training and gave great pleasure to all, and each succeeding piece was more acceptable than its predecessor. Miss Ollie Torbett captured the audience before she drew the bow by her girlish appearance and modest manner, but when she performed with "Andante," by David, there was such profound admiration for her skill that a storm of applause broke forth and nothing would do but the rendering of another piece. The "Concerte" afterward given was a fine performance and was worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it. Mr. Loutrel, the tenor, has a superior voice and gave several solos to the great gratification of his hearers.

Dr. Martin, bass, possesses truly wonderful power and his rendering of "The Grenadiers" was superb, while his "Vittoria" and some others was far above the ordinary. Miss Jennie Hun King, violinist, assisted on the trio by Miss Hun King, and Messrs. Loutrel and Martin. The voices blended so well together that it was the opinion of all that it was impossible not to be filled with delight. It was really a charming thing that Miss Carrie Hun King and Miss Ollie Torbett did. The Ladies of the W. C. T. U. are to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment and the people of Plainfield enjoyed such an enjoyable performance to the Plainfield public. The next in the course is the reading from the "Ben Hur" by Gen. Lew Wallace in Music Hall. All persons holding course tickets will be entitled to the privilege of first choice in selecting seats for Gen. Wallace's entertainment at Reynolds' pharmacy corner Front street and Park avenue, beginning at 7.45 Friday morning. After that time the general public will select their sittings.

We publish herewith last evening's

PROGRAM.

Polonaise in A major.....Chopin
Song—"Tell Her I Love Her So".....DeFaye
Violin—Andante and Scherzo.....David
Aria—O Luce di Quest' Anima.....Donizetti
Miss Carrie Hun-King.
Two Grenadiers.....Schumann
Dr. Carl E. Martin.
Violin—Concerto, (1st movement).....DeBeriot
Miss Ollie Torbett.
Song—"Say Not Love is Dead".....Millard
Worden D. Loutrel.
Pizzicati.....Delibes
Miss Carrie Hun-King.
Vittoria.....Carrisimi
Dr. Carl E. Martin.
Trio—I Naviganti.....Randegger
Mrs. Hun-King, Messrs. Loutrel and Martin.

Bishop Scarborough's Home Robbed.

Rt. Rev. John Scarborough's house at Trenton was robbed on Friday night. The robbery was probably the most daring that has taken place in Trenton for many years. The Bishop and some members of his family were from home at the time, the house was occupied by four persons. The value of the articles stolen will probably amount to several hundred dollars.

The house is a handsome brown stone on the corner of Greenwood avenue and Clinton street. A lamp post is on the opposite corner and it well lights the place. On the north side of the residence is a portico. The burglars climbed up the portico and gained entrance by opening a window leading to the Bishop's room. Here they started their work of plunder and completely ransacked two rooms. The people in the house were Mrs. Trivett, (Mrs. Scarborough's mother) Miss Trivett, and two servants. They were all on the first floor of the house. Two of them are slightly deaf. About nine o'clock Mrs. Trivett had occasion to go on the second floor and discovered the work of the bold intruders. She immediately informed the servants in the house and sent word to the Bishop who was attending a fair held at Chambersburg. The Bishop arrived home with the aid of about ten o'clock when the police were informed of the robbery. The robbers made off with a large quantity of valuable gold lined, belonging to the Diocese, several valuable diamonds, the Bishop's seal ring, which he valued highly, some money and nearly all of the silverware.

Bishop Scarborough is the bishop of the Diocese of Northern New Jersey and is a frequent visitor here, conducting the confirmation services in the Episcopal churches.

Wishes to Thank Them.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Please find space in THE NEWS to thank the W. R. C. No. 10, of this city, for the kind donation of a basket of eatables received in my absence, as this is the only way I can have it reach them, and oblige. A POOR WOMAN.

Middlesex County Valuations.

Middlesex stands fourth in the list of counties as to the value of real estate of railroad and canal companies, the amount being $6,774,613 77. Bergen is first with $44,212,904; Warren Second and Essex third. The following table shows the valuations of railroad and canal property in the several cities and townships of the county:

New Brunswick	$648,131 78
South Brunswick	297,14 87
East Brunswick	7,07 00
North Brunswick	241,197 50
Cranbury	7,14 00
Monroe	276,946 57
Madison	307,699 00
Sayreville	745,389 30
South Amboy	880,985 10
Perth Amboy	1,211,945 86
Woodbridge	476,759 00
Piscataway	231,100 35
Raritan	548,789 65
Total	$6,774,613 77

STATE NOTES.

Hog cholera, which has played such havoc with the stock of Warren county farmers, is known in the West as "kidney worms," and a tablespoonful of copperas given in their feed three times a week, it is said, will be a sure cure. Cholera comes from new land.

The importance of little things is shown in the fact that New Jersey has 100 building and loan associations, one to a membership of 30,000 persons, their combined capital being nearly ten millions of dollars. These corporations are doing more to assist the poor man can get in on the ground floor, so to speak. This vast amount of capital is the savings of the people, paid in each month by an army of shareholders.

South Jersey sportsmen will make a vigorous fight against the renewal of the West Jersey Game Protective Association's charter, for which an appeal will be made during the present session of the Legislature. They claim that the association, although nominally in the interests of New Jersey, is in reality under the control of Philadelphians, and that the practical effect of its existence is to keep privileges which have been fully given to those holding membership in the society.

It Is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for, as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the man whose profession is the "safest"—be a clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a physician, a book-keeper, a dry goods clerk—he may fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries, with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can obtain a full family policy (which is to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $15 per annum—equal to the price of one cigar a day)—no man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.

Accident insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance. Call at rooms through the law of average. Many a man will say that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week is not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident prove fatal, the ready cash one leaves for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.

There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction it will have done. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy to his own personal benefit.

Jos. T. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 36 North avenue. 13-24

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. Jos. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good young horse. Address J. A. Peebles & Co., 40 W. Front street.

FRESH COW with calf for sale; high grade Jerseys. Address D. Box 1422, Plainfield. 27-6

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 3-21-tf

PIANO FOR SALE cheap. Address "Piano," care of EVENING NEWS. 27-6

TO LET—To adults only, three upper rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire street, near 5th. m-w-s

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

TO LET—Brick house corner East Fifth street and Franklin avenue, all improvements. Enquire, J. F. MacDonald, 44 East Front street. 27 tf

WANTED—A neat honest colored girl. Apply at 10 Third Place after 5 p. m.

WILL EXCHANGE stock in Manufacturing Co. for a good farm near Plainfield. This company did a good paying business last year and will more than double the business this year. This stock sold last year for fifty per cent. of its par value for spot cash and will sell at par this year. Gilt Edge, care of EVENING NEWS. 1-3

WANTED—A good reliable Protestant girl (German preferred) for general housework. Must be a good cook and laundress for three adults. City reference. Apply to Mrs. R. MacDonald, Front corner of Peace street.

WANTED—Four rooms all on one floor in a good location. Apply to post-office Box 325. 27 tf

WANTED—At once, a tenement of four or five rooms for family of three, stating price. P. O. Box 1539. 1-3

COMIC, SENTIMENTAL, CHEAP
AND CORRECT
VALENTINES
in great variety at
R. C. FISHER'S
24 West Fourth street, opp. Public School.

The W. C. T. U. have arranged to serve hot Coffee at Ramonetti's during the present week to supply all who may wish to quench their thirst.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
For Sale and To Let.
TO LET FURNISHED,
TO LET UNFURNISHED,
Desirable Bargains in
BUILDING LOTS
FIRE INSURANCE.
Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia Phœnix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.
Edward C. Mulford,
Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 North avenue, opposite E. R. Station, Plainfield.
Telephone No. 49.

EDSALL'S
Great Annual Special Sale
OF
WHITE GOODS

WILL COMMENCE ON

Wednesday, February 2d, 1887.

and continue the balance of the week.

Over 100 Extra SPECIAL Bargains

will be offered each day.

There will be BARGAINS in bleached and unbleached muslins, Barnsley's Linen Table Damask; bleached and unbleached, Linen Towels and Napkins in great variety of styles and prices; Lonsdale and Jones' Fine Cambrics; Plaid and Checked Nainsooks; Fine Hamburg Edgings, and insertings to match; Torchon Laces; Cotton Trimmings, Lace Scrims, Cottage Drapery, Crochet and Marseilles Bed Spreads.

The largest assortment of Ladies' Fine Muslin Underwear ever offered this side of New York, and at lower prices.

Our sale last year created such a stir, because of the extraordinary low prices at which we sold genuine good goods, that those who attended it have not forgotten it to this day, and the many inquiries we have made into the proposed institution another season, is to us but forth greater efforts than ever; not only to make this GREAT SPECIAL SALE to come up to our previous ones, but even surpass them.

You can get a list of the bargains on application at the store. It is also printed in the Constitutionalist of last week.

Every item we can say without exaggeration that never before have we offered such a line of new, fresh seasonable goods as will be offered at this sale.

You will be astonished at the extraordinary fine Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and All-Overs, and we remark that they are the handsomest we have shown.

We have shown them to a number of our lady patrons who are excellent judges of New York prices, and they say they are equal to anything they have seen there, and in some cases surpass. **DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND**

EDSALL'S GREAT SPECIAL SALE

Commencing Wednesday, Feb. 2, and continuing the balance of the week.

Latest Bargains.

One Thousand
pairs of
PANTALOONS
the latest styles. Prices
From 50c to $6
JUST RECEIVED AT
Schwed Brothers,
EAST FRONT STREET.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
FEB. 1st and 2d,
under the management of
W. W. WOOD and W. E. SCHERMERHORN
of Philadelphia, Pa.
for the benefit of
Howell Div. S. of T.
NO. 97
Will be presented the great and popular Temperance Drama by T. S. Arthur, entitled,
"THREE YEARS
in a
MAN TRAP."
Tickets at usual places and the popular prices; or can be procured of any member of the Division.

MUSIC HALL,
Monday, Feb. 7th,
the favorite comedian,
Benjamin MaGinley,
in his great creation of
UNCLE BARTLETT,
in David Belasco's Charming Comedy Drama
"May Blossom"
THE FISHERMAN'S BRIDE.

Supported by a carefully selected company with entire new scenery and grand Mechanical effects. Under the management of
GUSTAVUS FROHMAN,
Six months at the Madison Square Theatre, N. Y., excelling in popularity all the well-known successes. Seats on sale Feb. 3d.

THE
Toboggan Slide
NOW OPEN
AFTERNOONS 2.30 to 6. EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30
The date of the Bicycle benefit will be announced in a few days.
PRICES FOR SLIDE PRIVILEGES.
Admission 10 cents. 6 Slides for 25 cents. 10 slides for 50 cents. 20 slides for $1. Including use of Toboggan. Children under years half price in afternoon. Full price evenings.
Season tickets $5, covering admission, use slide and of Toboggan.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & S. S. CO.
Messenger Service
Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. Money transfered by Telegraph.
Electrical Work of all descriptions put up and repaired. All work guaranteed.
4 Park avenue. C. M. GODDARD, Manager.

THE PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.
White's Unprecedented Bargain Sale.
J. E. White & Son.
BARGAINS WE ADVERTISE
AND BARGAINS WE GIVE.

At this time of the year the town is flooded with advertisements of so called Special and Bargain sales, but none quote the prices as low or give such value as White & Son offer for the coming week and you will find we have just what we advertise both in quantity and quality (as we do not believe in advertising an article unless backed up by quantity. There is always enough to go around.) Our goods are all new and seasonable. Our old stock marked down and called a bargain to palm off on the public and we have no old stock that we need now. Read the list of bargains we offer for each day, commencing Monday, Jan. 31.

THURSDAY, FEB. 3,

we will sell
Ladies' 4-1 Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 10c. worth 15c.
Gents' 4-1 Linen Hemstitched Handchiefs 12 1-2 cents worth 25c.
10 Dozen Gents' 1-2 Hose 20c worth 30c.
100 Dozen all lipen Napkins 98c worth $1.25.
50 " " " 75c. " 1.00
50 " " Towels 12 1-2c " 25c.
Ladies' Waterproof with Hood " 98.
" " Cape " 1.25
Our $1 50 Corset at 75c.
Our $2 Corset at 1.25 worth $3.
Best Dress Gingham 5c. worth 12 1-2c.
" Apron " 10c. " 25c.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES
at
Hanchett & Sparks,
GROCERS,
CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS.

We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.

Our assortment of canned goods has been recently replenished, and new varieties added until we consider it quite complete.

Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting can prevent.

We wish to especially call the attention of the ladies to our "Java and Mocha" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown and we believe it is unexcelled.

Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they will receive the approval of all.

Good bread is in demand in every family and you will save money, if you try our "Pillsbury, Washburn's or Hecker's Superlative Flour."

We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. King's odorless Kerosene. Kerosene is high in price at all and one trial will convince you of its value.

Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetable s from day to day.

We thank our patrons for past favors and hope to serve them as well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us as yet.

Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
THE ONLY DAILY PAPER IN PLAINFIELD
T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.
Office No. 7 Somerset Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The President Replies to an Inquiry For Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In answer to Mr. Wallace's resolution calling for information about the extension of the Hawaiian treaty by the senate the president sent to the house a communication in which he says that no convention or treaty whatever has been ratified and agreed to by the senate and president, as cited in the resolutions. He also transmits the draft of the supplemental treaty which was submitted to the senate providing for the extension of the terms of the Hawaiian treaty for seven years. Accompanying this is a report and secret proceedings of the senate showing the supplemental treaty was adopted by a two-thirds vote with an amendment ceding to the United States Pearl river harbor for a coaling station.

As the senate has agreed to the amendment it now remains for the Hawaiian government to do the same before the treaty can be ratified, which will explain away the apparent contradiction in the statement made by the president and the action of the senate in secret session.

The Wages of Sin.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 2.—In the preliminary examination of Blackstone, the Portland defaulter and forger, Charles Allen, Blackstone's successor in the bank, was examined. He swore to bogus entries in the account of Sir John Macdonald's landwriting, and identified the prisoner's landwriting in a letter which he wrote to President Thomas last December confessing to having stolen $10,000 and asking for lenient treatment. The letter concluded: "They say I stood high in the church. That's a lie. I have not attended church for two years. I have had too great a weight of sin on my conscience. No man can tell what the wages of sin is not death. Instead of being an exile and a fugitive from justice, I might to-day, if I had not done wrong, been a bank cashier." Since incarceration Blackstone has grown pale and haggard. His wife and child have gone to St. Paul. The prisoner is likely to be extradited.

Will Governor Foraker Resign?

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—Governor Foraker publicly announced to-day on account of private and business interests he will not under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election. His declaration causes considerable interest in political circles and an effort will be made to have him reconsider his determination. The most startling rumor is that he may resign to take advantage of the removal of Judge Taft to the U. S. circuit bench at Cincinnati at once. The governor denies the report that he has lost a large sum of money through Tennessee land speculation.

A Long Fight Ended.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The great strike of the Pleasant valley miners, inaugurated last October, which has been attended with numerous riots and bloodshed, has at last terminated in a victory for the miners. This result was brought about by Father Crane, who through his influence acted as peacemaker with good result. The agreement between Father Crane and Superintendent May is to the effect that the 300 strikers return to work at the old rates of wages. There is great rejoicing in that locality.

Carrying Ocean Mails.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The question of carrying the American mails has been settled at last, and contracts have been signed by the terms of which the White Star steamers will take mails on Wednesday and Saturday, and the Cunard line every Saturday, both calling at Queenstown. The contract with the Inman line provides that line shall not carry mails on steamers sailing each Tuesday. There will also be a regular mail service from Southampton every Thursday, if the project is sufficiently indorsed.

The Contest at Honesdale Ends.

HONESDALE, Pa., Feb. 2.—The Harper-McCarty legislative contest ended yesterday by McCarty's refusal to press his side of the case. He said he was unwilling to retain the seat through any technicalities or quibbles or by the disfranchisement of constitutionally qualified citizens in consequence of neglect of assessors and election officers. He asked that the contest be decided on the evidence already given, and the court will award the seat to Harper.

Silk Dyers May Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The expected strike of the 1,700 dyers and helpers in the silk mills here did not occur. Efforts are being made to compromise the differences between the employes and the mill owners, but a strike is still not impossible.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—For New England and middle states, rain or snow, easterly winds, slightly warmer.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Money closed at 3½ per cent. The highest rate was 4½ and the lowest 3 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.86½@4.87; actual rates, 4.86@4.85 for sixty days and 4.88@4.88 for demand. Governments closed firm: currency 6s, 126 bid; 4s, coup., 123½ bid; 4½s, coup., 113½ bid.

After midday there was a better feeling in the stock market. The selling of the morning was followed by an active buying by the bulls and a bull covering by the most prominent of the early sellers. This resulted in strengthening prices and they steadily recovered. The decline by of cause the morning's decline was partly recovered by the close. The closing figures, as compared with those of the preceding evening, were from ¼ to ¼ per cent. lower.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—FLOUR—Closed steady at unchanged prices. Wheat—Spot sales of No. 2 red, 85 1-16@85 7-16; Minnesota extra, $4.15@5.40; city mill extra, $5.00@5.75. Corn—Spot sales, 47 1-16@47 9-16. Southern flour closed steady; common to fair extra, $3.15@3.30.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and feverish on the receipt of war rumors from abroad. Prices, however, closed firm and a shade above the late closing figures and 1½@1½c higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 86½c; No. 2 do. at 86½c, No. 2 red winter at 94c, No. 3 do. at 91½c, and ungraded red at 91@96c. No. 3 red winter, Feb., 91½c bid; do. March, 91 11-16@92c; do. April, 94½c.

CORN—Options were only fairly active, while prices were irregular. The market closed steady and a trifle lower. Spot sales were steady and unchanged, and sales of No. 2 mixed at 49½c, and ungraded at 47@48½c; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 48½c; do. March, 48½c bid; do. May, 49½c bid.

OATS—Options were dull and weak, closing at about yesterday's figures. Spot lots closed steady at unchanged prices. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 33c, and No. 2 do. at 32c; No. 2 mixed, March, 30½c bid; do. May, 30½c.

RYE—Steady; common to fair state, 53@56c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Dull; mess, $12.25@13.

AN ARMY IDLE.

NEARLY SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN INVOLVED IN THE STRIKE

In and Around New York City Alone—A General Movement Along the Atlantic Coast Talked Of—To Refuse to Pay Rent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The army of strikers was increased yesterday by the strike of nearly all the railroad freight handlers in this city, Jersey City and Hoboken. The number was put down at 5,000, but fully as many men were thrown out of work in consequence in this and neighboring cities.

The strike practically placed transportation at a standstill. In the area affected by yesterday's strike about 30,000 men are usually employed, but there does not seem to be 1,000.

Accurate figures as to the number of men out on strike, or who are idle in consequence of the strike, cannot be obtained, but the following table is believed to be correct:

Bayonne and Bergen Point	8,000
Oakship	2,000
Brooklyn, E. D.	3,000
Hoboken	500
Hunter's Point	5,000
Jersey City	4,000
New York	35,000
North Amboy	500
Port Johnson	500
Staten Island	300
South Amboy	300
Weehawken	3,000
Yonkers	300
Estimated total	64,600

In that vast army are "longshoremen, freight handlers, clerks, and coal handlers and trimmers, grain handlers and trimmers, bag sewers, boatmen, engineers, firemen, dock and dock hands, car repairers, and yard employes. It is expected that the employes on the eastern divisions of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads would strike.

They did not strike, however. District Assembly No. 49 did not order them to strike, hence the matter of striking devolved upon themselves. While willing to talk about the general strike they would not be induced to say a word about a strike on their roads. District 49 says they can be depended upon if a crisis should come.

THE STRIKING HANDLERS.

The 200 freight handlers employed on pier No. 14 were on strike when working hours began yesterday. The men employed by the Pennsylvania road are to be worked up to 12 o'clock, when they sent a committee to wait upon Superintendent Bowman.

They had already learned that the company had refused to raise their pay from seventeen cents to twenty cents an hour, but they wanted to know directly from the company. Mr. Bowman announced the company's decision and then the men announced theirs, which was that they would strike.

They all went out except about twenty. Clerks, checkers and other employes went out. Mr. Bowman said he would have no trouble whatever in filling the strikers' places. Several hours after the men struck the Pennsylvania Railroad company notified the shippers that it would be compelled to forward freight consigned to the eastern steamship lines owing to the strike.

Work progressed on the Erie piers until noon. Up to that hour the freight handlers had not received an answer to the demands for twenty cents an hour. Committees called upon the superintendent of the docks and the company could not afford the advance asked, as it would increase the expenses $60,000 a year.

The men marched out. About 150 men had been employed at the foot of Chambers street and only twenty-five remained at work. Superintendent Tilden said the strike seriously interfered with the business, but he thought that he could get men to fill the strikers' places.

THE OLD DOMINION BLOCKADED.

There were about seventy-five men at work at the Old Dominion pier and they had all the work they could do. There were piles of freight in front of the pier entrance. Some of it, particularly a pile of locust wood, has been there a week. The company had a gang transferring the freight from the Guyandotte to the Seneca, which may leave to-day.

Superintendent Brown said the Guyandotte would be ready for sea in ten days. The company has seven boats, the principal ones being the City of Richmond, Old Dominion, Seneca, Seminole and Guyandotte.

The Lehigh Valley railroad men also struck. Agent E. S. Whitman told them they would receive their pay Friday. Then he had the gates closed. The New Jersey Southern road freight handlers on pier No. 8 struck. So it was on other piers and depots, except the Long Dock road and Ferry.

They met last night and decided to ask twenty cents an hour. Should they fail to get a satisfactory answer they will probably join in the strike.

Excepting the French and Cunard lines the ocean steamship companies had a hard time of it in getting their freight on or off the wharves. There is no scarcity of water. The companies get more applications for work than they can readily attend to, but the applicants cannot handle freight or do the longshoremen's work.

AN ATLANTIC COAST STRIKE.

A member of District Assembly 49 said last night:

"Our intention is, if a settlement is not effected, to extend the strike along the whole Atlantic coast. It is very likely that we will follow the policy recently adopted by the National League of Ireland. If the strike is not settled by Saturday thousands of Knights of Labor in this city and New Jersey will refuse to pay rent. Instead of paying landlords they will pay their money into the strike fund. A meeting of retail dealers will be held to-morrow to see if they can not force the strike to a close."

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

A Measure Proposed to Increase the Number.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The report in favor of the bill providing clerks for senators and representatives who do not, a chairman of committees comments on the fact that members are obliged to employ secretaries at their own expense, and says: "Many of the members from the Pacific coast and southern states, are poor men and cannot maintain a family in Washington on a less salary than that allowed by law. It is not to the interest of the public at large that any member of a high order of talent should be driven and kept out of congress because of the meagreness of his salary, and thus the business of legislation be intrusted to millionaires and men of wealth."

Heavy Suit for Infringement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Ezra Miller, owner of the Miller patent railroad car coupling, has commenced suit in the United States circuit court against the Pennsylvania Railroad company for $300,000 for infringement of patent.

Agreed to Load One Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The coal handlers at Port Richmond came to an agreement with the consignees of the British steamer Cheshire and arranged to load her.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

The Italian and Abyssinian Troops Utterly Routed.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Premier Depretis informed the Italian chamber of deputies yesterday that there had recently been severe fighting in that part of the Soudan where occupation was being attempted by Italy in understanding with England. He said this fighting had resulted in almost complete disaster to the Italian forces engaged in conjunction with the Abyssinians through the line of operations to relieve Rassala, which has been besieged by hostile Arabs ever since the beginning of the Soudan war by the late El Mahdi. Going into details the premier said that Rassala, the general commanding the Abyssinian troops, accompanied by a small number of Italian soldiers, attacked Saati on Jan. 23 last. A hotly fought battle ensued. It lasted three hours, and the army of Rasalula was repulsed. The Italian loss was trifling and that of the Abyssinians was unknown. Three days later companies of Italian troops left Monkullo to carry provisions to Saati. The Abyssinians again made an attack, and a desperate battle was fought. The Abyssinians were defeated, and the Italian troops were simply annihilated. Only ninety wounded reached Massowah after the battle. This statement caused a profound sensation in the chamber. Premier Depretis then added that the Italian commander recalled the troops from the advance and concentrated them at Massowah. The Radicals laughed ironically at this. The government now proposed a bill for an appropriation of $1,000,000, with which to send Italian re-enforcements to Massowah. The chamber at once approved the bill by an almost unanimous vote. Some Radicals having cheered sarcastically in allusion to the valor of the Abyssinian troops the whole house rose and cheered the government. The Radicals cried out "We must retire." The majority rejoined with cries of "Never," "Cowards," etc. The city last night was in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy over the news from the Soudan.

CABINET GOSSIP AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Whitney, Minister Pendleton, Congressman Scott and the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Manning is not going to Europe for his health, and while it is not his present intention to go out until after congress adjourns, and the president has not as yet given the subject of his successor very much attention.

There is nothing in the story that Mr. Whitney may be offered this place, although he was the president's original choice for the position. Mr. Whitney is carrying out a certain work in his own department and desires to finish it rather than take up the work of a new department during the last half of the administration.

Minister Pendleton's presence in New York has connected his name with a possible appointment in the cabinet. Those who are close to the president say there is no prospect of Mr. Pendleton's being appointed. It is said by those who should know that the president inclines to promote Mr. Fairchild, the present assistant secretary. Those on the side of his administration circle he would be inclined to appoint Congressman William L. Scott. There is no thought at present upon the part of the president of making any other cabinet changes.

OF INTEREST TO CANADA.

The American Government Experimenting with Dynamite.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A Washington special to The Traveller says: "There has been a series of dynamite experiments at the navy yard here, conducted with the greatest secrecy, for almost three months, which best significance. A prominent scientist came here from the west in November and asked to be permitted to witness certain experiments at the navy yard for the purpose of perfecting a dynamite cartridge which could be used in ordinary ordnance and ship cannon. He was promptly received with open arms and given the entry to the navy yard. Since that time experiments have been progressing very satisfactorily, and it is said the government will be brought to the attention of congress. The cartridges are for use in all kinds of guns, mortars and side arms, besides upon rams. The secretary of the navy has given his approval to the use of the invention for this government."

A New Yorker's Charitable Project.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—Mr. Zabriskie, of New York, has been in communication with the customs department concerning a project for erecting on Frontier island, in Lake Memphremagog, through which runs the international boundary line, an institution where worthy poor boys from crowded cities might have a healthful summer, without cost to them. He has purchased about forty acres of land on the island and is building a fine residence there.

Rather Premature Alarm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Interviews with leading financiers show the fact that Canada now generally require that demand notes be made payable in legal tender other than silver. This is understood to be a precautionary measure, in view of possible disturbance of coin values in event of war.

Want to be Released.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The sureties of Sheriff Rowan, of Philadelphia, have petitioned the legislature to be released from responsibility on their bonds. A committee was appointed to investigate and report. Rowan has been in an insane asylum for some time past.

Tempestuous Sailing.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Incoming vessels report the ocean as unusually very rough in weather. The German ship Fidelia reports losing one of her seamen on Jan. 24, and colliding with an unknown Italian bark on Jan. 26, during a heavy fog, when fifty miles off the Delaware capes.

Strike Without Authority.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—The executive board of the Miners' National assembly has arrived here to investigate the strike of Monongahela river miners at Jones & Laughlin's. A committee of committees comments on the fact that many members are obliged to employ secretaries at their own expense, and says: "Many of the members from the Pacific coast and southern states, are poor men and cannot maintain a family in Washington on a less salary than that allowed by law. It is not to the interest of the public at large that any member of a high order of talent should be driven and kept out of congress because of the meagreness of his salary, and thus the business of legislation be intrusted to millionaires and men of wealth."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

THE SECRETARY URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION BY CONGRESS.

Which He Argues to be Necessary to Prevent a Serious Contraction of the Currency—He Wants to Pay the Greenback Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Manning has sent a communication to Speaker Carlisle in reply to recent resolutions of the house of representatives respecting the reissue of treasury notes and the debt redemption of United States notes, etc. The first of these resolutions inquired whether any money appropriated to the sundry civil bill or any other government money had been expended for the purpose of issuing treasury notes of large denominations in lieu of notes of small denominations canceled or reissued. Secretary Manning, after observing that he finds no authority to reissue treasury bonds, says that if a more patient scrutiny of the statutes at large disclosed such authority he would not, except under the instructions from congress, conceive it a duty to expend money for such a purpose; and then adds that none of the appropriations referred to, nor any other money belonging to the government, has been expended for such purposes. The secretary then goes into a long argument in favor of paying the greenback debt, and a portion of the bonded debt, and the silver purchase law. That another species of our outstanding indebtedness, namely the legal tenders or greenbacks, known in law as United States notes, are equally with what is the bank notes as treasury notes, beyond any need or excuse for reissues, that temporary notes, which are a debt of principal only, like notes which are a debt of principal and interest, should alone be cashed and cancelled from abundant and superfluous coin in hand not now capable of being applied to any other use. This is obvious principle of sound finance, such as a prudent citizen would apply to his private affairs, that any secretary of the treasury would be subject to just reproach for departure therefrom by reissues were it not that the act of May 31, 1878, seems to require of him that fiscal misstep. And I beg leave to submit to the house the question whether, having many other reasons for its repeal, the contraction of the currency sought to be averted by that act can now in any other and better way be prevented than by its repeal. The fact that the $346,681,016 of greenback debt is a greenback currency is so far from being a reason against its payment that it is the reason which makes its payment and destruction necessary—not without a better currency to take its place, but such a currency is at hand. But also a contraction of the currency should be avoided. The substitution of a better currency for the greenbacks runs no hazard of contraction. But the consequences of not using our coin surplus are serious. For in currency of some sort will the year's taxes be paid, and the excess of receipts over the authorized disbursements of the treasury would be the measure of the contraction of the currency. This contraction can be avoided by appropriations for an extraordinary character and expense like that of war. It can also be avoided by the payment of debt. The first remedy need not be discussed; it is of course a remedy the most unworthy of the people's representatives. The second remedy is all that remains.

"What debt then shall we pay?" the secretary asks, and goes on to argue that it would be an inexcusable extravagance to diminish the bonded debt not yet due by anticipating purchase at a high premium when under the operations of the sinking fund law. Every dollar of the national debt, greenbacks and bonds, so purchased or paid by the voluntary payment of funded debt at a high premium, the secretary says, while successfully getting out of the treasury its currency tax surplus and so preventing contraction in that form, is that method nevertheless which would contract the currency in another form by too suddenly diminishing national bank circulation based on the funded debt. It is, therefore, necessary now, not only to reduce taxation in order to prevent accumulation from coming, but during currency contracting again and again, but it is necessary also to employ our present and unavoidable tax surplus in the payment of the funded debt of the refunded debt. Great extravagance of needless expense or serious monetary trouble can both to be avoided. The people's representatives, by action before adjournment, can relieve the secretary of the treasury from the bad choice between those now present alternatives. The surplus coin and bullion which will now remain in the treasury after all the the bonds subject to call have been paid and before the Fiftieth congress will assemble, together with the proceeds of surplus taxation which will flow into the treasury before any possible reduction of taxes by the present congress can take effect, constitute a sum which can be used to get out of the treasury into the hands of the people, where it belongs, by the payment of the greenback debt. Coin certificates are a ready and superior paper money substitute. Therefore, the substitution can be effected as a mere matter of treasury administration whenever two indispensible conditions are first fulfilled by congress. The repeal of the compulsory silver purchases is the first and indispensible condition, and the repeal of the compulsory post redemption reissues of United States notes is the next and only other condition. These two repeals are together necessary, the secretary insists, to prevent on the one hand an extravagant expense, or on the other hand a considerable contraction of the currency.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Feb. 2.—According to the conclusions of the Republican caucus held here yesterday organized Senator Fish was made president and Richard R. Reading secretary. Nothing was done, except to organize and adjourn. The democrats met on the strike and at Elizabethport to-day to investigate the causes and other features of the present coal handlers' strike. From here they will go to Perth Amboy and South Amboy, Bergen Point, Jersey City and Weehawken. Evidence will be taken on both sides, from the employers and employes, in order to find the attitude of each. They will submit a report on Monday night, and probably ask for more power. Mr. McDermott introduced a bill to protect the health of those employed in the manufacturing establishments and workshops of the state. To-day the contested election committee will meet at Trenton to take important testimony in the Walter-Jones case.

Floods in New Hampshire.

CONTOCOOK, N. H., Feb. 2.—The mills here are unable to run, owing to the rise of water by the recent thaw. The ice has partly broken up. At West Hopkinton the road on the river bank is several feet under water. The Contocook paper mills are stopped, the basement being a foot under water.

Declined a Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Henry G. Olmstead, recently nominated by the Democrats for the office of city solicitor, has declined the nomination.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURISTS.

The Annual Meeting Held and Exhibition Provided For.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The annual meeting of the New England Agricultural society was held yesterday. President George B. Loring, in his introductory address, stated that Massachusetts, although a manufacturing state, has nearly 40,000 farms, worth nearly $150,000,000. He announced that the annual exhibition for 1887 of the society be held at Worcester, in connection with the Worcester Agricultural society.

The following were chosen to fill vacancies in the board of trustees: New Hampshire, E. C. Shirley, of Goffstown; Greenleaf Clarke, of Atkinson; Jesse Cash, of Hooksett; C. Hiram Hayes, of Portsmouth, Connecticut, T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall; H. N. Weed, of Stamford; J. A. Kirkham, of Newington; W. R. Hurd, of Bristol. Vermont, F. L. Houghton, of Putney; T. S. Drew, of Burlington; George W. Hooker, of Brattleboro; John B. Meade, of Randolph. Maine, Z. A. Gilbert, of Greene; H. Strickland, of Bangor; J. R. Dodge, of Portland; Elias M. Adams, of Portland. Massachusetts, J. A. Harwood, of Littleton; Hiram Saunders, of Haverhill; George Noyes, of Boston; Francis H. Appleton, of Boston. The Rhode Island members remain unchanged.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House Loses a Senate Bill—Against Mrs. Logan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the senate the subject of the law in the case of the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill came up. A statement of the proceedings of the conference committee up to the disappearance of the bill and its subsequent finding with a copy furnished by the senate conferees was read; also a letter from Mr. Cobb, chairman of the house conferees, stating that he had not seen the bill since he reported it and moved, on the last session. Mr. Dolph, of the senate conferees, stated that as soon as the bill was missed he directed a thorough search to be made, but failed. This is obvious ground for missing bill. He understood that there was no difficulty in substituting a copy at this stage of proceedings and he proposed to take this course.

The house committee on invalid pensions reported adversely the senate bill granting pensions to Mrs. Gen. Logan and Blair.

Cregan Calls it Victory.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Republican county committee met last night and received the report of the subcommittee which has invested the charges that Mike Cregan sold out Allen Thorndike Rice in the Tenth congressional district and secured Gen. Spinola's election. The report found Cregan guilty and recommended his expulsion. The vote on the report was: Yeas, 245; nays, 95; but as 401 votes are necessary for expelling a member the vote has no practical effect. Cregan's friends claim a victory and argue that if it had been thought advisable to expel him a quorum would have attended the meeting.

The Old Colony Harassed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2.—The Old Colony steamer City of Brockton was delayed here nearly twelve hours getting coal. When the steamer arrived from Fall river the regular coal handlers struck for $1 per ton, and a man can make a civil contract by his agent, who is his proxy in the transaction. Just how the courts would decide on such a case, in the work and the refusal of the strikers to the contract attempting to wriggle out of it, I am not prepared to say."

"Why are you so positive in the belief that the marriage by proxy has not taken place?"

"Because," answered Zeisler, his face flushed and angry, "Spies well knows that his attorneys are utterly opposed to this silly marriage idea, and if he has given his consent to any such foolish scheme it has been given at his peril."

Justice Englehart, of Jefferson, said that years ago he had a marriage by proxy, and that the marriage by proxy took place precisely as described above. The justice declares the marriage legal and binding in every way, and that he has since examined the ceremony after carefully ascertaining that the law would uphold such a marriage.

A curious point is raised as to the relation of Spies' sister next to be married by proxy to Miss Van Zandt in case the proxy should be declared void and the courts hold that the man and not the name was married, as has been the case in divorce suits where it is said to deceive women by marrying them under an assumed name and to shirk their responsibilities.

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Governor McGill, of Minnesota, in a speech favoring high license, virtually stated that the legislature of that state had been corruptly influenced by the liquor men. The Republican and Democratic members of the house who favor low license now demand that the governor substantiate his charges, and threats of impeachment have been made against him.

MARRIED BY PROXY.

A QUEER POINT OF LAW RAISED BY AN EXAMPLE.

If Marriage is Simply a Civil Contract Then It May be Conducted by Proxy, so Thinks an Illinois Justice—Van Zandt-Spies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The Star-Telegram, organ of the Labor party, and said to be the mouthpiece of the Anarchists, prints a remarkable story. It says that when Sheriff Matson read the warrant two days ago issued the order to the officials of the county jail not to admit Miss Nina Van Zandt to see her lover, August Spies, it was thought that the matter of the proposed marriage was settled. Miss Van Zandt, however, remembered the sheriff's utterance, that if she were Spies' wife she might be allowed the same privileges that were given to the wives of the other prisoners. So she had looked up the law about marriages by proxies. Justice Engelhardt, of Jefferson, who has denounced the verdict in the Anarchist trials in public speeches, was consulted, and he was of the opinion that a marriage by proxy would be binding in law if the proxy was made out in due legal form. Such a document was drawn up in form of proxy, and last Friday it was ready.

Miss Van Zandt and Gretchen Spies, the sister of August, went to Jefferson on Saturday and got the proxy from Justice Engelhardt. Then they went to the county jail and met the wife of Spies' brother Ferdinand, who, with Mrs. Wendland, witnessed the marriage of Spies to a Miss Seippel, by which he gave full authority to his brother, Henry W. Spies, to represent him at the ceremony. The party, reinforced by Miss Van Zandt's parents and Henry and Chris Spies, brothers of August, returned to Justice Engelhardt's office. It was after 8 o'clock by that time, and the justice took another look at the law to convince himself that a marriage in this form would be legal. Then the ceremony was performed, Henry Spies answering to the name of August Vincent Theodore Spies, and thus by proxy Spies was married to Miss Van Zandt.

It is said by one very intimately related to the contracting parties that the ceremony was performed with the full and proper legal desire of Miss Nina Van Zandt, and that August Spies simply let her have her own sweet will about it. Her main object was that she might be able to see her lover, or rather her husband. The same person is authority for the statement that Mr. Van Zandt thinks very highly of Spies, but is too seriously affected and nervously excited just at present to give any opinion of the matter. Mrs. Spies, the mother of August, is also well satisfied.

Lawyer Zeisler, attorney for Spies and the other condemned Anarchists, was astonished when asked about the marriage. "I do not believe it," he said. "Certainly I never dreamed of any such thing, and had it happened I should certainly have known about it." Asked as to his opinion on the legality of such a marriage in Illinois, Mr. Zeisler examined the statutes for fifteen minutes and then answered: "I incline to the belief that such a marriage is legal, although the statutes are silent regarding any such thing. The contract is simply a civil contract, and a man can make a civil contract by his agent, who is his proxy in the transaction. Just how the courts would decide on such a case, in the work and the refusal of the strikers to the contract attempting to wriggle out of it, I am not prepared to say."

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Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam. Agent for the Dunning and Kingsley Self Feeding Boiler. Send for illustrated catalogue. Repairs promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE
80 Somerset Street.
My Reference my work.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Dealer in
Best Quality Coal.
Yard and Office, SOUTH AVENUE.
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
P. O. BOX 1467.

TO THE PUBLIC!
We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the
BEST QUALITY OF
LEHIGH COAL
From the Mines.
It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are also prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Rosendale Cement Lumber and Masons' Materials at short Notice.
A. D. Cook and Bro.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
18 NORTH AVENUE, PLAINFIELD.
Try the Brunswick Ham recommended by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrill & Condit.

GOOD QUALITY
BRICK.
I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that I will in future confine myself to completed, I have doubled my capacity and furnished a superior quality of brick. A trial solicited.
Isaac Scribner,
MAPLE AVENUE, NORTH PLAINFIELD.
P. O. Box 893.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J.B. Miller & Bro.,
PROPRIETORS.
Front street opposite Madison Ave., Plainfield.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

COOK'S FRUIT STORE.
312 W. FRONT STREET.
Fruits of all kinds.
Also a Large Assortment of CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, Etc.

OCEAN TRAVEL IN 1886.

FAST STEAMERS, CHEAP FREIGHTS. ENGLAND'S OCEAN MONOPOLY.

Steerage Profits—The Tramps of the Sea. $25,000,000 Spent Abroad Yearly by Americans—English Railway Peculiarities—The Penny Versus the Dollar.

[Special Correspondence.]

ISMAN STEAMER, CITY OF RICHMOND, ATLANTIC OCEAN, 375 MILES FROM QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1

I am writing this letter in the cabin of a big ocean steamer. My light comes from a little round porthole the size of a tin washbasin, and the cabin is of the size of a 6x10 hall bedroom. My only furniture is a camp stool, a sofa and two beds which run along the wall like the berths of a sleeping car, one above another. At the back of the room there is a stationary washstand, and over this a 12x14 inch looking glass in a walnut frame. The iron ceiling of this room is about seven feet from the floor. It is studded with the heads of rivets as big as an old-fashioned cent, and, like the rest of the room, is painted white. A silk portiere swings to and fro in the breeze from its brass rod over the door, and the color of this, like that of the curtains of my little round window, are crimson. A piece of brussels carpet covers the floor, and an electric button at the side of the door will bring me a servant at the touch of my finger. I take my first full meals a day in a dining saloon as large as that of a good-sized hotel, and I have a promenade walk about the upper deck seventeen times of which make just one mile. My company is made up of eighty ladies and gentlemen and boys and girls of all ages, complexions and sizes, from the little 18-months-old baby, who is going to visit for the first time her grandfather, a member of the Produce Exchange of New York, to the stiff, gray-haired supreme court judge of Connecticut, who is about to visit his son, a consular agent in Liverpool. Then there is the population of the second cabin, who have quarters below us in the stern of the boat, and the hundreds in the steerage, who are below us in the other side near the prow. All classes seem to be happy. We have had no rough weather, though we are now beginning our ninth day at sea, and the time, with reading, chatting, walking, sleeping and eating, flies as fast as it does on shore. To-morrow we will be at Queenstown, and the day following the ship will lie in the docks at Liverpool.

Ocean travel is rapidly changing, and the steamboat is improving as fast as the railroad train. The first ocean steamer was built near New York in 1819, and she made a trip across the Atlantic one year later. She was named the Savannah; she was of 380 tons burden, and when she came into Liverpool, after a passage of twenty-five days, she was the wonder of all the world. The big ocean steamship of to-day is of from 4,000 to 8,000 tons, and she makes the passage from New York to Queenstown in from six days and a few hours to twelve or thirteen days. Some shipowners now assert that the passage across the Atlantic will soon be made in four days, and the engineer of this vessel tells me that fast ocean travel is fully as safe, though more expensive, than slow travel. The coal consumed by the seven days' steamers is nearly three times as much as that consumed by the ten days' steamers, and fuel is one of the largest items in the cost of steamship travel. None of the fast Cunard steamers burn 380 tons of coal a day, whereas the City of Richmond, of about the same size, but a ten days' steamer, requires only from 100 to 110 tons per day. It costs about $5 a ton to buy this coal and put it in the furnaces of the ship's engines, so that the difference between the seven days' and ten days' steamer in the cost of coal alone is over $1,000 per day.

Can you appreciate how much 300 tons of coal a day means? Fifteen tons of coal is a yearly allowance for a small family in an eight-room house. The daily consumption of the Etruria would keep twenty such families for a year and the 1,200 tons which this ship carries on each trip, would more than supply a village of eighty families for that time. The coal used here is black. It is stored in great vaults and fifty-foot men are required to put it in the furnaces. The ship has twenty-seven furnaces, each of which is as big around as a ton of hay on the farmer's wagon and about twice as long. They are always down in the bottom of the ship, and as I erupt in and out among them yesterday, by the aid of the chief engineer and his lantern, and saw the blaze of their entrances, felt the scorching heat of their surroundings and talked with the sweaty, sooty men who were kept at them all day shoveling coal, Dante's Inferno did not seem very far off and Hades was personified before me.

The faster steamers have 100 men to attend to their furnaces. They must be kept going night and day and the labor is very hard. The furnaces are so hot that the men must drink great quantities of water, and here they mix the water with oatmeal and each man consumes gallons daily. This is necessary to keep up the perspiration. In such a heat if a man cannot sweat he will die.

This immense cost of coal in the great ocean steamers has given rise to a class of cheaper steamers, which Mr. Shangleur, a leading cotton shipper of Georgia, tells me are known as the "tramps of the sea." They are cutting the life out of the carrying trade of the more expensive lines, and we made freight rates materially lower. These boats are iron shells with just enough machinery and furnishing to run them. They do not carry passengers, and they can get along on about twenty tons of coal a day. They have crews of from twelve to twenty hands to run them, and they will go anywhere to get a cargo, and will carry it any place if paid for it. It used to be that cotton shipped to England had to be arranged for as to carriage long beforehand. Now the ocean steamers will take it at any time. If they do not the shipper has only to telegraph for one of these sea tramps, and he will come and take it for him at as low a rate and quicker as good insurance as the great lines. These sea tramps don't care where they go so they have a cargo. Today they may land at Liverpool with a ship load of cotton and wheat, and next week be sailing out from England with supplies for the Congo valley. They are owned, I am told, by responsible parties, and can make money on freights on which would ruin the Canard, the Inman or the White Star.

Freight rates are now very low, and few of the big steamships lines are making money. Cotton is taken for a penny, or little over a half a cent, less than one cent a pound, and the freight of bacon is not much over $3 a ton. The ship carries great quantities of fresh meat and cheese, and it has refrigerators which will carry 400 tons or 800,000 pounds of fresh meat. This is almost entirely of beef. The cattle are killed and dressed in New York the night before the steamer leaves, and the meat is sewed up in clothes and hung up in the refrigerators. Engines keep a draft of air rushing through the meat during the whole ten days' passage, and when it is landed in Liverpool it is in better condition than when it started.

One of the greatest receipts of these big steamship lines comes from their steerage passengers, or the emigrants. This ship can carry over 1,000 steerage passengers, and it accommodates them very well, putting two and women by themselves, and having separate apartments for married people. The emigrants bring their own bed and bedding and their clothes, the last of which are often of tin. The ship feeds them, and it can give them plenty of bread, butter, soups and fresh meat every day, at a cost per passenger of thirty cents, or $2 for the trip. It charges $30 per passenger, and has hence $17 to add to its receipts. One thousand steerage passengers at $17 equals $17,000, which goes a great way toward paying the expenses of agents and advertising, and still leaves a handsome profit.

Last year over 280,000 steerage passengers were brought to America, which, at $20, would make $5,000,000 paid out by emigrants to the steamship companies. Of these 98,000, or thereabouts, came by the North German Lloyd from Bremen, and twenty odd thousand each by the Red Star, White Star and Inman lines. The Cunard carried only 16,000, and the other great lines the North German Lloyd lands the ships of the world as an American emigrant line, but this is probably due to the fact that the bulk of emigrants sail from the German countries.

Returning to the speed of ocean vessels, Mr. Alexander Farlinger, one of our Canadian passengers, tells me that Mr. Thomas Stevens, the head of the Canada Pacific railroad, is having a line of fast steamers built to connect England with his railroad. The passage by them will be shorter than that to New York, and they are to be made fast, without regard to expense. Mr. Farlinger characterizes Stevens as the Vanderbilt of the Canadas and says he has made a great fortune out of the Canada Pacific road.

The fastest Atlantic steamer in the world at present is the Etruria, which arrived in New York in August, 1885, within six days, five hours and nine minutes from her last leaving Queenstown. Ten years ago a ten days' passage from New York to Liverpool was looked upon as very fast traveling, and when in 1882 the Alaska left Europe on the 31st day morning and landed her passengers in Castle Garden on the next Sunday it was a nine days' wonder. Still in 1881 the Arizona made thirteen successive trips in nine days, two under eight days, and there are now eight ships which have made the passage one or more times in six days less than seven days. These are the Oregon, six days nine hours; the Alaska, six days sixteen hours; the America, six days fifteen hours; the Umbria, six days fifteen hours; the Servia, six days twenty-three hours; the City of Rome, six days eighteen hours; the Aurania six days twenty-three hours and the Etruria, six days five hours. Four of these are new ships. They are of a different build from the slower vessels, have more powerful machinery, and cost more. They also roll more as a rule, I am told, and are hence more conducive to sea sickness.

It is wonderful how Great Britain owns the ocean and how she increases her aquatic population every year. In the days of sailing vessels she ruled the seas, and now her steam whistles screech out the prices of the world's freight market. Two-thirds of the steam tonnage of the world is that under the British flag, and within the past ten years she has increased the amount of her steam vessels 291 per cent. The United States has increased her tonnage in that time only 6 per cent., and whereas in 1870 we had one-third as many steam vessels as Great Britain, now we have only one-twelfth. Of all the great shipping lists of the world, the United States advances the least. Ten years ago we had a tonnage five times as large as Germany and twice as large as France; to-day Germany has a larger steam tonnage than the United States, and France has two-fifths more vessels than we have. The steam merchant navies of Great Britain, France, Norway and Sweden, Italy, Spain, Holland and Russia has increased at the rate of from 232 per cent., in the case of France, to 946 per cent., in the case of Norway and Sweden in the last decade. The United States alone remains stationary, and all the world seems to be feeding off of her.

The passage by travel across the Atlantic is a small item in the economy of ocean traffic, but of the 50,000 Americans whom, the purser of this ship estimates, go across the water in the first cabin every year, 10,000 travel in foreign ships and they pay at least $5,000,000 for their round trip tickets. Estimating that each spends $400 in Europe, they take out of the United States $25,000,000 every year.

John Bull understands pretty well how to get his fingers into Uncle Sam's pockets, and it is curious to note the catch-penny ways in which he does so. The great railroads of England publish parts of their guides especially for the Americans, and in the cabin and smoking room of every ocean steamer you will find a bushel or so of their guides, each of which will teach you how to get rid of your dollars to the best advantage. You will see that the roads have trains labeled the American express, and some go even so far as to label their engines after our presidents. One engine is put down as named after "President Washington," another "President Lincoln," and a third "President Garfield."

The hotels in Liverpool advertise that they pay "special attention to the wants of American ladies," and the railroads running from Liverpool to London will make up special trains to take fifty Americans there immediately on the arrival of the steamer, if they will pay first-class fares. Pullman cars are attached to the trains, and I see that one line mentions as one of its advantages that it passes through the town where George Washington's ancestors lived.

The English railways advertise better than the American, and they give a greater amount of information and greater indecencies to travelers. Each of the great roads manages the express business of its line, as the Baltimore and Ohio does in the United States. It has its own hotels at the larger stations, and in most cases has omnibus and carriage lines in its larger towns. It puts down in its guide book of time tables the prices for every station, first, second and third-class, and also the return fares, and gives its rates for carrying freight and express matter.

A number of these big railway guides lie before me as I write, and the book of each road is as big as our travelers' official railway guide and about twice the size of the yellow guide to American railways, known as Randall's. It contains, as I see, not only time tables and prices on sea and rail, but over 100 pages. In them buying tickets is called booking, baggage is known as luggage, bag gage car as luggage van, and coal car as carriage. They are full of strange things to the American traveler. Special rates are made to parties of two, better rates for parties of three, and half rates in some cases to parties of thirty. There are scores of advertisements of return tickets, season tickets and circular tours at reduced rates, and the season tickets and month when they are good for six months than for three. Here on one railroad I see that medical students, scholars, teachers, apprentices and clerks under 19 are carried at half rates if they have papers with them showing that they are bona fide employes or teachers.

The railway laws of England seem to be all made in favor of the railroads. I am told that parliament has passed 4,000 separate acts relating to her railways, and that they are as great and as dangerous monopolies as Great Britain as in America. There is thirty-five hundred millions of dollars of capital invested in them, and they carry a number of passengers every year equal to ten times the entire population of the United States. They have only one-sixth as many miles of track as the United States, and carry nearly twice as many passengers. Their capitalization is about one-half of that of our railroads and they employ about one-third the men at about half the wages. Under such conditions it is no wonder they make money, and having money it is no wonder that they influence legislation. The Midland railway of England makes over 10 per cent. yearly on a capital of about $300,000,000, and it advertises the fact in its guide.

But as to these railway laws—they are noted in each guide and I mention only a few of the most striking. Refusing to give up your ticket when asked by official of company, fine of £2 or $10; smoking in any shed or platform of railway station or in any car not provided for the purpose, fine of $10; entering or leaving car while in motion, fine of $10; entering full car when objection is made by the passengers, fine of $10; bringing loaded fire arms into cars, fine of $25; traveling in cars when possessed of infectious disease without notifying officers, fine of $10; riding on platform or footboard of car, fine of $10; selling or buying scalpers' tickets, fine of $10; using tickets whose time has run out, fine of $10, etc., etc.

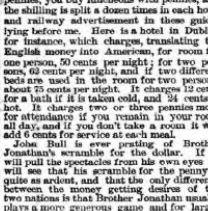
In America the unit of small value is the dollar, the quarter and the dime. We rarely get down to the cent, and we never think of giving a present for service received of the nickel. Here the unit of small value is the shilling, the sixpence and the penny, and it is wonderful to the American how the the penny seems to rule. Your hotels advertise in pennies, you buy luncheons with pennies, and the shilling is split up into pennies in each hotel and railway advertisement in these guides lying before me. Here is a hotel in Dublin, for instance, which charges, translating the English money into American, for room for one person, 50 cents per night; for two persons, 62 cents per night, and if two different beds are used in the room for two persons, about 75 cents per night. It charges 12 cents for a bath if it is taken cold, and 24 cents if taken hot; charges two or three pennies more for attendance if you remain in your room all day, and if you don't take a room it will add 6 cents for service at each meal.

John Bull is ever prating of Brother Jonathan's scramble for the dollar. If he will pull the scramble from his own eyes he will see that his scramble for the penny is quite as ardent, and that the only difference between the money getting desires of the two nations is that Brother Jonathan usually plays a more generous game and for larger stakes—and gets them.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

NEW YORK'S BIG FLAT.

A Colossal Cradle for Cosmopolitan Crime.



THE BIG FLAT.

There is a house in New York city that is usually visited daily by police or detectives either to quiet a disturbance or ferret out a criminal. It is situated midway between Canal and Chester streets, and extends from Mott to Elizabeth on each. It was built as a model tenement house, but it has become the most degraded hovel for human beings that the United States contains probably. It contains 100 apartments of about three rooms each bringing in a rental of about $1,000 per month. It is impossible to get at the population of "The Big Flat," as it is called. A family renting there will seldom move and if these rooms to other families so there are probably 250 families in the house, or a population of 1,000. There are few English speaking families in the house. The great majority of the tenants are Jews. They are Russian, Polish, German, Austrian, Greek and Asiatic Jews. As a goodly portion of their time is spent in noisy argument when they meet in the long stone halls the house seems a veritable Babel. When a discussion waxes so warm that a policemen has to be called in, he usually finds his experience that to bring the disputants to the station house would only entangle matters further. As he cannot understand their polyglot tongues he simply clubs them all into silence.

HALLWAY IN THE BIG FLAT.

The big flat is a favorite hiding place for thieves. If one of them have, by accident, to rush in for safety to the apartment of a family not of his nationality, he is immediately handed over to the police. While if he is among the right people he is likely to be secure from detection.

The agent of the big flat collects this rent every two weeks in advance, as the inhabitants are in a constant state of migration, many of them, the younger ones chiefly, going to Petter's field. Each apartment of three rooms is allowed but one window, which usually opens on an air shaft. No ray of sunlight can possibly enter the place unless by either front of the building.

rious and Sensible Monks.

There is a certain monastery in Spain where the fat and unctuous friars and lay brothers perform much feats in the way of cooking and eating as make one think of the Arabian Nights. A sparkling rivulet flows through the center of an immense hall, and through it have been pierced wooden reservoirs, containing every sort and size of the finest river fish. Each side, loads of game and venison, vegetables and fruits are heaped. Beyond a long line of stoves extend a row of ovens, hillocks of flour, rocks of sugar, jars of the purest oil, pastry in abundance.

On one occasion the party sat down to one of the most delicious banquets ever vouchsafed to a mortal this side of Mohammed's Paradise." The macedoine was perfection, the ortolans and quails lumps of celestial ambrosia, the sauces and bonbonnels beyond praise, and a certain truffle cream was so exquisite that the grateful Lord Abbot piously gave thanks for it.—New York Evening Post.

NOTICE.

The Plainfield Electric Light Co.

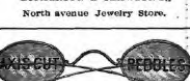
Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.

Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SHIPMENT OF FRESH
ORANGES,
DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.
Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choice fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the
NORTH AVENUE
FRUIT STORE,
KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE.
Andrew B. Kenney, David T. Kenney.

CASEY
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET.

DR. KING'S
SPECTACLES
AND
Silver Toboggan Pins
at
DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,
North avenue Jewelry Store.



I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They is ing cut, slabbed and ground as near the axes as possible, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately over the center of grain found in all pebble. It allows the r-y of light to enter the eye with the least p ssible resistance.
ATDOANE'S,
Formerly Clare's. No. 9. Park Avenue.

DOOR NUMBERS
AT COLLIER'S, 3 Park Avenue.
Established 18 years.
N. B.—No flotching.

MCDONOUGH & MARTIN,
Horseshoers [illegible] west Street.

Agents for [illegible] CITY for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Those afflicted with CONTRACTION causes nineteen-twentieths of all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

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Business
COLLEGE, 512 to 518 BROAD ST.
Newark, N. J., trains Young Men, Boys, Middle-aged Men and Young Ladies for a successful start in business life. The Largest, the most popular school in the country. Courses of study combines Theory with Practice, by a system of business transactions, based on real values. No vacations, rates low. Graduates assisted to situations. The illustrated catalogue and College Journal mailed to any address. H. COLEMAN, Pres.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
29 Park avenue.
B. J. PERKINS.

BEFORE REMOVING
to a larger store,
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET,
opposite the present store. There will be at
WERNER'S
CLOTHING
HOUSE
From and after December 29, 1886, until further notice,
25 PER CENT
REDUCTION
allowed on
OVERCOATS;
to close out our stock for this season. We have already won a reputation, because of the fine quality, choice styles and low prices of our overcoats. Keep that in mind.

RANDOLPH'S
SHOE STORE
for
Boots, Shoes, Slippers
etc., also agents for
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE
Agents for Life and Fire Insurance
12 WEST FRONT STREET.

FOR SALE,
REAL ESTATE
32 ACRES IN
Lots or Parcels
To Suit Purchasers,
in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Rockview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 13 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds. Will sell or rent. Rent moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.
12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

FURNITURE.
FAIRCHILD'S
Furniture Warerooms
2 EAST FRONT STREET
Parlor and Chamber
FURNITURE.
LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

A WORK OF VALUE.
McCLELLAN'S
OWN STORY
in one volume illustrated by engravings from photographs taken
DRAWN ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.
During his life, McClellan abstained from making any public reply to the various criticisms of which he was the subject. He left behind him, however, a full and complete history of the war, which concealed the true history of 1861 and 1862. This work is sold by subscription. The prices are as follows: Cloth, $2.75; Sheep Binding, $4.75; Red Seal, $6; Half Morocco, $6. Full Turkey Morocco, $8. Mrs. John Mackey, agent for the city of Plainfield, Cranford, Westfield and Rahway. Orders may be left at Bell's book store, Park avenue or at residence, 36 Somerset street.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Orders may be left at residence, 113 Somerset street, or at office, 113 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call No. 29. Jones and Clark's Patent Odorless Excavating Apparatus. Telephone C H 29.

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SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR
TREATMENT
East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace streets.
Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases equalizes the circulation, cleanses and purifies the blood, cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Liver, Kidney, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility. Fatty and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases.
Ladies, for cleansing purposes, chronic cases of chills and fever and all malarial diseases.
Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed for Sundays. Saturdays.

S. J. NEAL,
the
CARPET
WEAVER,
38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving rag carpets, mats etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,
Grapevines, Hyacinths,
Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindsey, Nurseries, Section 4, No. Lindsey, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,
Thirteenth avenue,
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,
(From Parker's Hair Dressing to Jules Boutes.)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description at New York prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, tonics and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 16 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,
Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road,
Dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

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Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

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Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 I-2 West Front street.

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Somerset street, near Front.
Boarding, Permanent and Transient. Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Hilman, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 32 Somerset Street.
Grocer and Seedsman,
Pillsbury, Keystone and Mighty Dollar Flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees. Fine Butter Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar. Spice ground. Pure. Sweet and White Granite, Yellow Rock. Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

BUY
Drugs, Medicines
ETC., AT
Miller's Pharmacy,
All Goods at REASONABLE Prices
PRESCRIPTIONS
A SPECIALTY.
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
Miller's Cough Candy,
30c. a pound.

FOTOGRAFS.
Instantaneous,
Everlasting,
Handsome,
Cheapest,
Best.
Great Success with Children's Portraits.
THORN'S,
Opp. Post Office

Ranges & Stoves
with all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of
House Furnishing Articles
Which is sold at the well known store on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, by
H. C. RANDOLPH.
Those who have purchased their Stoves of me cannot be excelled. Those who have not cannot to excelled. E. ANDERSON. 5-1

CENTRAL R. R.

OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 5.28, 6.32, 7.08, 7.30, 7.59, 8.03, 8.32, 9.40, 9.32, 10.37, 11.09 a. m.; 12.32, 1.31, 2.32, 3.27, 3.51, 4.30, 5.05, 6.04, 6.37, 7.02, 7.35, 8.05, 9.15, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.27, 5.57, 10.33, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 7.36, 9.35 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 7.14, 7.55, 9.05, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 1.05, 2.40, 3.40, 4.05, 5.21, 6.02, 6.38, 6.58, 7.25, 8.05, 8.17, 9.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.10, 9.50 a. m.; 3.45, 5.16, 6.45, 10.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.35, 8.20, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.40, 3.40, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.30, 9.50, 11.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.50 a. m.; 5.50 p. m.; 12.00.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.05, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 1.05, 2.40, 3.40, 4.05, 5.21, 6.02, 6.38, 6.58, 7.25, 8.05, 8.17, 9.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.10, 9.50 a. m.; 3.45, 5.16, 6.45, 10.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.35, 8.20, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.40, 3.40, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.30, 9.50, 11.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.50 a. m.; 5.50 p. m.; 12.00.

Westward Connections.

6.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

8.05 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Pamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.05 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

2.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Pamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

6.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.38 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 9.05, 11.06 A. M 3.51, 5.08 p. m. Sunday (express) Ocean Grove) 8.57 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.26, 5.10, 8.29, 9.45, 12.44 a. m. 4.16, 5.08, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.26, 5.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.20 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green streets, at 8.30 a. m., 2.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45, 6.45, 7.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.50,* 8.30,* 9.05, 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.00, 6.00,* 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 5.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 2.25, 7.05,* 8.40, 10.00, 11.30 a. m.; 1.56, 4.25, 6.04, 7.40* p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 7.30, 8.40 a. m.; 6.13 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
at Bargain Prices.
FUR CAPS $1.25 up
SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS
at
U. B. CRANE'S,
THE HATTER
12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

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7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Imported and Domestic
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LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for Jos. Schlitz's Milwaukee Beer. Kyrle Bewell.
Imported and Domestic Wines, Mineral Waters, Vichy, Carbolic Acid Kissingen Water, Soda, Seltzer and Ginger Ale. Also Rose Imported Bottled Gooderham & Worts Whiskies and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine,
by bottle by gallon
ROSLING (Rhine Wine) ..... 25c $1.00
BURGANDY (Claret) ..... 25c $1.00
SWEET CATAWBA ..... 25c $1.00
MUSCATTEL ..... 25c $1.00
Philadelphia Ales and Porter, very bottling, for per dozen pints, 75c. per dozen quarts, $1.00. Imported Bass' Ale and Guinness' Dublin Stout, per dozen pints, $1.50. PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne cider) by the gallon, 50c. Sent to any part of the city free of charge. Goods retailed at wholesale prices. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Residence 4 East Second street. Delivery team at store, free of charge. C. O. D.

Miller's Cough Candy,
30c. a pound.

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" 11 " " " " 40.
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PRACTICAL EMBALMERS
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THE UNKNOWN FACE.

Across the miles that stretch between,
Through days of gloom or glad sunlight,
There shines a face I have not seen,
Which yet doth make my world more bright.

He may be near, he may be far,
Or one or far I cannot see,
But faithful as the morning star,
He yet shall rise and come to me.

What though fate leads us separate ways,
The world is wide and time is fleet,
A journey of a few brief days
And face to face we two shall meet.

Shall meet beneath God's arching skies,
While suns each blaze, or stars shall gleam,
And, looking in each other's eyes,
Shall hold the past as but a dream.

But round and perfect and complete,
Life like a star shall climb the height
As we two press with willing feet
Together toward the infinite.

And still behind the space between,
As back of dawns the sunbeams play,
There shines the face I have not seen,
Whose smile shall wake my world to-day.

MINSTRELS IN PRIVATE PARLORS.

Rising Professional Darkeys to Amuse Fashionable Guests—The Programme.

Sixty expectant faced, beaming eyed children and older together in the large drawing room of a luxurious house in Thirty-sixth street, a minute's walk from Fifth avenue, one afternoon last week. Behind them stood and sat an equal number of their elder brothers and sisters and mothers and fathers, the crowd winding itself out into the broad hall and even reaching up far on the wide staircase. All eyes were on the curtain concealing one end of the room. It was sunshine outside, but the great window curtains were dropped and the room was brightened from candelabra and chandeliers.

The little men and women didn't know exactly what there was behind that mysterious curtain, nor did any of the graver folks, except a few of the hall boys, let into the professional secret. They guessed there were to be private theatricals, but when 4 o'clock was chimed and the curtains were drawn to either side all that was revealed was a crescent of seven empty chairs. A pianist in a corner struck a chord and in filed a line of black faced men in sombre evening dress, with Knickerbocker and black silk stockings and silver buckled shoes. "Minstrels," whispered a youngster, with a giggle, to a little girl by his side, and as he spoke the melody of "My Old Kentucky Home," in rich tenor tones, rose to confirm the youngster's surmise.

Minstrel entertainments in private houses are gotten up chiefly to amuse the younger element, and incidentally they add variety to the routine of those who are in the full rush of social life. The first private minstrel entertainment was given by a group of Dockstader's artists during the Charleston week, and since then nearly a dozen shows have been presented in houses in Madison and Fifth avenues and other homes of Murray hill. The programme begins with songs and dialogues, and "gags" touching society foibles are cleverly worked in. The first part ends with a comical "finish," and then some specialties in singing, dancing and banjo playing are given, followed by a pathetic recitation, the whole closing with a short burlesque. The novelty of a minstrel show in a private drawing room has been picked up as being far more entertaining than private theatricals, for private theatricals are getting to be almost a bore, and besides require so much preparation for their successful presentation. The programme is specially prepared, and after it is all over the little ones are wild to go to the impromptu dressing room and see how the white men make themselves darkeys.—New York Tribune.

A Deluge from the Geysers.

We were away in the morning to fresh fields and pastures new; but just as we were upon the ice of going there came a shriek from the wagons of a score of tireless watchers, and lo! at the further end of the basin was a geyser overdue now climbing the skies in a frenzy of dazzling foam; everybody started on the double quick—men, women and children. Alouzo touched up the animals and away we went with a lucklboard load of guests. Before we had reached the scene of action another geyser had burst forth, and then another and another, and yet another. We sent up a cheer that was audible above the almost deafening roar of the waters and the steam; women screamed hysterically, children cried with fright, it was glorious; it was terribly glorious. It seemed as if the deluge was about to cover the mountains once more. A very great fell upon us like summer rain; the horses were obscured with thin vapors again and again we were driven hastily from our vantage ground by cloud bursts that threatened to engulf us.

The hair of the scientists stood on end. They moved their arms wildly, as if they were directing the orchestra of the elements, and it was thus that we bade adieu to the upper Geyser basin, really with our hearts in our throats, and our jackets sparkling with moisture. The horses stood it pretty well. Alonzo was at their heads in a moment; and then, after a horse has got used to uncommon demonstrations, nothing can touch him further. As we drove away out of the whirlwinds we said to one another, "Surely, there is nothing left in the whole Yellowstone park worth seeing after this." Why, the Sunday scamper of the favored fountains of Versailles is a child's play and a penny squirt in comparison.—Yellowstone Park Cor. in San Francisco Chronicle.

One Lingering Relic Abolished.

The year 1886 marked the abolition in England of one long lingering relic of the semi-barbarous Roman law, the "potestas patrisis" principle. Up to the last year an English mother did not become the guardian of her children at their father's death, nor did she have any voice in selecting one. The father in life was sole guardian of the children, and dying he could delegate that office to whom he pleased, to the entire exclusion of the mother. Even now the paternal authority in life remains almost absolute. But by the law passed by Mr. Gladstone's government every widow has been made, either alone or jointly with an appointee of her deceased husband or the court, the guardian of her children while she lives, and she may appoint a person to take her place in that capacity after her death. That such a rational measure should have been delayed until within the last twelve months is a striking illustration of John Bull's conservatism.—London Letter.

The Gum Chewing Mania.

The gum chewing mania should be frowned upon for several reasons. It excites the entire glandular system connected with alimentation. The purpose of the glands is clearly established. Their products cannot be wasted or diverted to other uses without damage. The human being is not a ruminant—a cud chewer. One class of animals cannot adopt the natural habits of another without suffering from so doing.—Dental Herald.

A western New York lady complains to an editor that though she likes the general features of his paper, it has not enough deaths.

The ladies should now begin to erect monuments to distinguished women. Why should our cities honor only bronze men?

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

CONTRAST BETWEEN NEW YORK IN THE '50'S AND THE '70'S.

Prentice Mulford Tells of His Surprises in the Metropolis After a Score of Years in the Gold Fields of California. Things Better and Things Worse.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—In 1856 I left New York city as a foremast hand, and a very poor one at that, in a first class clipper bound via Cape Horn for San Francisco. I did not see New York again until 1871 and had heard nothing whatever of the changes occurring during my absence. When I did return I looked for the New York of 1856, and could not find it. I put up at a hotel near the city hall. When night came I was surprised to find a sort of graveyard quietness beginning all about. In 1856 all the theatres were in that part of the city. Wallack's old theatre (the Star) was there, then the farthest uptown. Union square was then the limit of a fashionable promenade. All the principal retail stores were below the square. Stewart's down town store (they called it "Stewart's palace" then) was the fashionable shopping center. Burton's theatre on Chambers street, the Broadway, the National and Barnum's museum were all within five minutes' walk of each other. That section was then the nucleus of New York as its nucleus of theatres, fashionable hotels and the most approved places for paying high prices for things is now between Union square and Forty-second street.

I was two days in New York before I found where the hub of the town had gone. I was as the stranger in a strange land. The currency was now. Oyster stews had gone up from a "shilling" to twenty cents. Shillings and "sixpences" had disappeared altogether. Drinks had been raised from three and six to ten and fifteen cents. But the quality of the liquor had not always been raised with the price. Worse than all did the bobtail car bother me. I had never seen such a thing before. I did not know where to put my money or how to make change with the driver, and in my ignorance stuffed a ten-cent shinplaster in the car's contribution box, thinking, or rather hoping, that in some unperceived way the concern might make change for me on its own hook. After I had so put it in before sundry amused passengers I knew I had made a blunder, and left the car long ere I reached my destination to avoid their silent ridicule. I had not then the moral courage to face my own ignorance.

In "56" the oyster saloon gave you a curtained stall all to yourself, instead of massing its tables all in one room, thereby subjecting you to the chance of a disagreeable neighbor with your fry.

The manger system of feeding had not then come into fashion. The oysters of that era were better because they were not then so long subjected to the artificial torrid heat day in and day out of the present saloon, which ruins a certain freshness that cannot even be maintained on ice. The oyster saloon of that time hung out as a sign a red balloon, into which a candle was thrust at night.

Photographs were then called "daguerreotypes," and were six stories high were unknown. There was still good snipe shooting on the Hoboken marshes. Divorced wives were curiosities. A clergyman who proposed to Palestine would assuredly. Hip pistol pockets and derringers were unknown. Cheap and ready means for killing like our dollar six-shooter of cast iron with full set of cartridges was not procurable. Reporters were neither as bold or dangerous as at present. Interviewing as a science had not been developed. The "supe" at the theatre was regularly hooted at from the gallery on making his appearance. The audience were then allowed to hiss a play if it thought it a bad one. There was then more coarseness allowed on the respectable stage than now. There was more tippling and tobacco chewing among respectable people. The "cuspidor" had not been heard of, but the spittoon was very common. I have seen them as part of the furnishing of a church pew. The average sermon of that time was plainer and better than at present. Allegorical interpretations of scriptural texts were much less used. Hell then was hell and heaven was heaven, and if a man or woman went to one place he burned forever, and if to the other he did not. The congregation did more of the singing themselves than now.

The city hall and French's hotel are now the only remaining features of the section surrounding City Hall square. On arrival of the California steamers French's hotel would swarm with bearded men fresh from the mines, and ready for the fray with the pahs and pleasures of the town. The "cash girl" had not appeared, and large dry goods stores were not juvenile dry nurseries.

Even the "chicken" had not quite gone out of fashion in 1856. It was a subterfuge bosom, tied with strings to the masculine breast over a plain, unstarched shirt front (or no undea starvedth one). Cases were known in those days where no shirt was worn at all. But such were extreme cases, if not hard ones. Boots then had legs, or tops. Anything but foot wearable without a top was called a shoe.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

THE WORLD'S OYSTEROPOLIS.

Baltimore the Great Shipping Point for the Luscious Bivalve.

[Special Correspondence.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Baltimore is the oysteropolis of the world, and the Chesapeake bay is the greatest oyster territory known anywhere. The importance of the industry to the state is very great. The sale of oysters every year amounts to $10,000,000. About 1,500 boats are engaged in the work of catching them, and these pay over $250,000 annually for licenses. There are two classes of oystermen—the tongers and the dredgers. The law forbids the dredgers from going on tonging grounds and there is a constant warfare between them. An oyster navy of four steamers, three schooners and seven sloops is maintained by the state to enforce the laws. This year the high prices for the bivalve have stimulated illegal dredging, and there have been several lively fights between the police officers and the pirates. Oyster dredging is indescribably hard work, and the people engaged in it are rough and often lawless. The reproductive powers of the oysters are very great. A healthy spawn is calculable of producing about 1,500,000 spat, or young oysters, but of course most of these are gobbled up by the enemies, such as the starfish and the periwinkle. Those that do escape destruction quietly settle down upon some bed or stalk thereunto for some object, and remain there and mature until they are caught.

Oysters have been known to attach themselves to an old clay pipe. Not long ago a bottle was pulled up covered almost entirely by full grown oysters. On investigation it proved to be full of brandy, which had been swallowed by its residents in the night. Express trains loaded with oysters leave Baltimore for the west every morning. Oyster farming is increasing, and it will be much to check the diminution in the supply.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Special Notices.

CARD OF THANKS.
I wish to cordially thank the firemen for their promptness in extinguishing the fire at my dwelling last evening.
MRS. J. G. MUSGRAVE.

A HOUSE on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 51 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield.
1-28-3m J. H. HOUSE.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.
The rush at R. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kenap's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

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Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of art. Miss J. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

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The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x165 feet with dressing and retiring rooms to let for balls, picnics, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. B. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the Casino from 3 to 5 p. m.

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A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of
J. H. FRISTER, Veterinary Surgeon.
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Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC,
Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1279.

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Dr. Christian is prepared to treat all nervous affections, utero-ine complaint, skin disease, asthma, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Lady attendant for the ladies. 63 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

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22 West Front street. A new local anesthetic gum for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

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No. 11 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

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Bicycles, Tricycles
AND TANDEMS.
English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.
R. POUND, 32 East Third street.
H. SERRELL 20 Plainfield ave.ue.

HARDWARE.
PLUMBING,
Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
13 EAST FRONT STREET.

JUKES
Cozy Restaurant,
35 WEST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J
Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
OYSTERS.
HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.
The Celebrated
Dixon's Ice Cream

VOORHEES'
DRUG STORE.
21 WEST FRONT STREET,
opposite Edsall's.
A fine and well selected stock of
Fancy Toilet Articles
at Popular Prices.
Fine Handkerchief Extract all odors by the ounce or pound at 25c, 35c and 50c per oz.
We are offering for the present and until the lot is disposed of
Tooth Brushes at 10c.
each—(value 25c.)
Special Bargains in Shaving Mugs 35 and 40c worth 65.
A full line of Hair, Cloth, Nail Brushes etc., at low prices. Bottles for covering full assortment.
A desirable present, box of nice cigars, containing 25, at $2.25. A fine article.
A bottle of Fine Imported Bay Rum at 45c.
Do not fail to purchase one of our 25c bottles of Extracts. All odors.

AT
THE BEE HIVE.
CORSETS
The popular Bijou 48c.
Our "N" Corset extra long and five hook, made of selected materials $1.
Thompson's "Glove Fitting" 90c.
Children's First Grade, Corset Waist 40c.;
KID GLOVES
3-Button Tans, durable 49c.
Pearce Hooks, 88c.
Unbreased 4-button 58c.
EMBROIDERIES—NEW PATTERNS.
One lot at 3c per yard.
One lot at 4c per yard.
One lot at 5c per yard.
Good assortment of medium and wide Jerseys.
Ladies' all wool Vest Front, Coat Back Cuffs, black, at Bee Hive $1.
Ladies' all wool Imported Vest Front, Coat Back and Cuffs, black, at Bee Hive $1.15.
Children's Black and Colored Jerseys.
L. CALLMAN,
36 WEST FRONT STREET.

TRY
B. T. BARNES'
FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS
Molasses Creams,
Broadway Molasses Candy,
Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds.
OUR OWN MAKE.
OPP. POST OFFICE.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND
DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the
CORK-SOLED SHOES
which
John J. Kenney's
is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.
SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

A. M. RUNYON & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
58 PARK AVENUE.
Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 87. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FOR ARTICLES
in
Royal Worcester,
CARLSBAD,
FRENCH AND JAPANESE
CHINA
ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES, ELEGANT LAMPS, etc.
go to
GAVETT'S,
15 EAST FRONT STREET.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.
A. SWALM,
WALL PAPER,
NO. 6 NORTH AVENUE.

THEODORE GRAY,
Mason and Builder,
JOBBING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P. O. Box 250.
RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

JOHN CHANDLER,
Established 1856
Carpenter & Builder,
36 EAST THIRD STREET.
Specialty—Fine Hard Wood Work.

PLUMBING
Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your furnace does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
25 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH
CARRIAGE
Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES,
CHEAP,
for Prompt Cash.
Repairing in all its Branches at short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

W. N. ROWE,
(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.
None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield, P. O. Box 1288.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET.
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor,
Laundrying in all its Branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at E. N. Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods to order, and to make to order, either hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of ladies' fine shoes without using any paste. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be produced, without using any nails and made quite new.
NO. 8 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE
Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance Companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of England; Westchester of New York; Norwich Union Fire Society; North British and Mercantile of England; The Northern of Edinburgh; Home of Newark; Phoenix of Newark; The Washington Life of New York and other reliable companies and procures insurance at best rates.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Telephone call 2. Second floor.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 27. PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

	1887	1886		
6 a. m.	27	16	Sun rises	7 09
9 a. m.	28	18	Sun sets	5 30
12 m.	33	18	Moon rises	3
3 p. m.	34	17	Moon sets	2 30

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 43.

Marriages.

MORRIS—WOODEN—On Piscataway, N. J., at the residence of Alexander P. Randolph, Feb. 2, 1887, by Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D. of this city, Luther D. Morris of New Brunswick and Mary E. Wooden of Piscataway.

JOTTINGS.

—The regular monthly prayer meeting of the W. C. T. U. took place in Reform Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

—Chief Dodd arrested an itinerant cook book peddler on Tuesday for disposing of his wares without a license. He was fined one dollar.

—Bansing is a general line of white goods suitable for house-keeping and wearing purposes are going off rapidly at Edsall's special sale.

—No man should carry a demijohn in this slippery weather, even if it does contain only vinegar. It takes away suspicions, don't you know, when he sets down beside it on the sidewalk and besides Plainfield is a "Temperance town"—this week.

—Every one will have the privilege of hearing Frank Taft at the organ recital in the Crescent Avenue church on Friday evening of this week at eight o'clock. As this takes the place of a lecture the Young People's Association no tickets will be required.

—The drama "Three Years in a Man Trap" given for the benefit of Howell Division, No. 97, S. of T. of this city, was repeated in Music Hall last evening before a small audience. The acting in some respects was better than on the previous evening, and the inclement weather probably decreased the attendance.

—Mr. J. N. Runyon's large dry goods store at the corner of Main and Division streets, Somerville, opened in grand style about four months ago. On Monday Sheriff Tunison took possession of the place. Mr. Runyon's liabilities are estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000, and his assets from $5,000 to $6,000.

—It is reported that an offer has been made to the liquor dealers, understood to have come from James Muldowney, that he would withdraw his license application for $1000 and that efforts were made to have the liquor dealers form a pool to buy him out, but that those who have approached on the subject refused to contribute anything.

—The ladies desire us to supplement our yesterday's notice that the holders of W. C. T. U. course tickets would select seats at Reynolds' pharmacy for Gen. Wallace's "Readings" at Music Hall on Friday and Saturday, by saying that all holders of course tickets must present such course tickets at Reynolds' when they secure their seats.

—An orange peddler known as "Mary Ann" was fined two dollars by Judge Ulrich on Tuesday for violating the city ordinance by allowing his wagon to remain standing for a longer period than five minutes in any one place. He protested against paying the fine for such an offence but was finally induced to pay the money into the city treasury.

—The city vs. Blimm, a case brought for selling and disposing of liquor between midnight of Jan. 11th and the following morning, was tried before the City Judge this morning, and resulted in the conviction of the defendant, who was fined $10. The case was conducted for the city by Corporation Counsel Marsh, and defended by Jackson & Codington. Mayor Male was an interested spectator.

—It is said that the Prohibition party have now completed arrangements for the organization of a stock company for the printing of a series of papers in this State. The company will have its headquarters at Elizabeth and will aim to publish a paper in each county. To begin with papers will be issued in the counties of Somerset, Warren, Sussex, Monmouth, Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Mercer, Union Burlington and Cumberland.

—Borough Marshal Weaver on Monday arrested a young man named William Muchey of this city who is charged by John Giddis of Green Brook road, in North Plainfield, with malicious mischief. Justice Austin placed him under $150 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The young man is alleged to have gone to the home of the complainant on Sunday, Jan. 23d ult., ostensibly to marry a daughter of the complainant, but being refused admission to the place amused himself by battering in a few of the doors and windows. Bonds were given.

—There is no epidemic in Cranford Township, although reports to the contrary have alarmed many citizens whose children attend school. Instead of a large number there are only ten or twelve cases of scarlet fever in the village and these are all sporadic cases. The trustees of the public school have, as a precautionary measure, closed school in the three lower grades, which contain about two-thirds of the 230 children in the school. At this time it is thought that the work of the grammar as well as that of the High School department will not be interrupted, and that work may be resumed in the lower grades at an early date.

Muhlenberg Hospital Report.

The medical director of the hospital, William C. Boone, M. D., makes the following report for the three months ending January 31st.

Total number admitted	38
Discharged cured	25
Discharged, improved	2
Died	2
Remaining at date of last report	11
Total number treated	43

WILLIAM R. COCK, SEC.

Final Decision in the Skating Rink Case.

The old Casino skating rink has had a longer life in the Court of Chancery than it had as a successful business enterprise. Mr. M. R. Jones of New York, who had the sagacity to build the rink in the nick of time, had also the foresight to sell before the craze for roller skating subsided. He sold out in the height of his success for $10,000 to Dennis & Woglom, the former of Newark, the latter of New York. $5,000 had been paid on account when suddenly the business dropped and further payments were refused. Jones brought suit for the balance. A receiver, Mr. J. B. Miller, was appointed by the Court, but when he sold the rink, so flat had the skating rink business fallen, that it brought but little over $1,000, not quite enough to pay the costs and fees allowed by the Court. Still the litigation continued, the contestants on both sides being a men of means.

The great fight in the whole case grew out of a counter suit brought by Dennis & Woglom to get their money back and have the court adjudge Mr. Jones guilty of fraud in selling the rink, it being charged that he had flooded the town with free tickets so as to puff the rink and that it was exhibited to Dennis & Woglom before the sale; that Jones had misled the purchasers as to the character of the rink patrons, and in many other respects had been guilty of fraud and deceit, so that the defendants were entitled to have their $10,000 returned to them besides damages for the wrong done them.

If these charges should be sustained by the decision of the Court of Chancery, Mr. Jones would not only be compelled to pay a large sum of money but he would be liable to indictment for crime. On the other hand, if Dennis & Woglom failed to obtain a decision in their favor, the loss of money, reputation, etc., would be theirs.

The families of Mr. Jones and Mr. Dennis occupy high social positions in New York and Newark respectively. Able counsel were engaged on both sides and the legal war has been hotly waged for nearly two years. The evidence consisted of fourteen books of printed testimony and upwards of forty exhibits. There were no less than twelve motions heard and disposed of by the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor before the final argument. Six days were taken by counsel on the final argument, three days on each side. That was finished three months ago. Yesterday decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Jones.

Craig A. Marsh, esq., has been sole counsel for Mr. Jones, and opposed to him have been Hon. Lindlow McCarter and Elwood S. Leary, esq., of Newark.

The opinion of the Court of Chancery is but a confirmation of the opinion held here, where Mr. Jones has many friends. He is reputed to be wealthy, but however that may be, the money which he will gain will be but a small fraction compared to the vindication of his good name and the discomfiture of his villifiers.

Discharged from the Hospital.

During June, 1886, Robbie, the twelve-year old son of Robert M. Parks of Chester, N. J., was playing what is known as "shinny" with some of his school-mates when he was accidentally struck on the left leg with a skinny stick in the hands of one of his companions and severely bruised. But little attention was given to the matter until the leg began to swell and a local physician was called in to attend to the boy. The leg continued to swell and the doctor assigned as the cause an abscess. Every available remedy was tried, but no benefit resulted, and the boy continued to decline in health. Finally Mr. Parks decided to bring his son to this city and place him in charge of the eminent physicians at Muhlenberg Hospital. About five weeks ago the boy was taken to the hospital, and has since undergone an operation whereby ten inches of the bone in the leg between the knee and ankle had to be removed. The bone was decayed and its removal by Doctors Hedges and Field was found necessary to save the boy's life. Yesterday the physicians announced the patient out of danger, and in company with his father he took passage on the 5.02 p. m. train for his home, greatly improved in health and spirits.

Peapack Wants a Railroad.

The citizens of Peapack and vicinity assembled in mass-meeting Friday evening in response to a call for a "railroad meeting." The town is a most desirable one, a few miles from Somerville. The meeting organized by electing William Hillard chairman and G. S. VanArsdale secretary. William Hillard, Oscar Smith, G. S. Van Arsdale, Samuel S. Voorhees, Josiah Ludlow, George Moore and Robert Craig were appointed a committee to ascertain what amount of freight is being shipped to and from Peapack on wagons at points in Somerville, Bernardsville and Gladstone, and report at an adjourned meeting. There is burned something over 40,000 bushels of lime per annum, about 25 per cent. of it is shipped by railroad. The rest is hauled and used mostly by farmers. Sixty thousand baskets of peaches were shipped last year. An iron-ore mine is not worked at present on account of the needed railroad facilities. The town has stone quarries and hat factories also. The citizens are willing to give the right of way and subscribe liberally. The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad will extend its branch from Bernardsville or that the Jersey Central will build a branch from Somerville or North Branch to the town.

Patents to Jerseymen.

The following is a list of patents granted to residents of this State for the week ending, Saturday, January 29th, 1887: Tradenames: E. S. Wells, Jersey City; tea-pot, T. Loughran, Hoboken; fire-arms, C. Parvill, Jersey City; navigators position indicator, H. O. Rittenhouse, Flemington; pot-scraper, J. T. Hayard, Hoboken; mechanical rule and guage attachment for rules, G. H. Hall, Long Branch; machine for hair-pin, W. H. Jackson, Elizabeth; car-coupling, R. Dobbs, Guttenberg; vehicle spring, J. Hardy, Camden; bustle and method of making same, R. Monzar, Trenton; hair spring plyer, T. Reeve, jr., Glassboro'ugh; retouching table, C. L. Durham, Rahway.

Union County Courts.

At the opening of the session of the Union County Courts at Elizabeth yesterday, Oliver Jones was arraigned for trial on charges of burglary and murderous assault upon Policeman Tuthe of Elizabeth. The trial occupied the entire day, and last night the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. His conviction was obtained wholly on circumstantial evidence, and although the prisoner pleaded not guilty, he declined to testify in his own behalf.

More Bills Presented.

The following additional bills have been presented to the House of Assembly at Trenton during the past week:

No. 82, Mr. Hudspeth.—Fixes the fees of executors, administrators and guardians at 5 per cent upon the first $1000 received and 5 per cent on all in excess received.

No. 83, Mr. McDermitt—Requires telephone, telegraph and electric light wires to be incorporated cities hereafter to be placed under ground.

No. 84, Mr. Corbin.—(By request) legalizing sales of land where there have been irregularities.

No. 85, Mr. Hudspeth.—(By request.) Provides for the appointment of five additional deputy inspectors of factories and gives them more power to enforce the hygiene law, and compel children to attend school, etc.

No. 86, Mr. Lennon—Authorizes cities, towns and townships to issue bonds to pay arrearages of State and county taxation.

No. 87, Mr. Harrigan—Makes the first Monday of September a legal Labor Holiday.

No. 90, Mr. Goble—(By request.) Local Option Bill providing for the submission to the people in each township once a year, of the right to sell spirituous liquors.

No. 91, Mr. Feeney—Regulates the ferriage between any point in this State and any point in an adjoining State.

No. 92, Mr. McDermitt—Provides for a change in the Chancery Practice, requiring pleas, answers and demurrers to be filed within thirty days from the return of subpœna.

No. 93, Mr. Tumulty—Provides that officers or employes of counties shall hold office during good behavior, efficiency and residence in said counties.

No. 94, Mr. Feeney—Makes it unlawful to rent, hire or use any house or room in this State for the sale or distributing of any lottery tickets, policies, etc., or for having any lottery therein, the penalty to be a fine of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment, from three months to one year or both.

No. 96, Mr. Mathews—Prohibits agreements in restraint of trade by corporations organized under the laws of this State, and provides that the Attorney General shall wind up those corporations violating.

No. 96, Mulvey—(By request.) Provides that the comptroller shall pay a person to watch the Kill von Kull and see that no bridge is built across there in any violation of last year's bill affecting streams.

No. 97, Mr. Roe—(By request.) Organizing and establishing a State Board of Agriculture, to consist of the members of all Agricultural and Horticultural Farmers' Clubs, Grangers, and other agricultural associations shall constitute the membership of the Board. The directors are to consist of two members of the Geological Survey, two visitors of the State Agricultural College, professor of agriculture in the State Agricultural College, the secretary and director of State Experiment Station, and the master and secretary of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, two delegates each from State Agricultural Society, State Horticultural Society, Cranberry Growers' Association, Pomona Grange and from each County Board of Agriculture.

No. 98, Mr. Noonan—Prohibits corporations running life insurance companies. Affects the P. R. R. Relief system.

No. 99, Mr. Face—Validates judicial sales of lands where there has been irregularity in the proceedings.

No. 100, R. C. Hutchinson—Provides that in partition suits, the share due the widow need not be laid off in the lands but can be paid over upon proper release, duly acknowledged.

No. 101, Mr. Scott—Appropriates to each Incorporated Agricultural Society $30 for every $100, paid by Society in premiums, not including premiums for horse racing.

No. 102, Mr. Peck—Repeals act concerning townships passed in 1886.

No. 103, Mr. Peck—Giving township of 4,000 population power to regulate licensing of hacks, stages, etc., and making it unlawful to collect license from persons residing and paying tax in county, wherein township is. (This affects North Bergen.—Ed.)

No. 104, Mr. Mr. Dickenson—Making it lawful for persons within one year after passing of this act to pay taxes due prior to 1885 with 7 per cent. interest, together with expenses.

No. 105, Mr. Dickinson—Enables Jersey City to erect buildings for police departments, station houses, etc., cost not to exceed $80,000.

No Freight Yet Received.

No freight from New York has been received in this city since Tuesday morning on account of the strike among the freight handlers on the New Jersey Central docks at Jersey City and on New York docks. The railroad sidings in the yard at communipaw are badly blocked with loaded cars, and even if the men should return to work to-day it will require several days to unload the cars so as to get them in readiness for shipping freight as usual. The following circular calling for men was sent out along the line of the Central Railroad yesterday and Station Agent Haynes, at the depot here caused them to be posted in conspicuous places about the station:

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY—Men wanted to handle freight. $45 per month is guaranteed for ten hours' work per day, with pay of 17 1-2 cents per hour for all over time. Free transportation to and from their homes morning and evening to persons living within a reasonable distance. Apply to train agent.

In answer to the above Mr. Haynes says he had fifteen application from men who were willing to take the place of the strikers. The men were all hired by Mr. Haynes, and twelve of them took passage on the 5.42 a. m. train this morning for Jersey City. The remaining three failed to appear.

PERSONAL.

William Classen of Somerset street is the father of a sixteen pound baby boy, which arrived last night.

Edward P. Thorn of East Front street is slowly recovering from an attack of intermittent fever, with which he has stricken down on Friday last.

At the residence of Alexander F. Randolph in Piscataway, yesterday, Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., of this city, united in matrimony Luther D. Morris of New Brunswick and Miss Mary L. Wooden of Piscataway. About 150 guests were present and witnessed the ceremony and the consequent refreshments were served and the evening was spent in celebrating the event.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, will be fifty years old on Feb. 5, and his admirers wish to celebrate the event by getting a large subscription for a church at Northfield, Mass., the place of his birth and permanent residence. One of those schools is for young men and women. The trustees of the birthday fund is Mr. James Talcott of No. 315 Franklin street, New York. Mr. Moody is a strong believer in evangelistic work in Chicago, where his meetings are as large and successful as they have ever been.

Library Directors' Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of Plainfield Public Library and Free Reading Room took place in the library building last evening, President Male presiding. The roll call showed the following members present: Messrs. Male, Babcock, Baldwin, Dunsont, Tyler and Tracy. Mr. J. Evarts Tracy was elected secretary pro. tem.

The minutes of the last meeting (January 5th) were approved as read.

Mr. Babcock, chairman of the committee appointed to have printed the by-laws, rules and regulations governing the library, reading room, art gallery and museum, reported that the work had been completed, and he presented the printed copies. He also submitted the bill of C. E. Bartholomew, of New York $24, for printing. The report was received and ordered on file, and the bill ordered paid from the general fund, when property verified. (The library is supported by taxing our citizens, but we do not see the name of Brotholmew among our taxpayers.)

The following claims were presented and ordered paid from the general fund:

J. Bonghem		$13 33
F. M. Odam		35 00
A. W. Tyler		100 00
H. T. Tyler		24 44
Emma L. Adams		20 00

Bills were presented and ordered paid out of the special fund as follows:

A. W. Tyler	for books	13 90
H. J. Thorne	"	62 27
McHale, Robde & Co	"	111 34
Leggat Brothers	"	262 67

The report of the Librarian for the month of January was received and ordered on file. It was as follows:

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

Vols. on Accession Books Oct. 31, 1886	4886
" added by purchase and exchange	250
" " gift	13
" now in Library	5249
Ny. of card holders	507
Cash rec'd from fines and sales	9 00
" " Sub. of non-residents	1 00

HOME CIRCULATION.

Fiction	758
Juvenile	149
Biography, correspondence, etc	72
Travel, description geography, etc	36
Philosophy	4
Religion, Mythlogy, etc	17
Sociology, political economy, government laws, etc	11
Philology	2
Natural Science	20
Useful arts including medicine	10
Fine arts	25
Literature	36
History	26
Total	1139
Visitor to building	1787

A. W. TYLER, Librarian.

The Librarian also reported that he had received for fines, dues, etc., to Jan. 31st, 1887, the sum of $27.33; of the aggregate amount, $17.34 was received prior to Jan. 1st, 1887, and the residue, $10.09 was received in January, as stated in his regular report for the month.

On motion the Board adjourned

The Fair and the Fair Aids.

The Plainfield Bicycle Club has appointed the following as a Fair Committee to arrange for their forthcoming fair, which will be duly advertised, and in which the club proposes to sustain its reputation, and deserve the cordial support which its hosts of friends are always desirous to accord it: Herbert M. Stover, chairman, A. McKinney, F. L. C. Martin, A. L. C. Marsh, F. D. Heyniger, C. W. Sandford, F. W. Tallmadge.

This committee has the supervision of the fair and for the better working of the undertaking, have appointed the following subcommittees, whose duties it will be to have entire charge and control over their several tables. The sub-committees have already secured the services of so many of their lady friends as could serve for these evenings to preside over their respective tables, thus adding an attraction which will honor the club.

Refreshment—Dr. Cooley, Messrs. T. S. Barr, John M. Draper and H. Thorne.

Fancy Table—Messrs. L. G. Timpson, R. Fairburn, E. M. Van Buren, F. P. Van Buren and A. Worth.

Fancy Table—Messrs. G. H. Squires, E. L. Walz, F. W. Wair and D. M. Runyon.

Fancy Table—Messrs. H. C. Martin, J. M. Whitfield, jr., H. M. Martin and A. G. Slevin.

Candy and Fruit—Messrs. W. L. Serrell, J. Daniel and J. W. Sandford, jr.

Flower Bower—Messrs. H. W. Stover, F. W. Yates and J. B. Taylor.

Miscellaneous—Messrs. F. D. Heyniger, R. F. Murray, R. Rushmore and A. L. C. Marsh.

Ben. Magnley in "May Blossom."

The Great Madison Square Theatre success "May Blossom" will be seen at the Music Hall Monday evening, with its popular comedian in his new company of Uncle Bartlett, supported by an excellent company. The Detroit Free Press says: "One of the most pleasing of recent stage reminiscences in Detroit is Benjamin Magnley's Uncle Bartlett, the genial, simple-minded, faithful old village pastor of the pretty drama, "May Blossom." Mr. Magnley is an actor who acts more from impulse than in accordance with the acknowledging rules of the dramatic art, therefore, in all that he does on the stage there is not only the appearance but the fact of spontaneity. Benevolent characters are suited to Magnley's natural mood and when he beams upon the audience in a character so lovable as Uncle Bartlett, the very atmosphere becomes redolent of benevolence. Ben's broad contagious smile illuminates the house and makes happy those who are caught within its influence, while the clear ring of his voice and the soul he seems when masquerading as Uncle Bartlett, but accentuates the realism of the scene. Mr. Magnley's character has been developed since Mr. Maginley exchanged Tom Blossom for it, and now it permeates the play and lights it up in a way that places the public under renewed obligations to a commedian whose art is as honest as his heart is gentle."

STATE NOTES.

Ida Smith, a young lady of New Hope, has pieced a bed quilt containing 7,272 pieces—or one piece for every Smith of whom she has personal knowledge.

Since the death of that Lambertville rooster from eating cake baked by the young girl graduate, another young lady down there, in order to avoid a similar calamity, last week baked a huge cake which she flavored with rheumatism liniment. The ingenuity of the Lambertville young girls is something wonderful.—Flemington Democrat.

Three Votes for Abbett.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Two Democratic Assemblymen and one Senator went through the form of voting for Abbett to-day and then adjourned.

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for, as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the man whose profession is the "safest"—be he a clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a physician, a book-keeper, a dry goods clerk—he may fall down stairs, slip on the orange peel, have a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and the number of such comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited, whose salary probably will stop, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year premium—that the price of one cigar a day?—no man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.

Another instance is as easily understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of averages. Many a man will pay that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for breaking up or ruining a home. Still it is quite consoling to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the wife and

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887.

IN THE SHOE TRADE

A Bitter Contest Over the Matter of Wages.

WORCESTER, Feb. 3.—The striking boot and shoe makers in this city and vicinity are still firm. The men are jubilant over the indorsement they have received from the Knights of Labor in ordering the members to quit work in the surrounding towns. The Knights may be ordered to quit work here. The manufacturers are not crowded with orders, but the strike just at this time is the worst blow the boot trade has received in this vicinity for a long time. It will probably drive much business away. H. B. Fay, A. A. Gowen, S. Wright and C. H. Fitch are mentioned as manufacturers who are likely to retire from business. The strikers claim that their reasons for retiring have no connection with the present difficulty. One *manufacturer whose lease runs a year longer* says he will not stay in Worcester after his lease is up, but will start in Oxford. He says he intended to buy a shop until this trouble began, but now he would not own a shop, matters are so unsteady and unsettled.

There is said to be an internal struggle among the manufacturers, many of whom are willing to make a concession. The bottomers have always been poorly paid, but relative to Spencer manufacturers would add if the Spencer manufacturers would advance the prices *as some of the* Worcester men think they should, then all would be willing to give the bottomers a raise. The Spencer men are strongly opposed to this. Some of the smaller shops are beginning to falter and it is said that special rates are being made to shops who will return for the present. Others are said to be making deals who have deserted their brothers. There are scarcely twenty in the whole city. The men hold peaceful meetings every day and talk over the situation. "If Batchelder of North Brookfield, wins," said one manufacturer, "we all must." He practically runs the town of North Brookfield. The people there depend on his shop, which is the largest boot shop in the world and employs upwards of 2,000 persons. The Knights are *expected* to appreciate the *fact* and use special efforts to carry North Brookfield.

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The active, active, and under the head of New York and New England, Western Union, Richmond and Terminal, Lackawanna and Hudson River advanced. The first named stock was quite steadily bought for investment, and advanced 3% per cent., closing at the highest figure. The Richmond and Terminal stock was also held that the labor strikes would soon be settled. The advance for the day ranged from ½ to 3¼ per cent.

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LARD—Closed steady; $6.37½, cash; $6.35@6.40, March; $6.21@6.30, April.

WILL CONTINUE.

THE COAL COMPANIES AND THE KNIGHTS WILL NOT CONFER.

The Former Tell Austin Corbin That They Will Soon Have All the Men They Want—No Settlement in Sight. The Situation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The legislative committee to investigate the coal strike arrived at the Fifth avenue hotel from Albany last night. It consists of John C. Hogeboom, *the chairman, and Messrs. Ainsworth, of* Sandy Creek, Oswego county; Kimball, of Canton; Collins, of Troy, and Martin, of this city. They will sit in the council room in the city hall, and will begin work to-day at 10 o'clock. They will sit Friday, Saturday and Monday, return to Albany on Monday night, and come back to this city on Thursday. Mr. Hogeboom and other members of the committee said last night that the stories about there being disagreements in the committee were false. It was proposed to conduct the investigation impartially and thoroughly. A little will be done to-day, as no subpoenas have been issued for witnesses.

Members of the executive committee of District Assembly 49 said that 1,500 men employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey as train hands, switch hands, and mechanics in its depot in Communipaw, quit work in answer to the order of 49 given on Monday night. They also reported that the skilled workmen on the Pennsylvania railroad have decided to quit work on Monday next. They had not got word positively from them on Tuesday and were in no position to make a fight.

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COAST DEFENSES.

CONGRESS DISCUSSING THE MATTER WITH UNUSUAL EMPHASIS.

The Stand Taken on the Question of Retaliation Upon Canada Has Made an Impression that War is Among the Possibilities—General Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the senate Lieut. Schentze's report of the trip to Siberia to distribute gifts to the natives who befriended the crew of the Jeannette was presented.

The resolution calling for the appropriation of a new copy of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill of which the original has been lost was adopted.

The bill passed by the house to appropriate $10,000 for a special distribution of seed to the drought stricken counties of Texas was called up and advocated by Senator Coke. Several Republican senators raised constitutional questions. During the debate Mr. Hawley said that for the credit of Texas he would vote against the bill. For this great state, this mighty empire, to go around the hat was disgraceful. "If my little state of Connecticut came here begging for $10,000 for garden seed and gosh, I would resign." The bill was finally passed by a vote 34 to 16.

Mr. Miller, from the commerce committee, reported a bill for the construction of a bridge across the East river at New York.

Consideration of the military appropriation bill was resumed. On motion of Mr. Horan, an amendment was made providing that the secretary of state, librarian of congress, and superintendent of the Smithsonian, shall act as a commission on historical manuscripts of the government.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said the senator from Connecticut (Platt) has inquired of him whether or not there were, or would be, a surplus in the treasury, in case congress made appropriations for the coast defenses in accordance with the estimates of the departments. In his (Allison's) desire to complete the bill, he had failed to answer that inquiry as fully as he might have done. The regular estimates of the departments as submitted by the secretary of the treasury amounted (in round numbers) to $376,000,000. Since that time there had been supplemental and other estimates amounting to a considerable sum. For example there was an estimate of nearly $5,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the Mexican pension bill. No estimate had been as yet submitted as to the disabilities pension *bill* which both houses had passed, but which had not yet received the signature of the president. It was safe to assume, however, that $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 would be required for that purpose. Then there has been already submitted estimates for deficiency amounting to $7,000,000 more. So that the total amount of estimates for the next fiscal year (without including miscellaneous appropriations) amounted to $395,000,000. He thought it safe to assume, however, that congress would not appropriate fully up to the estimates.

In further reply to Mr. Platt, Mr. Allison said that the estimates were in excess of *estimates hitherto made by the department* in similar cases and were perhaps in excess of the immediate necessities of the government.

Mr. Platt—Do these estimates of $395,000,000 include any considerable amount for coast defenses?

Mr. Allison—They include $5,000,000 for fortifications. The total navy estimate is $30,000,000. So that I assume that these estimates do not include what we would regard as a sufficient expenditure for coast defense or for the navy if we should enter on that subject.

Mr. Platt—Five millions for fortifications are practically nothing.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa—Does this $395,000,000 include the amount that is to be laid aside for the sinking fund?

Mr. Allison—It is included.

Mr. Platt—So that if congress should deem it necessary to expend a larger sum than $5,000,000 for coast defense that larger sum would increase the estimates beyond $395,000,000.

Mr. Platt—I understand that if congress makes the appropriations that are really needed (according to the estimates submitted by the departments) there will not be a surplus of receipts over and above expenditures likely to exceed $50,000,000 at the very outside. Now, if we are not to have for the next fiscal year a surplus exceeding $50,000,000 I want to be reckoned an opponent of any scheme that will increase that surplus, and I do not want this congress to adjourn until it has provided in some way that a sum equal, or nearly equal, to $50,000,000 shall be immediately available to commence a system of coast defenses. I think that congress will be negligent of its duty, will be justly and severely criticised by the people, will have forgotten the best interests of the country, if it shall adjourn without having made such a provision. And I, for one, want to be counted as an opponent of any scheme that will take the revenues of the government to a point where there will not be plenty of money to inaugurate and carry on most vigorously a thorough system of coast defenses. Senator Teller made a long speech urging a lavish expenditure of the surplus revenue for coast defense and increasing the efficiency of the navy. There was a large amount of money in the treasury not needed there, and there was plenty of opportunities, wise opportunities, too, to use this excess of revenue. Yet congress was about to go to bed by considering whether the tax might not be taken off sugar or tobacco. Immediate steps should be taken to prevent national disgrace. The people believed guns and ships and fortifications *ought to be built*, and he called attention to the fact that 95 per cent. of the expenditures would go to American laborers. Mr. Teller then addressed the committee of the whole, and, after a few unimportant amendments were agreed to, was passed.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Fisheries Question Elicits War Talk. Coast Defenses Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Last year's river and harbor bill contains an inquiry relative to the advisability of the government dry dock for the Louisville and Portland canal. Gen. Duane, of the board of engineers, U. S. A., has communicated with the house on the subject. He says the dock is not sufficient to meet the demands of commerce, inasmuch as the largest vessels cannot be received by it, but that the locks at Pittsburg and Cairo on the river are adequate, and therefore it is not necessary to enlarge the government dock. The estimates for enlargement are $319,000.

The house committee on agriculture has agreed to report favorably the senate bill providing for agricultural experimental stations.

The speaker laid before the house Secretary Manning's reply to the *resolution in* reference to the issue of small notes.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the consideration of business from the foreign affairs committee was postponed until Feb. 8.

Mr. Hugh R. Price appeared and was sworn as the contested member from the Eighth Wisconsin district.

Bills were passed defining the collection *districts of Miami and Sandusky, O., and for*

the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Dubuque.

The house refused to accept the conference report on the bill to pension Mrs. M. D. Hunt, and a further conference was ordered.

The presidential veto of the bill to pension Carter W. Tiller was taken up for consideration.

The pension was granted on the ground that Mr. Tiller was the dependent father of a soldier who died in the Confederate prison.

Mr. Springer raised the question of consideration, but the house voted to consider the bill.

After a somewhat spirited debate pro and con the house—yeas 136, nays 115, not the constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative *necessary—refused to pass the bill* over the veto.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, from committee on naval affairs, reported joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to readvertise for bids for the construction of cruiser No. 1, and to contract for its construction for any sum which together with the cost of equipment, including the armament, shall not exceed $1,500,000.

Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, introduced a bill to provide for the manufacture of first-class modern guns for the navy and seacoast defenses, and for the establishment *of military affairs.* The bill appropriates $200,000,000 to be expended under the control of the secretaries of the navy and war in the construction of such guns and the most modern first class ordnance for the use of the navy and for seacoast fortifications and defenses.

The house committee on foreign affairs have a meeting to-day to consider the fisheries bill.

Chairman Belmont is expected to be present in time to participate in the meeting. A Star report says that Mr. Belmont, Mr. Hitt and Singleton, members of the house foreign affairs committee, concerning the probable action with relation to the fisheries dispute. Both gentlemen agreed that the house bill *resolution or that of the senate will be* adopted. Mr. Crain said he was in favor of decisive action in the matter and declared that we must "fight for our rights" if war. He said: "If we are in earnest, as I certainly am, if the resolution is not to be buncombe, it means that we will fight for our rights, if necessary. I think we should be prepared to fight. Fight is what it means. We must have some coast defenses."

Mr. Singleton said he favored the senate resolution and thought it would be adopted.

"When adopted," suggested the reporter, "what will it mean?"

"It will mean that they have got to stop their foreign aggressions on our rights."

"But suppose they don't?"

"Then we will make them. We will fight. It has always been the way; we have not been prepared as we should a great deal; but when we have moved, it has been found that we were better prepared than was thought. There is no danger of our not being prepared. They are not heeding this warning. England will get the worst castigation she ever had."

WHO WILL BE COMMISSIONERS!

A Few Fat Berths Made by the Interstate Commerce Bill.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A *Washington special* to The Journal says that the president intimated to several gentlemen that he saw his way clear to signing the interstate commerce bill. The dispatch adds that one of the five commissioners will be from the south and another from New York; that the president favors the plan of ex-Senator Pendleton; that a Congressman Conger has the indorsement of most of the senators, irrespective of party, and a friend of the president says that the latter does not object to recognizing the labor element on the commission, and that if he concludes to recognize it, a place will be tendered to W. O. McDowell, a Philadelphia Knight of Labor, and a man who has studied the railroad problem in all its phases.

A Hilarious Procession.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—A large crowd accompanied by numerous bands of music paraded the streets of Newtown Perry or Hospital Town, the principal part of Mullingar, Ireland, to celebrate the acquittal of Carroll, the chairman of the Kilmallock Guardians, who was charged with rioting. The crowd hooted and groaned at the members of the force of the jurisdiction instructed the police to suppress the disorder and disperse the procession. The attempt of the officers to carry out their orders, however, was not successful, which, however, ended in favor of the police. During the fight a woman was seriously wounded by a blow on the head from a truncheon in the hand of one of the constables, against whom a charge of assault was subsequently made.

Employers' Liability.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—At a hearing in the matter of employers' liability before the legislative judiciary committee, George H. Pall submitted the report of the Massachusetts commissioners' report, showing that in the past ten years there had been 4,396 employes killed and injured on railroads in this state. He also recommended that the number of such accidents had been caused by gross carelessness on the part of the employers, for which the employe in injured was in no way responsible. He decided that railroads had minimumized the danger, and said that the past year had been more prolific of accidents than any similar year. Commissioners Edward George E. McNeill, William P. Cherrington, and other labor agitators appeared before the committee.

A Fiend Incarnate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Annie Jarowsky, a Hungarian, 27 years old, is dying at Gouverneur hospital from the effects of vitriol, thrown upon her face by Morris Marks, a boarder in her house, who is under arrest. Marks owed Jarowsky a large sum for board. On Monday night Mrs. Jarowsky told him that "I will settle with you before to-morrow." During the night he entered her room and poured a pint of vitriol over her face. The flesh is eaten away so that the woman can not speak or see.

She Kept Him Quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Near Wilkesbarre Mrs. Dale secretly gave her son, Nathaniel Dale, laudanum in some beer in order to put him to sleep while his sister was being married, as he was violently opposed to the wedding and had threatened to shoot the groom. After the ceremony was over it was found that young Dale was dead from the effects of the poison. Mrs. Dale confessed her action, but denies having intentionally given an overdose of the laudanum.

Extremely Cold.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The signal service reports extremely cold weather in northwestern Dakota, the mercury registering 44 degs. below zero. Throughout Dakota and Minnesota it is from 30 to 40 degs. below. At St. Paul it is 3 degs. below. At Lacrosse it is 10 degs. below zero, and at Chicago 20 degs. above. It is snowing throughout the northwest and in nearly every state north of the Ohio river.

Will Suppress the Agitators.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—The government has decided to suppress the Land League meeting, to take place at Loughrea, county Galway on Sunday.

PROHIBITION.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE PASSES A RESOLUTION.

Everybody in the Keystone State Will Likely Have a Chance to Vote Wet or Dry—The Question of Compensation.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3.—In the senate, when the joint resolution proposing the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage was reached on second reading, Mr. Schnatterly, Democrat, offered an amendment providing for compensation for losses to persons engaged in the liquor traffic caused by the operation of such an amendment. Pending his remarks on the subject an evening session was fixed to consider the question of prohibition. Mr. Butler, Republican, offered a resolution providing for the submission to the people of the question of compensation as a separate amendment to the constitution, to be known as article 20, and reading as follows:

Compensation shall be made out of the public treasury to all owners or lessees of real estate in which the manufacture shall prohibited by law for a true and just valuation of the loss sustained and for the payment of the same.

The resolution was referred to the committee on constitutional reform. Governor Beaver notified the house that he has signed the bill creating four additional police magistrates for Philadelphia. A bill was passed by the house increasing the chief engineer's salary at $3,500 per annum. A bill was introduced appropriating $3,000 to establish a state weather service for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the United States signal service.

At the night session the senate rejected Mr. Schnatterly's amendment to include in the prohibition amendment the compensation clause. It then passed the resolution proposing the submission of the question of prohibition to the people. The vote was a party one, Republicans voting for and Democrats against, except that Betts and McAteer, *Democrats, voted for and Reyburn*, Republican, against the resolution.

A BIG STEAMSHIP AGROUND.

Her Passengers Heard Screaming by the Life Savers.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 3.—Word was received last night that a large steamship, with passengers, was ashore on Monmouth beach, which is about two miles between Long Branch and Scabright. She was discovered by one of the patrolmen on the Monmouth beach Life Saving Station 4, who without delay returned to the station and informed Keeper Mulligan. The latter proceeded to the scene with his boat and apparatus, and at once began operations to relieve the passengers and crew, whose cries could be heard distinctly on the shore. Capt. Mulligan thought the vessel was leaking, as she was down by the head. She is aside south of the station, and nearly the same distance from the shore. Her name could not be learned.

The weather is very thick. It is raining, and there is quite a heavy sea on

WOMAN AND HOME.

TAXING THE FAULTS AND INDULGENCES OF THE FAMILY.

Baby's Health—Thoughts on Women. Good Meat—Nervous Prostration—Punishing Children—For Teachers—Feminine View—Notes and Paragraphs.

The saving of a few pennies here and there in the household expenses will in time give results such as no housekeeper who has not tried the plan would believe. An excellent little mother of a large family uptown keeps a little bank on the sitting room mantel shelf which is dropped a penny each time a slang word is used, a dish broken, a hat or coat flung carelessly on a chair, or any other rule of the house disobeyed. In this way a neat little sum of perhaps a dollar is collected each month, and this is always used to buy something to beautify their modest little apartment. Last month it was a low crimson globe for the parlor lamp, and the month before materials for a handsome sofa cushion, made by the eldest daughter.

A younger housekeeper has found a way that is not altogether new, that gives her many pretty articles each year. Every evening her better half must confess how much he has spent on cigars or tobacco, and deposit a similar amount in a pretty little box. If she indulges in candy she hands back from the box the amount she has spent on the sweets. For the first four months of her married life she only made about 15 cents a day; now she collects from 40 to 50 cents regularly, and as she only eats a dime's worth of confect candy a week her gains are considerable. Last month they were over $14. Even 10 cents each day would in a year amount to the neat sum of $36.50; in twenty years, only fact that the wife should be allowed the same amount for personal luxuries, especially when she does not use it in health destroying tobacco.

There are a number of ways, in which taxes, very light of course, may be levied on the members of the home to the advantage of all. Every time the head of the house is late for supper tax some penalty, every time the mistress forgets to sew on buttons, when the want has been brought to her knowledge, she must also forfeit a penalty. Finding fault with the coffee, being cross to the children, changing servant girls or washwomen oftener than once a month, bringing company home to dinner without the knowledge and permission of the mistress, sleeping until after church time on Sundays, forgetting errands and all such light but trying sins should be paid for and the money used for the advantage of the family. Two or three good magazines, pictures, books and *even a piano* might be purchased with such a fund.—New York Journal.

Hints for Baby's Health.

"'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure' is an old and time honored saw, but it is one parents would do well to remember in those days of croup, measles and diphtheria," said a prominent physician recently to a reporter. "One of the first safeguards against disease is pure air and exercise. Nothing increases the activity of the lungs like bodily exercise, and in order that it may be beneficial to the whole system it should be carried on in the open air. Some of them are too young to go to the nursery, and it is here that their little lives are very often imperiled by ignorant mothers and nurses. Gas and paraffine lamps should never be used in the nursery. Children always room where gas *burned a plant will droop and die. Children* are like plants; they require above all things pure air, light and sunshine—not gaslight, but daylight, and as much of it as can be had possible. The nursery in my house is the largest and sunniest room under the roof. In it there are no heavy hangings to hold the dust and darken the light, nor are there any gas pipes. Gas is injurious in many ways. Its light is too strong for a babe's eyes; it absorbs all the pure air in the room before the child can breathe it, and it inflicts little lungs with oxygen; its heat is enervating, and there is always the danger of leakage. These leakages may be so small as to be imperceptible, but quite large enough to be pernicious to health.

Purity of water, however, is almost as essential as purity of atmosphere. This can be had by boiling all that is necessary for the nursery before it is used. Such treatment removes all impurities and destroys their effect. Another good thing to remember is the necessity that exists for fat in some form as an element of children's diet. I have seen fathers and mothers, to whom the cost of the article was nothing, deny their children sufficient butter to make their bread palatable. This is wrong. Butter should never be spared. Any parent who denies their children this commodity deserves to pay the doctor, and to pay him well, too. Children who are given enough butter and other fats rarely suffer from necrosed joints and scrofulous glands, to say nothing of marasmus tabes, mesenterico, hydrocephaloid and consumption. Besides the ounce of prevention matter, parents would do well to bear in mind that other old saw, which advises us not to be penny wise and pound foolish.—New York Mail and Express.

A Woman's Thoughts on Women.

I have been sitting by the fire knitting and thinking, trying to plan out something for the future, until in sheer weariness I stop and come to the conclusion that too much thinking is not good for a woman. They say she jumps at conclusions and gains the same result that man arrives at by laborious effort. I feel sure I was nearer right on the subject an hour ago than I am now, after trying to see all sides of it, and losing my courage over its dangers. I call to mind Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke Female seminary, and her rule of action which she taught her pupils: "Walk straight in the path of duty, satisfied to see one step at a time, and trust that light will come for the next step;" and she assured them from her own experience that light always came. Mary Lyon's nature was a strong, rugged one, of the true New England type, and her brave spirit did not shrink if the light disclosed sharp rocks for her feet instead of tender grass; but she reached her goal of great usefulness to other women, and got health and strength that has been, and will be, handed down to many generations. Her rule presupposes a strong faith in overruling spiritual agencies, and also a firm adherence to duty, whether pleasant or painful. Will it apply to the present generation and help us, for instance, in rearing a large family of children upon a limited income? Will it decide the question of what our young men and maidens shall do when they come to the fork in the road where they must choose for themselves? Will it decide for us, when our work for them means done for the present? They are gone from us, and yet we are not quite ready to curl up in the chimney corner and rest.—Lucy Holbrook in Herald of Health.

Overtaxing the Nervous System.

The terrors of nervous prostration—that calamity which seems a new foe, but is really only a new name for an old one—haunt men almost equally with women. It must hold out longer against its approaches, which is doubtful, they succumb almost hopelessly, and resort longer for a cure. I know young men of the physique, who, having for a year or two undertaken to combine too many anxieties—for instance, a bread earning occupation and the study of a profession—have taken to their bed in utter helplessness and frequent tears, and remained there for years. "More pangs and fears than wars or women have" were their penalty for an over taxation of the nervous system. The fact that, as the life insurance companies tell us, women on the whole outlive men, seems to indicate that their nerves, if more sensitive than those of men, are more elastic, and offer a better resistance to the wear and tear of existence; for we must remember that it is not the great things of life which prove exhausting, but the small ones, because these call out less in the way of resistance. A mouse, just as people take cold more readily after a warm bath than after a cold one, for want of a reaction.

"You cannot seriously maintain," said a clever woman to me, "that any cases of political or business life can be so wearing, on the whole, as the task of cooking a dinner." Then she proceeded to explain how the cook, before every dinner, had to deal with a dozen different articles of food, no two of which had to be prepared in the same manner, or manipulated with the same tools, or exposed to the same degree and kind of heat, or cooked for the same length of time; that the cook had constantly to be going from one to the other, and keeping all in mind; and that, to bring them all out in readiness at the appointed time, neither underdone or overdone, neither slackbaked nor burned, neither too much nor too little, and this was an achievement worthy of demigods and heroes. And I was quite inclined, at length, to be convinced; certainly it was much easier for me to own myself vanquished than it would have been to cook the dinner.—T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

Women in Music.

Much has been written lately regarding the *reason why there are no great female composers*. Fanny Raymond Ridell then, in other arts besides music, women have achieved but little that can lay claim to immortal fame Perhaps the principal reason of this is that their affections are too exclusively personal. A girl will assiduously practice on the piano as long as that will assist her in fascinating some one, but if that happy result occurs outside the ranks of teachers continue their practice after marriage from the impersonal love of music itself? Needless to say they have no time for every hour devoted to emotional refreshment strengthens the nerves for two hours of extra labor.

No doubt there is something comic in the ardent affection with which a professor hugs his pet theory regarding the Greek nativo, or the origin of honey in flowers, and in the ferocity with which he will defend it against the slightest doubt if it happen to differ. But such complete devotion to abstract theories is absolutely necessary to the discovery of original ideas: and, as women are rarely able or willing to emerge from the haunts of personal emotion, this explains why they have achieved greatness in hardly any art but novel writing, which is chiefly concerned with personal emotions. Science of this kind answers, on the other hand, there are as many talented women as men, if not more. But it is a curious fact that even the best lady pianists seldom learn to improvise in an interesting manner. A malicious bachelor has suggested that if, in teaching harmony, the chords were made personal by calling them "Charles" and "William" instead of "tonic" and "dominant," women would soon learn to improvise charmingly.—American Musician.

Punishing Children Sensibly.

It parents were as sure of their children as the farmer is of his cabbages, there ought to be no doubt on this point, because the experience of the parent ought to indicate at once the proper treatment for the mental disorder, assuming that all wickedness is a mental disorder. But, as a matter of fact, how often do we punish on scientific principles.

If whipping is found to make Arthur an angel for several hours or days, the chances are that when Lilly comes upon the scene the efficacy of whipping will be well established in the parents' mind that she will get a certain amount of whipping to no good, and that the failure of the punishment will be ascribed to stubbornness, which calls only for a double dose.

Perhaps the following plan, which I adopted experimentally some time ago, may commend itself to some parents, even though I have no wonderful results to offer. In an old account book I have a few pages devoted to my children; the page devoted to each child I note the offense under the proper date, the punishment adopted, or punishments if the first has not proved sufficient, and the results. For instance, on such a day I find that Lilly, aged 4, got at the shoe black ng bottle, soiled her own hands and the baby's frock. Punishment: No cake at luncheon. Tears, but no expression of remorse. Twelve days after, according to the ledger, Lilly tried the polish bottle again; this time she was compelled to wash her own hands until the last vestige of blacking had disappeared. It took her half an hour, and there is no record of a repetition of the offense.—Philip G. Hubert in Babyhood.

Self-Respect and Courtesy.

The potency of a gracious manner was shown notably a few years ago by an incident which occurred in one of our large cities. A young girl who had been a seamstress married the son of a wealthy and influential family. Her husband brought her home while his mother and sisters, with a large number of guests, were at their country seat. It was resolved before the bride arrived that she should be taught to "keep her place;" that she must be taught to realise that, although in the family, she was not of it.

The house was filled with experienced women of society, skilled in every method of administering snubs, from the stinging sarcasm to the smile of icy civility. The little woman who was the predestined victim had neither birth, fortune, experience, nor even education to defend her. But she had a simple, self-respecting manner, softened by the most exquisite courtesy.

"It was an armor of proof," said a spectator. *"If they insulted or snubbed her*, she was apparently unconscious of it, and turned to them with the same gracious, confident kindness. She conquered. The dullest woman among her enemies at last understood that the poor little girl was better bred than herself."

Stocking Frames.

I have used for many years a little device which has prevented shrinking in my children's stockings, and may be of use to other mothers. Draw the shape of your child's stocking on a piece of paper; then have this shape cut from a half inch board, plained and nicely rounded and smoothed off at the edges. Bore a hole in the top and put in a loop of string. Stretch the children's washed stockings, while wet, over this form, and hang by the loop in some warm place to dry. Several stockings can be dried on one form, one each other, but of course the drying is slower. I have two forms made for each size of stocking. Models of a similar kind can be used for drying children's woolen underskirts. I have known those already shrunk brought back nearly to their original size in this way. These models should be merely the shape of the body, since forcing them into the sleeves would be apt to tear the shirt. If we wish to stretch the sleeves we could have separate models for them.—Babyhood.

Don't Overwork the Boys.

Farmers are sometimes very inconsiderate *in the treatment of their sons. Without* meaning any harm they impose labor upon boys which should be the work of men. Now the physical energies of a growing boy have already an important work allotted to them, that of building up a strong, healthy organization. The vital force cannot be exerted in making muscles and bone, and at the same time be expended in a hard day's work in the cornfield. We have seen many instances of boys being stunted and dwarfed because they were overworked by an unconscious father. When work is crowding in the fields there is a strong temptation to utilize every muscle, to provide means for the growing hogs at the expense of his own growing boy. This is all wrong. A farmer would not for an instant think of harnessing his 6-months old colt and hitching him to a plow, and why should not the growing boy have the same thoughtful consideration? Don't overwork the boys. They are all the material we have to make men of.—Atlanta Constitution.

Rules for Success.

My advice to women is possibly worthless and without merit. But this is it:

If there is anything you want to do, do it, or do the next best thing.

Do not expect that when misfortune comes to you that the whole world is going to drop its shovel and come and ask you "what you would like." If you think the world owes you a living, go ahead and make it. He there.

If you are a workingwoman of greater or less degree, don't wear the fact on a placard like a leper. The world does not like it.

If you have a shadow of a roof tree to fly to, fly there and stay beneath it.

And above all, bring up your girls, if God is good enough to give you such, to think the same.—Fannie B. Merrill in New York Graphic.

How to Know Good Meat.

Dr. Letheby lays down the following simple rules for the guidance of those in search of good meat:

It is neither of a pale pink nor of a deep purple tint.

It has a marked appearance from the ramification of little veins of fat among the muscles.

It should be firm and elastic to the touch. Bad meat is wet, sodden and flabby, with the fat looking like pale wet parchment.

It should have little or no odor, and the odor should not be disagreeable. Diseased meat has a sickly, cadaverous smell, and putrefying meat a smell of putrefaction. This is discoverable if the meat is chopped and drenched *with warm water.*

It should not shrink or waste much in cooking.—Herald of Health.

The Feminine Point of View.

"I notice," said a lady friend the other day, "that some fool man has invented a collapsing hat for ladies to wear at public entertainments. He might have saved himself his pains. Women wear high hats simply because they are in fashion. Beauty or ugliness, comfort or convenience has nothing to do with the question. The collapsing hat is not fashionable, and that settles it. I don't know for whose particular benefit such articles are got up, but I know we don't. American women have nothing to do but blindly follow, and I tell you now, in all seriousness, that all the talk in newspapers and the indignation of the public has not done a particle of good. The high hats will go when the fashion changes and not a day before."—Philadelphia Call.

Lack of Privacy in Our Homes.

A correspondent writes to The Boston Transcript calling attention to the fact that in this country window shades are frequently left up after the lamps are lit. "How very odd," he says, "this would seem to an Englishman! The moment a lamp is lighted in an Englishman's house, in town or country, down goes the curtain. An American has seemingly no idea of that calm sense of privacy that the Englishman owns. He can sit in the bosom of his family, eat, drink, be merry, dandle his child upon his knee, poke his fire, read his paper, all uncurtained to the outside world."

A Housekeeping Education.

A Rangoon English journal recently, in discussing the education of European girls in the far east, made a strong plea for the teaching of cooking and housekeeping in the schools. It declared that the general disinclination to marry among young men in the civil service who are living on a fixed salary was attributable largely to the fact that the young women were unable to do any housework, or even to direct properly the servants of a household.—Harper's Bazar.

The Effect Our Clothes Have.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, in a practical talk to young women at Boston, gave a new turn to the definition of the word "becoming." Instead of garments becoming the person, she said, "we become like our clothes; if we put on a hat that is a little exaggerated in style, we give our heads a toss to correspond with it; the Quakers have calm, placid faces harmonizing with their clothing."

Imitation Ground Glass.

A very good imitation of ground glass is produced by dissolving three tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts in a pint of warm water, and applying it to the glass with a common paint brush. This answers admirably when a sort of screen is wanted. The solution must be applied to the side of the glass which is not exposed to the weather.—Atlanta Constitution.

Servants and Slave.

"How many servants do you keep?" asked an old friend of Marion Harland's husband, when they had been married about six months.

"Three—and one slave," was the prompt rejoinder. "The slave is my wife."—New York Graphic.

For Teachers and Parents.

If in instructing a child you are vexed with it for want of attendance, or if you have never tried before, to write with your left hand, and remember that a child is all left hand.—Chicago Living Church.

Care of Flat Irons.

Irons that have been once red hot never retain the heat so well afterwards, and will always be rough. Be careful not to put them on the stove hours before they are needed, and after using them always stand them on end.

Cleaning Saucepans.

All the labor of cleaning saucepans in which oatmeal or much has been boiled may be saved by allowing the saucepan to stand on the table for five minutes before pouring the contents into the dish.

The Best Safeguard.

The sooner parents awaken to the fact that the best, they can do by their sons is to cause them to learn a trade, the better for the country.—Boston Budget.

Smoke stains can be removed from mica in stoves by thoroughly soaking it in vinegar.

DEATH IN LOW NECK DRESSES.

Actresses Wear Them Because Excitement Makes Them Impervious to Cold.

"I see that some one has been trying to head off the hue and cry against decollete dresses," said a well known theatrical manager, as he toasted his toes on the steam radiator of his comfortable office, "by pointing to the low necked dresses seen on the stage and the general healthfulness of the women who wear them. Now, to people who know nothing about stage life that point would seem to be well taken. The dresses worn on the stage are usually as thin and scanty as those worn by society belles. The exposure, too, is always much greater on the stage than in society. In the latter, because the stage is full of draughts and chills, and is not much better than a big, windy barn anyway. Yet we never hear of an actress taking cold from wearing her flimsy costume, however delicate and frail she may be. It seems hard to understand why her society sister should be any more susceptible. I don't know how it is, but there is a peculiar excitement about going on before an audience that takes an actress safely through exposure that would inevitably kill her anywhere else. You see them coming out of their warm dressing rooms on a cold winter night, dressed in their thin, low cut and sleeveless dresses. They stand about the wings waiting for their cues, and the keen wind blows down their backs and they shiver pitifully in the cold as though their teeth were going to drop out. You wonder how the poor creatures can get through their parts.

"But the instant they hear their cues there is a kind of electric thrill runs through them and they step out into the presence and never feel a particle of cold. The wind may howl around them hard enough to blow their wigs off, and it may be cold enough to freeze the Et tbat trombone solid, but they don't know it. Actresses have colds and die of consumption, *but they never catch cold or contract consumption while they are in their* stage costumes. I know the case of a promising young woman of a good family who was playing at a certain local theatre a few years ago. She often wore decollete dresses on the stage, but when she married and left the stage career for society she was as well as any woman in America. Two or three years after ward she died of pneumonia contracted at a ball where she had appeared in a dress cut no lower than many she used to wear on the stage. There is no doubt of that peculiar excitement that had warded off a cold when she was acting, however, and she died from the exposure. You see it won't do to argue that women are safe at a ball with low cut dresses because they don't catch cold on the stage when they are so attired."—New York Mail and Express.

President Kirkland Indorsed the Flip.

When Dr. Kirkland was president of Harvard college, Porter's famous hostelry in North Cambridge was a favorite resort. One of the chief attractions of Porter's was the "flip," a delectable compound of a decidedly spirituous character, which the college students keenly appreciated and did not hesitate to brave the coldest weather to enjoy. Of course these practices did not escape the attention of President Kirkland, who went up to the hostelry and asked to see the landlord. Porter, who knew the president, was greatly disturbed, for he knew that it involved a severe rebuke from the head of the college for catering to the tastes of convivially inclined students.

"Mr. Porter," said Dr. Kirkland, "I understand my young men come up here and drink your flip."

"Yes, sir," replied the tavern keeper, in a voice which how he deprecated the admonition, "they do."

"Let me have some of that flip," said the dignified president.

When a mug of the beverage was brought out and was tasted by Dr. Kirkland. Then, fixing a stern glance upon Porter, who almost trembled under it, the president said:

"And my young men come out here and drink this stuff, do they?"

"Yes, sir," meekly replied the tavern keeper.

"Well," said Dr. Kirkland, draining the mug, "I should think they would."—Boston Post.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SHIPMENT OF FRESH
ORANGES,
DIRECT FROM FLORIDA,
which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the
NORTH AVENUE
FRUIT STORE,
KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE,
Andrew E. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

MCDONOUGH & MARTIN,
Horseshoers, 29 Somerset Street,

SPECIAL ATTENTION
GIVEN TO THE SHOEING OF ROAD AND TROTTING HORSES.

Agents for this city for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures all cases of CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION is the foundation of nearly all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

A WORK OF VALUE.
McCLELLAN'S
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in one volume illustrated by engravings from sketches
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During his life, McClellan abstained from making any publication, and now, after the decease of wife he was the subject, dead, his friends lift the veil which concealed the true history of the Peninsular campaign. Sold by subscription. The prices are as follows: Cloth binding, $1.75; Library sheep, $2.25; Half Morocco, $2.75; Full Morocco, $3. Full Turkey Morocco, $5. Mrs. John Sherman, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Gen. Hancock and Mrs. Gen. Logan have all ordered and purchased copies of this work. Orders may be left at Daily News office, North avenue or Park avenue, or addressed to
R. ANDERSON, P. O. Box 1,

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
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Frank C. Green's
get his prices and
SEE His Display.
HIS STOCK IS
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His
Prices LOWER
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DON'T FAIL
to give him a call.

BEFORE REMOVING
to a larger store,
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET,
opposite the present store. There will be at
WERNER'S
CLOTHING
HOUSE
From and after December 29, 1886, until further notice,
25 *PER CENT*
REDUCTION
allowed on
OVERCOATS;
to close out our stock for this season. We have already won a reputation, because of the fine quality, choice styles and low prices of our overcoats. Keep that in mind.

FOR SALE,
REAL ESTATE
52 ACRES IN
Lots or Parcels
To Suit Purchasers,
in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Cooper Brook Road, near Rockview avenue. *There is a fine brick house,* 12 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.
12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

J. P. LAIRE & Co.
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HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
STOVES, RANGES,
Imperial Egg Food,
GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.
AS USUAL CHRAP.
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Fat cleaning and disinfecting compounds, and pneumatic. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and injurious animals removed free of charge. Orders left at residence of Mr. Jones, Somerset street, between Dr. W. Lindsley, C. Hughes' and Mr. Hoagland's, or at office of Mr. Cox, Front street, opposite Post Office, will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.
The Plainfield Electric Light Co.
Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.
Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
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Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets
Having fitting rooms now prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Door street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,
Grapevines, Hyacinths,
Tulips and Greenhouse plants by John Lindsay, Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

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16 North avenue.
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
Four Finishing Chairs in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,
(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of toilet perfumeries, tonics and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 24 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,
Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road,
dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale and New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,
Successor to
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's
Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy,
Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work cheap. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner. Office, 5 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E Front.

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Somerset street, near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient, Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bilmm, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street,
Grocer and Seedsman,
Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

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Drugs, Medicines
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Miller's Pharmacy,
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A SPECIALTY.
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
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30c a pound.

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MEDICATED
TREATMENT
East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Pence streets.
Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases. Great success in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Liver Complaint, Blood Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Female Weakness, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Body and Soft Tumors and all skin diseases.
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with all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of
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Write it and at the very lowest down on the bottom of Front street. Please remember the place. Goods cannot be excelled.
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CENTRAL R. R.
OF NEW JERSEY.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.
Plainfield and New York.
Leave Plainfield at 3.07, 5.00, 6.03, 7.05, 7.50, 8.30, 9.03, 9.40, 10.30, 11.37, 12.06 m.; 12.55, 1.31, 2.05, 2.57, 3.51, 5.00, 6.06, 6.50, 7.08, 9.37, 10.40, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 3.07, 5.00, 6.03, 7.05, 10.30, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.56, 6.47, 7.00, 7.08, 9.37 p. m.
Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 3.45, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 12.05, 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.00, p. m.
Passengers for Newton change cars at Elizabeth.
Plainfield and Somerville.
Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.15, 8.45, 9.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.08, 2.16, 3.45, 4.54, 5.08, 6.15, 6.03, 6.38, 7.50, 7.57, 9.05, 9.17, 9.35, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.35, 9.35 a. m.; 4.49 p. m.
Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.38, 7.00, 7.50, 7.59, 8.15, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 3.25, 4.00, 5.50, 6.03, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.50 a.m. 12.55, 4.00, 5.30, 8.30, 9.15, p. m.
Passengers for Somerville change cars at Elizabeth.
Plainfield and Somerville.
Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.15, 8.45, 9.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.08, 2.16, 3.45, 4.54, 5.08, 6.15, 6.03, 6.38, 7.50, 7.57, 9.05, 9.17, 9.35, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.35, 9.35 a. m.; 4.49 p. m.
Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.38, 7.00, 7.50, 7.59, 8.15, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 3.25, 4.00, 5.50, 6.03, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.50 a.m. 12.55, 4.00, 5.30, 8.30, 9.15, p. m.
Passengers for Somerville change cars at Elizabeth.
Plainfield and Boston.
Leave Plainfield at 3.10, 7.15, 8.45, 9.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.08, 2.16, 3.45, 4.54, 5.08, 6.15, 6.03, 6.38, 7.50, 7.57, 9.05, 9.17, 9.35, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.35, 9.35 a. m.; 4.49 p. m.
Leave Boston at 9.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 4.30, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.
Westward Connections.
8.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Bound Brook and Manch Chunk.
8.35 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Driftos, Williamsport, Sunbury, etc.
9.35 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, Hackettstown, Delaware, Lackawanna, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Natticoke, Scranton, etc.
2.08 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.
4.54 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.
6.38 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.
8.08 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, etc.
9.17 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.
Leave Plainfield at 3.07, 5.00, 11.08 A. M. 8.01, 4.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 5.27 a. m.
Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.
Leave Plainfield, for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.29, 5.10*, 8.29, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 4.16, 6.*, 6.05*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.29, 5.10,*, 8.29 a. m. 4.16 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.50*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 7.00*, 12.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.50 a. m., 4.00, 7.00*, 12.00 p. m.
Third and Berks Streets, at 5.30,* 8.31,* 9.05, 10.30 a. m.; 1.05, 3.00, 5.05, 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 5.30 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 7.00,* 9.00,* 10.10, 11.30 a. m.; 1.30, 4.30, 6.30,* 8.00, 9.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 9.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.
*Plainfield passengers by trains marked will change cars at Bound Brook.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
at Bargain Prices.
FUR CAPS $1.25 up
SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS
at
U. B. CRANE'S,
THE HATTER
12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

Charles Bock,
7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Imported and Domestic
Champagne, Wines,
LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and CIDER.
Agent for H. Clausen & Son's SOMMER BRAU.
Imported and Domestic Cigars. Wines, Whiskies, Cordials, Mineral Waters, Ales, Porter and Cider delivered to any part of the city.
American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING Grape Wine	25c	$1.00
SUSQUEHANNA	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
MOSELLE	25c	1.00

Philadelphia Ales and Porter, very bottling, by per dozen. 50 cents per dozen. Special attention given to family trade. PURE APPLE CIDER pressed every day. Orders by postal card promptly attended to. Goods packed at wholesale prices. Send for price list. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of residence a Rear Entrance if desired. Delivery charge. C. O. D.

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Life Assurance Society
OF NEW YORK
Now plan of Life Insurance by an old company, at reasonable cost. No assessments. Definite insurance.
About $12 per $1000 at age of 20.
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Only $5 per $1,000 for expenses each year. Over $100,000 deposited with State. Over $120 of Assets to $100 of Liabilities. Popular with business men. Address
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PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

Successful Experiment with a Nickel Plated Lightning Rod—A Peculiar Combination of Bridge, Cable Car and Ferry Boat, Known as the Traveling Bridge.

In the harbor of St. Malo, France, a peculiar combination of bridge, cable car and ferry boat has been for fifteen years successfully used to convey passengers and vehicles across to the town of Saint-Servan.

A TRAVELING BRIDGE.

The illustration here given represents this traveling bridge, as it is termed in Popular Science News. At high tide the water reaches nearly to the top, and the bridge presents a strange appearance as it travels across the water like some gigantic insect. The structure is about thirty-three feet high, and moves upon rails laid on the bottom of the harbor. It is built as lightly as is consistent with safety, so as to avoid friction in passing through the water. The motive power is applied by wire cables, connected with a stationary engine. The distance traversed is about 225 feet, and the trip is made in a minute and a half. No accident has ever occurred, and communication has never been interrupted by wind or weather. This system of transportation is especially adapted to small harbors or streams, where an ordinary bridge is impracticable on account of expense or interference with navigation; and there are doubtless many localities in this country where a similar construction would be a public convenience and paying investment.

Book Worms and Their Food.

The book worms—that is, the larva that eats book and binding—is named, according to Mr. Sydney Klein, tenebrio molitor, and is a coleopter. It is attracted by the gluten in the paste employed in binding the books. The tenebrio find rich pastures in the books of today, when these are not medicated.

Light is afforded on the subject of medicine by Mr. Russel Gabbins. His tenebrio showed a decided preference for dark colored paper, while light yellow paper, almost without exception, escaped. One of the papers that escaped was a light green—an arsenical paper. Popular Science, commenting on the above, suggests that the light yellow paper was probably colored with chrome yellow, chromite of lead. If it appears that the insect may be fought by exercising judgment in coloring the papers which are to receive the paste.

Abnormal Growth of Hair.

The abnormal growth of hair over the entire body of individuals of the human race, of which instances are not rare, is caused, according to the statement of Professor Mason, by the persistence of the prenatal, downy hair, or rather the non-development of the hair-follicles. This persistence of the embryonal covering is shown, as a normal condition, in the ostrich, apteryx and penguin, where the feather follicles produce through life the soft downy plumage of the chick.

ADRIEN TESTICHEV.

A correspondent in Science recalls the case of Adrien Testichev, the Russian "dog man," whose picture is here given, as a remarkable illustration of this abnormal growth of the hair, and explains that this hair is not always soft and downy but may, through pathological conditions, be coarse like that of the adult. The animal or duplex appearance of Testichev is also probably an striking as any ever observed. A family of the fifteenth century, however, presented a very similar aspect. In this family, the father, son and daughter were all covered, according to descriptions now extant, over the entire body with long hair, with the exception of a space below the eyes.

The notable case of Julia Pastrana, of Mexico, may also be cited. She was almost repulsive looking person, the hair of the head, forehead and face being coarse like ordinary hair, and her cheeks and nose nearly bare. Another point of interest in these abnormal cases is the tendency shown to heredity. Thrice has the anomaly been developed in the second generation, and once in the Birman family, in the third.

Tunnel in the Rocky Mountains.

A tunnel is projected to be bored under Gray's peak, in the Rocky mountains. It will be pierced 4,441 feet below the summit of the mountain, will be 25,000 feet long and will give direct communication between the valleys in the Atlantic slope and those of the Pacific side, with a shortening of some 300 miles in the transcontinental distances.

A Nickel Lightning Rod.

It is reported that the experiment of placing a nickel plated lightning rod on a building has been successfully tried in Brescia. The advantages claimed by advocates of this metal are that, being non-corrodible, it will last longer than iron, and will also keep bright at the points, which latter is very essential to the efficiency of rods as conductors of electricity.

How to Determine Death.

M. Peyrand affirms that one of the best means of determining the death of an individual is the coagulation of the muscles. If the eschar forms slowly, and is of a yellow color or transparent, death may be positively declared, while if it is red, brown or black, life still exists.

Among the Electricians.

Applications of electricity are daily becoming more varied. Among the more recent ones are the tele-barometers, tele-thermometers, tele-manometers, tele-hydro-barometers, which respectively record, at distant points, the pressure, heat, steam pressure and water stages.

All Right, De Soto.

One day last week an old man with a bald head, and obviously with a drink or two stowed away in the place where a drink does an old man the most good, boarded a Van Buren street car and looked around for a seat. Of course he found none, and, on appealing to the conductor, was told that he would be able to find him one by the time the car reached Western avenue.

"All right, De Soto," replied the aged passenger.

The conductor finished his fare taking and resumed his perch on the rear brake, but the old man's words kept ringing in his ears. "All right, De Soto! All right, De Soto! What the thunder did he mean by that?" the conductor asked himself, and he finally became so worked up about it that he went in and asked the old man what it was he had been giving him.

"Oh," said the delighted old party, with a chuckle, "in 1858, when the first Atlantic cable was laid, they got a few words across, you remember. One of the messages which came from Valencia, Ireland, in response to an inquiry how the wire was working, was: 'All right, De Soto.' De Soto was the operator's name, you know, and, by gosh, that was the last word they had got through that old cable before she went back on us completely. For months that was all you could hear in this country. It was in every man's mouth. Whenever we wanted to say that a thing was all right, when in fact it was all wrong, we'd say, 'All right, De Soto,' see? That was what I meant when you told me I'd get a seat at Western avenue. I know that the car doesn't run any further, and so do you, you young scoundrel!"—Chicago Herald.

"Ring Out" all the Growlers.

A miller sat in a chestnut tree,
And cracked some ancient nuts for me.
He said that flour was as cheap as dirt,
That his bank account was badly hurt
By the profitless trade of the dying year;
That flour was low and wheat was dear.

Ring out, my merry chestnut bell,
Ring sharp and clear, and to him tell
That this same trade he's told before,
And he can tell it nevermore.

The builder of mills, in his easy chair,
To me doth often sadly swear
That business to the dogs must go,
If prices rule very low.
That things look darkly blue and drear,
And says, "Oh, shoot the grad New Year!"

Ring out, oh, trusty chestnut bell,
Ring sharp and clear, and to him tell
That this same tale he's told before,
And he can tell it—nevermore.

Now let me sit in mine office chair,
With my good big pen and my frowsy hair,
And let me write that "in eighty-seven
Both millers and lumbers find their heaven;
For prices will rise and profits will grow,"
And then I can say, "I told you so."

But hark! do I hear a chestnut bell?
No, 'tis only a card, with words that tell,
As I lay it away on my dusty shelf,
"Somewhat of a liar I am myself."
—Northwestern Miller.

Gamesters.

I watched the assile on her rosy lips
As I bunched the cards and she stacked the chips;
"Give me the pack, my deal."
A flourish, a flash, the shuffling done,
She dealt a hand, and I said in fun:
"This time the 'pot' I'll steal."

An ace, two treys, a queen, a jack,
But the card I wanted was in the pack—
A "bob tailed flush" I saw.
"One card," I said, when the bets were made;
I split the treys and drew a spade—
'Twas a club I held before.

With her card she tapped her snowy chin,
And laughingly said: "I always win.
Come, I'll bet you all I've got."
"I'll take you," said I—and I saw her start—
"I'll raise you one and bet my heart"—
She "called" me and lost the "pot."
Tid Bits.

A Byronic Joke.

John Taylor, in his reminiscences, tells us that he was much in the habit of visiting the green room of Drury Lane theatre in order to cultivate an acquaintanceship with Lord Byron.

"He always," says Taylor, "received me with great kindness, and particularly one night when I had returned from a public dinner and met him in the green room, had he so messed as to make much free, yet as I seemed to him to be somewhat heated and appeared to be thirsty, he handed me a tumbler of water, as he said, to 'dilute' me."—Detroit Free Press.

He Knew Where They Had Been.

De Hang—Have you seen anything of my slippers, Johnny?

Johnny—No, sir.

Mrs. De Hang—John Henry, mind what you say.

Johnny—I ain't seen 'm pop, honest. Mamma kep' my head down so low I couldn't see a blamed thing. I ain't sayin' nothin' about feelin' 'm, though.—Tid Bits.

A Dismal Failure.

Sweet Girl—And so you have been on the plains for ten years?

Handsome Cowboy—Yes, this is the first time I've been back into real civilization.

"Now please tell me, in that lonely life, so far removed from the refining influences of civilization, you know, what did you miss most?"

"Oysters."—Omaha World.

Short Smiles.

"I will now quit fooling," said the physician as he wrote out a prescription, "and proceed to business." Then he made out his bill.—Philadelphia Call.

Colored Hunter—Hold on dar, Abe! You'll strain dat gun fus' thing you knows, tryin' ter shoot dat duck so far off, an' de weepon nebber will be no mo' 'count.—Texas Siftings.

When a man becomes firmly convinced that he is a genius, it is then that the fringe slowly begins to form on the bottom of his trousers leg.—Life.

"There is always sunshine somewhere," says an exchange. If it were not for such little bits of information as this how stale, flat and unprofitable this world would be!—Boston Courier.

Lawyer—Now, you say you've known this couple for years, Witness—Yes, sir. Ever seen them quarrel? Never. They've always lived happy in unity, and, by the way, sir, in Swampsville; that's about four miles from Unity.—Judge.

A clergyman relates that on one occasion, after marrying a couple, an envelope was handed to him, which he supposed, of course, contained the marriage fee. On opening it he found a slip of paper on which was written, "We desire your prayers."—New York Daily News.

Tommy was taken very sick. His mother discovered that he had been eating too much preserved fruit. After she had sent the doctor's visit, implored him to tell her the cause of it. "Mother," he said, finally, "Mother, Maud Duffy rejected my suit, and honestly, it drove me to jam."—Tid Bits.

Pittsburgh Trump—Madam, if you'll fill me up with a good dinner I'll saw some wood. I'm willin' to work. Woman (shortly)—You know very well we have been using but natural gas. Pittsburgh Trump—Well, gimme a nickel to eat, an' I'll turn on the gas for you.—Harper's Bazar.

Special Notices.

A HOUSE on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot, Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 24 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield. 1-25-2m J. H. HOUSE.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.
The rush at E. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to purchase a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.
Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice at the lowest prices. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

TO LET.
The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x165 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to let for balls, picnics, private entertainments, &c. Capacity unlimited. Apply to J. B. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the Casino from 3 to 6 p. m.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
A good second hand horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of
J. H. FISHER, Veterinary Surgeon.
12 East Fifth street,
Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC,
Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Veterinary Surgeon on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1279.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.
Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all nervous affections, uterine complaint, skin disease, asthma, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Ladies attendant for the ladies. 63 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, opposite First Baptist church and Second st.

CHARLES H. SMITH, ARCHITECT,
No. 23 Broadway, New York, rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh street, corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 77.

ARTHUR F. MILLER,
Supervisor for the late William B. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charges of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH
Counsellor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
18 East Front street, over Griffin's Hardware store, (formerly at 104 East Second street). Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THEIS, DENTIST,
23 West Front street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

J. H. FERSTER,
Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Laing's old stand, corner of Main street and Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended to. Telephone Call No. 18. Consultation on diseases of all domesticated animals. Residence 72 East Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 3 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

W. M. G. MCCLURE,
Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099

T. E. HAZELL,
Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT,
Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,
Teacher of Piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1068.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES
at
Hanchett & Sparks,
GROCERS,
CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS.

We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we would be done by.
Our usually large stock of canned goods has been replenished and many new varieties added until we consider this line complete.
Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, and in fact in selecting will prevent.
We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" brand of coffee. It is a combination of the choicest coffees grown and we believe it is unexcelled.
Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.
Good bread is a necessity in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Meeker's Superative Flour.
We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. King's odorless New Process Kerosene. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.
Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week, and with all kinds of seasonable vegetable from day to day.
We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated and we also hope to receive the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted not to fade" and are worth $20 per suit, but owing to the season over-stock we offer this fine cloth at $16. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
20 Park avenue.
E. J. PERKINS.

Builders' Cards.

PEARSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 1421.
W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.
H. E. Gayle, No. 84 East Second street.
All Work Promptly Attended to.

Peter G. Kline,
Carpenter and Builder,
Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 27 Catham street. P. O. Box 505, Plainfield, N. J.

John Emmons,
Mason and Builder,
(Successor to Emmons Brothers.)
Jobbing promptly attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 942.

R. A. Ross,
11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish Mouldings, Sashes, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

R. V. Saums,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evons, P. O. Box, 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,
Residence, Evons, P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard,
Madison avenue and Third street,
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

F. E. KINSMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager.
The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883.
A1 Burglar Alarms
AND ELECTRIC BELLS.
Plainfield P. O. Box 1368.
New York office No. 145 Broadway corner Liberty street.
Telephone "219 Nassau."
WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

WALL PAPERS.
G. F. & C. E. Brown
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES,
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

CASEY
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET.

S. J. NEAL,
the
CARPET
WEAVER,
38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, mats etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

WHY
WILL YOU USE
SWILL MILK
when the
Park Ave. Dairy Co.
Will Supply you with
PURE MILK.
BOX 223 PLAINFIELD.

SERRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles
AND TANDEMS.
English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.
R. POUND, 37 East Third street,
H. SERRELL 20 Plainfield avenue.

COLEMAN
Business
COLLEGE, 524 to 528 BROAD ST.,
Newark, N. J., Corner Young Men's Room. Mid-dle floor. Best Building Devoted to Business Education in the State. Has the largest and most complete Business Training School in the world. Has a full corps of experienced teachers. Has a full corps of assistants. Has a full corps of lecturers. Has a full corps of professors. Has a full corps of instructors. Has a full corps of clerks. Has a full corps of janitors. Has a full corps of porters. Has a full corps of messengers. Has a full corps of boys. Has a full corps of girls. Has a full corps of men. Has a full corps of women. Has a full corps of children. Has a full corps of babies. Has a full corps of dogs. Has a full corps of cats. Has a full corps of birds. Has a full corps of fishes. Has a full corps of insects. Has a full corps of reptiles. Has a full corps of amphibians. Has a full corps of mammals. Has a full corps of vertebrates. Has a full corps of invertebrates. Has a full corps of protozoans. Has a full corps of metazoans. Has a full corps of coelenterates. Has a full corps of echinoderms. Has a full corps of worms. Has a full corps of mollusks. Has a full corps of arthropods. Has a full corps of crustaceans. Has a full corps of insects. Has a full corps of spiders. Has a full corps of scorpions. Has a full corps of centipedes. Has a full corps of millipedes. Has a full corps of symphylans. Has a full corps of pauropods. Has a full corps of diplopods. Has a full corps of chilopods. Has a full corps of insects. Has a full corps of orthopterans. Has a full corps of dermapterans. Has a full corps of thysanurans. Has a full corps of collembolans. Has a full corps of protura. Has a full corps of diplura. Has a full corps of campodeans. Has a full corps of japygids. Has a full corps of projapygids. Has a full corps of insects. Has a full corps of hymenopterans. Has a full corps of coleopterans. Has a full corps of strepsipterans. Has a full corps of lepidopterans. Has a full corps of trichopterans. Has a full corps of mecopterans. Has a full corps of neuropterans. Has a full corps of megaloptera. Has a full corps of raphidioptera. Has a full corps of planipennia. Has a full corps of odonata. Has a full corps of ephemeroptera. Has a full corps of plecoptera. Has a full corps of embioptera. Has a full corps of zoraptera. Has a full corps of dermaptera. Has a full corps of insects. Has a full corps of blattodeans. Has a full corps of mantodeans. Has a full corps of isoptera. Has a full corps of grylloblattodeans. Has a full corps of phasmatodeans. Has a full corps of orthopterans. Has a full corps of insects. Has a full corps of hemipterans. Has a full corps of homopterans. Has a full corps of heteropterans. Has a full corps of thysanopterans. Has a full corps of insects

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 28. PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Park avenue.

	1887	1886			
6 a. m.	30	7	Sun rises	7 08	
9 a. m.	39	8	Sun sets	5 21	
12 m	39	12	Moon rises	1 46	
3 p. m.	32	16	Moon sets	2 31	

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 43.

JOTTINGS.

—The toboggan slide will be open this evening.

—Special inducements in childrens' hose at the Bee Hive.

—The regular meeting of the North Plainfield Council will be held this evening.

—A Rosary and Benediction service will be held in St. Mary's church at eight this evening.

—"To Let" commences to be displayed on stores and dwellings in various parts of the city.

—Prof. Demstaedt has a special notice in to-day's issue of something new in the terpsichorean line.

—The safest place to walk this morning was in the middle of the road, as the sidewalks were very slippery.

—The "Y's" will conduct a devotional service in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Monday afternoon next at 4 p. m.

—The trees in the neighborhood of the electric lights were very pretty with their thick coating of ice last evening.

—The discussion on the license question will be resumed at the regular meeting of the Council on Monday evening.

—The Board of Managers of the Plainfield Fire Department will meet in regular session in the city court room on Tuesday evening next.

—There was a maple sugar sociable at the Seventh-Day Baptist church, in the basement, by the young people and their friends last evening.

—A special meeting of the committees appointed to arrange for the coming fair of the Bicycle Club, was held in the club's building Tuesday evening.

—The Treasurer and Collector of fire taxes have returned the warrants to Justice Austin to have new warrants issued for the prosecution of delinquents.

—In 1688 Somerset County was cut off from Middlesex county, and next year a bicentennial celebration of the formation of Somerset county will be in order.

—It is expected that the wiring of the Crescent avenue church will be completed so that the edifice may be lighted by electricity Sunday week. The lamps will be unique.

—A meeting of the consistory of Trinity Reformed church will be held in the parlors of the church this evening. On Sunday morning the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered.

—To-morrow is the last day of Edsall's great Special Sale, and he says, in order to make it the most attractive day of them all, he will add many new and desirable bargains and invites all to secure them while you can.

—A borough official suggests one of the needs of North Plainfield is a building wherein the Council can hold its meetings, and where the Township Committee and Board of Health may transact such business as may from time to time come up for consideration.

—Complaint has been made of persons who are in the habit of mutilating the Music Hall advertisements. There is a law making the offence a misdemeanor, and upon conviction the accused is liable to a fine or imprisonment; or both at the discretion of the court.

—The members and friends of the Congregational church of Warren, N. J., who are now worshiping at Martinville, will give their minister, Rev. Geo. Bowers, a donation visit on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9, at the residence of Mr. Geo. Smith, in Washington Valley.

—Miss Wilson of the North Plainfield public school will conduct a class in primary reading in the public school building at Somerville to-morrow afternoon, beginning at two p. m. This illustration of modern teaching is given under the auspices of the Somerset Teachers' Association, which meets on Saturday. An unusually excellent program has been arranged and the friends of education are extended an invitation to be present.

—Some property changed handsin Somerset county recently for which the deeds were produced as far back as 1756. Following are the exchanges, together with the consideration paid: Garret Terhune and Peter Van-Dyke, ex'rs, to Barnardus Garretson, 30 acres at Middlebush, consideration £120, 5s. 9p. cr. deed dated Feb. 14, 1756. Ferdenandus Schureman to Barnardus Garretson, two lots in Middlebush, £184, 8s. to cr., deed dated April 22, 1760. Cornelius Wyckoff to Barnardus Garretson, 13 acres in Middlebush, £135, 8s. to cr., deed dated March 1, 1778. John Van Liew to Barnardus Garretson, 16.1 acres in Middlebush, £73, Dec. 16, 1782. Jas. Whitlock to Jas. Caldwell, half interest in 198.3 acres at Middlebush, £12,500, deed dated Sept. 27, 1780.

—Speaking of "May Blossom," the Philadelphia Press says: "Just as did 'Hazel Kirke seize the public heart, so will 'May Blossom.' The story strikes a responsive chord in the breasts of those who behold it. It is not alone the smiles and tears caused by the representation, but the true picture of life devoid of those of what is called romance and mock heroics, that takes hold of us in the first act, and chain us to the subject to the end. "May Blossom" is full of the sentiment and of the realities that rule the world to-day, and will always live as a truthful and a touching portraiture of the humanity of the century in a land of freedom —political, religious and moral. It proves that the great body of honest, pure and noble —strong enough, at least, to resist temptation and leave baseness to the few." Seats now on sale.

Prohibition Week Incidents.

It is rumored that that the mayor and a majority of the members of Common Council held a caucus Monday evening at the Job Male Art Library to confer on the license question. Members who were not there say they have no knowledge of such a meeting. Another statement is that the meeting was to confer about city appointments.

Mary Moran, the old woman said to be about seventy years of age, who was found beastly drunk lying on a lot of ice in an alley on Somerset street last Monday morning, with a bottle half full of whisky in her pocket, and who has been supported by the city as a pauper for several years, the more extreme temperance people say was got in that condition by liquor men to make it appear that by no license people went to greater extremes by going over the brook. Of course there is no truth in the story, as the woman is an old offender.

Some of the hotel keepers have been sending worthless looking bummers during the week to Dr. Voorhees' drug store to inquire where lodging could be obtained, as the hotels could not receive any guests since they were without licenses to keep inns and taverns for the season and beer. The saying thus indulged in is intended to annoy the doctor and possibly would annoy a less amiable man.

The points upon which the Council majority oppose Muldowney's application for a license are that he is not a man of good moral character, for which the following record is presented against him, to show that he has been arrested and fined eight times for unlawful selling.

No. 1 and 2—May 29, 1877—James Muldowney, vice complained of under the U. S. Government Law for selling liquor without a license and paid the penalty imposed. Chief Dodd reports that the amount he thinks was $180.

No. 3—May 26, 1877—Convicted and fined for selling liquor without license. P. 39 City Court docket.

No. 4—May 26, 1877—James Muldowney's wife, Mary, was convicted of same offense, and fined $5. P. 39.

No. 5—June 19, 1877—Mary was again convicted of same offense and fined $5. P. 45.

No. 6—May 15, 1879—James Muldowney was arrested for same offense, convicted and fined $25, or twenty days in jail, and not paying the fine he was imprisoned. P. 165-6.

No. 7—May 15, 1879—Jane Muldowney's wife was arrested for same violation, but being on cleste, the complaint was not pressed against her. P. 187.

No. 8—Feb. 2, 1882—Jas. Muldowney was arrested and convicted, same offense, and fined $50, or twenty days in jail. He served the twenty days in jail. P. 335.

Mr. Muldowney says that he has not offended in five years and informed Councilman Voorhees that the eight charges against him and his wife were made up by both being compelled to pay four times in each case for each offence. The record shows for it. self.

The Councilman says he does not care a straw for Muldowney or any other saloonkeeper, yet has no conscientious scruples about voting for licenses for confectionery and "while people preach temperance and vote rum." He also says that when the majority of the people vote against rum, he will vote against it if he is a Councilman. Altogether his position is a rather unique one. He has championed the saloon interests because he believed he was keeping faith with the majority, wherewith he was elected, and yet has, to aid the saloon keepers in securing licenses, inadvertently aided the temperance people in closing the saloons for one week at least.

A Councilman who firmly believes in licenses as the best means of controlling the traffic says that if the ordinances were strictly enforced none of the license applications would be granted, inasmuch as it is required that each applicant must be a man of good moral character, and the Councilman contends, "no man of good moral character would go into the saloon business at all."

The saloons over the brook are doing a thriv ing business this week, from the patronage of old topers who cannot get along a week without their grog.

The Freight Blockade.

The freight blockade which was caused by the freight handlers at New York and Jersey was partly opened yesterday. The circular sent out along the line for employes caused many men who were out of work to apply for a position, and the result was that a large force of men were put to work on the Central docks handling freight. The total number of men employed by the company from this city is twenty, and Station Agent Haynes says applications are made to him daily by men who are anxious to take the place of the strikers. A large amount of freight had to be unloaded at Jersey City before any shipments from that place could be made. About eighty cars were loaded with merchandise at Jersey City yesterday, four of which were received here this morning. This afternoon twenty-four cars for New York are being made at the freight house here, and the line is again open for traffic as usual. Much of the freight from New York is brought over on the ferry boats and loaded on the Jersey City side.

Free Organ Recital To-Night.

The free organ recital which is to be given in the Crescent avenue church this evening by Mr. Taft organist of the Congregational church of Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by the Crescent avenue church choir promises to be a most interesting affair. The concert is given under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the church, in place of the regular monthly sociable. Admission will be free and a cordial invitation is extended to all. The following is the program arranged:

1. Offertoire, D	Batiste
2. { a—Flower Song, (melody by Kuken	Taft
{ b—Pargue. G. minor	Bach
3. Vocal	
4. Concert Fantasie	Lux
5. Arvesgue "La Musette de Portiel,"	Aubet
6. Vocal	
7. Bridal Song	Jerom
7. { b—Gavotte "Mignon"	Thomas
8. Vocal	
9. Theme and Variations, A flat	Thiele

—There was a most enjoyable time at Reform Hall last evening. President French presided and remarks were made by several persons in the audience whom he called upon. At an early hour the meeting adjourned to the parlors below, where the W. C. T. U. had provided refreshments, which were apparently much enjoyed.

Taking Care of his Client.

Last the article which appeared in yesterday's News in regard to the case of the city vs. Bitnun should give the impression that Mr. Bitnun had been convicted of selling spirituous and fermented liquor between midnight and 6 a. m. contrary to the provisions of the ordinance, one of the counsel writes. Upon the trial there was no evidence whatever that any thing was paid him or that he sold any intoxicating liquor between the hours named; the only evidence upon which a conviction was based was that he had furnished what the witness supposed was beer, without any evidence of payment or the expectation of payment therefor.

At the close of the city's case Mr. Bitnun's counsel demanded a dismissal of the case on the ground that the city charter only empowered the Common Council to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, the ordinance in attempting to prohibit the furnishing of it without pay was in excess of the power conferred and so far inoperative and void.

Judge Ulrich said in delivering his opinion that he would leave that question to be disposed of by the higher courts.

The defendant thereupon gave notice of appeal, neither himself or any witnesses on his behalf being sworn. The question involved in the case, namely, whether the Common Council has power to prohibit by fine and imprisonment the giving away of intoxicating liquor will be Judicially passed upon in the higher courts.

PERSONAL.

Three children of Richard O'Neil of West Fifth street are undergoing a siege of scarlet fever.

Col. Julian Scott's latest work of art, "Death of General Sedgwick," was photographed yesterday.

Twin sons were born to Patrick Motley of West Second street on Monday. The happy parents are warmly congratulated by their friends.

The new Postmaster, William Alpaugh of Bound Brook formally took possession of the post-office at that place on Monday night. The office has been transferred to new quarters.

Ashland Horton, for many years connected with Messrs. Pope Brothers' dry goods establishment on Front street, is about to accept a more lucrative position with a New York firm.

Dr. T. H. Tomlinson's new house on La Grande avenue is to be furnished with electrical conveniences, and wires for the incandescent lighting are being put into the building.

Rev. A. V. V. Raymond will preach his farewell sermon in Trinity Reformed church church on Sunday evening prior to his departure for Albany, where he will be ordained to the pastorate of the Fourth Presbyterian church of that city.

Samuel V. Woodruff, late proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, has secured a two years' lease of the Coleman House at Asbury Park, at an annual rental of $8,000. The Coleman House was recently sold under foreclosure to Justus Ralph of the Freehold and New York railroad.

Mrs. Freiday, a returned missionary from Bhamo, upper Burmah, will address the ladies at Park avenue Sunday school room to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p. m. All are most cordially invited, those belonging to mission bands especially. Mrs. Freiday can be seen or heard from at No. 29 LaGrande avenue until Monday evening.

S. Merritt Potter of Grove street, North Plainfield, son of Mr. S. A. Potter, the well known New York book publisher, has become quite an expert in electrical matters, and has provided his father's house with all manner of ingenious electrical contrivances, including electrical bells for the front and side doors, and for calling servants, and also electrical gas lighters. A number of prominent residents have availed themselves of his skill and had him provide their domicils with electrical contrivances, with so much satisfaction, that he has felt encouraged to engage in the business, as per his card in another column.

The New York Mail and Express under date of Saturday, January 29th, thus speaks of Dr. Charles F. Stillman, son of the late Dr. C. H. Stillman and a brother of Counsellor William J. Stillman of this city. "A splendid fellow" is the way Dr. Charles F. Stillman's more intimate friends speak of him. He is noted for his genial, social qualities, and is a member of the Union League and Lotos Clubs, besides belonging to the Westminster Kennel and the Riding Clubs. He is eminent as a specialist in surgery, is professor in one of the colleges of the city, and the author of several books. He is also an artist, one of his drawings being a sketch from memory of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, drawn while he was a student, the portraits of which are remarkably accurate." Dr. Stillman is a graduate of the Plainfield High School, and resided here for many years. After his marriage he removed to New York city, where he now enjoys an extensive practice.

The Jersey City Argus of Wednesday contains a portrait of Senator Robert L. Livingston of this city, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Plainfield Fire Department. The picture does not flatter the Senator in the least. Accompanying the "cut" is the following reading notice: "Senator Livingston is an inveterate smoker. He looks well behind a cigar, which is a sufficient excuse for the habit, even if he did not enjoy smoking. But he does, as his picture plainly shows. He is a good judge of cigars, also, and never permits himself to be imposed upon. He is the man who swore in the Democratic delegates at the Chicago convention, and the thanks of New Jersey for making an effort to secure for them the political rights and representation guaranteed by the Constitution, and of which the Republican rum endeavored to deprive them. Such a man is entitled to the best cigar in the State and the privilege of smoking it in peace." That is from the Argus standpoint, which believes first, last and all the time in Abbett, who seems to think that Hudson and Essex counties should rule the State.

Senate Bills Introduced.

The following bills have been introduced into the Senate since that body organized on Tuesday:

No. 1, Mr. Cranmer, provides for the dissolution of the Borough Commission at Island Heights. (Mun. Corp.)

No. 2, Mr. Large, proving for the appointing of two commissioners of juries (one Democrat and one Republican) by the Judge of Circuit Court in each county. (Rev. Laws.)

No. 3, Mr. Gardner, repealing section 1, and 3 of the act of May 26, 1886, respecting the printing and publication of the laws and to limit the expense to $50,000. (Printing)

No. 4, Mr. Gardner, enabling Common Council to appoint city clerks for three years. (Mun. Corp.)

No. 5, Mr. Livingston (by request), extending for two years longer the time for completing railroads which were to be completed this year, providing money has been actually expended for the road. (Railroads and Canals.)

No. 6, Mr. Livingston (by request), an act to guard against the danger of hydrophobia and prevent the destruction of personal property by dogs; requires the registering and licensing of all dogs by the county clerk, fifty cents being the fee for register and one dollar for the license, to be paid annually. City authorities are empowered to take such steps as they may deem necessary to enforce the law. (Miscellaneous Business.)

No. 7, Mr. Livingston (by request), repeals the act reducing Township Committee of Linden Township, Union county, to three members. (Mun. Corp.)

No. 8, Mr. Griggs, gives to the Board of Freeholders of each county control over applications for tavern licenses, and a two-thirds vote they may appoint a jailer or warden who shall be elected by a majority vote for a term of two years. (Mun. Corp.)

No. 9, Mr. Chattle, provides for the election of the Long Branch Commissioners by a vote of the people and gives the Commissioners authority to pass ordinances, etc. (Mun. Corp.)

No. 10, Mr. Chattle, establishes district courts in townships of over 5,000 inhabitants; the Judge to receive $600 a year and the clerk $400.

No. 11, Mr. Chattle, provides for an election on first Monday in May each year in every city, town, etc., to determine whether liquor licenses shall be granted for the sale of quantities less than five gallons. (Judiciary.

No. 12, Mr. Thompson, fixing the legal rate of interest at 5 per cent. (Judiciary)

No. 13, Mr. Thompson, abolishes the office of lay Judge in counties where there is a law Judge.

No. 14, Mr. Bogert, an act to authorize certain railroad companies to borrow money and secure the repayment thereof by mortgage upon their property and franchises.

No. 15, Mr. Bogert, supplementary to an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish; prohibits killing or having in possession any reed or rail bird, except from Aug. 15 to Dec. 1, under $5 penalty.

No. 16, Mr. Bogert, makes it unlawful to catch fish by any contrivance whatever, excepting hook and line, in the Hackensack River or any of its tributaries, under penalty of $20 fine or ten days' imprisonment.

No. 17, Mr. Carter, prevents the renewal of liquor licenses unless a bond for $1,000, with two good freeholders as security, be given for the due observance of the law. License fees are fixed as follows: Malt liquors, $200; spirituous liquors, $300; malt and spirituous, $500; violation of law is punished by a fine of $300 to $600 or three months' imprisonment.

No. 18, Mr. McBride, supplementary to act respecting executions, approved March 27, 1874.

No. 19, Mr. McBride, provides that the analysis of milk under the law may be made by chemists appointed by the State Board of Health.

No. 20, Mr. Large, supplementary to the charter of the New Hope and Lambertville Delaware Bridge Company.

No. 21, Mr. Edwards, repeals the law of 1883, giving the joint meeting power to appoint a district joint judges and delegates to the Governor and Senate, as formerly.

Union County Courts.

The second trial of William Delaney for a murderous assault upon a man named Faulkner, whom he is alleged to have stabbed in six places, occupied all day yesterday in the Union County Criminal Court. Delaney was found guilty at a previous trial, but was granted a new trial by Judge McCormick on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

The accused was charged by his neighbors with poisoning their chickens, and Faulkner, who claims to be one of the sufferers by the poisoning, upbraided Delaney about it. A hot altercation ensued, finally winding up with blows. Delaney claimed to have cut Faulkner in self-defence.

The testimony for the State was about the same as at the previous trial and occupied the forenoon. The defence took up the greater part of the afternoon. The Judge's charge was in favor of the prisoner. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of acquittal. This announcement was received with general surprise.

Death of John C. Dennison.

The death is announced in Newark of Mr. J. D. Dennison, who was for many years known as a manufacturer of steam fire engines. He was born in Plainfield seventy-one years ago, and was very well known in this city, where he was a frequent visitor among the firemen. He was taken suddenly ill on Monday, and died of apoplexy. He went to Newark from Plainfield at the age of seven and learned the steam fitting and plumbing trade. He eventually began the building of hand engines, and made many improvements in them.

Thirty years ago he fitted up a building on Pennsylvania railroad avenue, Newark, and there the first complete hand engine that was built in that city was turned out. From that time until about ten years ago he built the Dennison hand engine ranked first in the market.

Five years ago he went to Reading, Pa., Here he built a steam fire engine and sold it to the company who had engaged him. After that he returned to Newark. He was buried from the First Presbyterian church. He leaves three sons and two daughters.—Elizabeth Journal.

Wreck on the Bound Brook Division of the C. R. R.

The east-bound Philadelphia express train which passes through this city about 8.57 a. m. on its way to New York was wrecked at Trenton Junction this morning. The train was running at a moderate speed when the engine jumped the track at a switch and several cars followed it. The cars from the track. The locomotive was considerably wrecked, but the cars were but little damaged, and fortunately no one is reported injured. Travel on the line was delayed for over an hour.

—Union county is the youngest of the twenty-one counties of the State. The project to form a new county from portions of Union, Somerset and Middlesex, making Plainfield the county seat, seems to have fallen through. Why!

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for, as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the man whose profession is the "safest." He is a clergyman, a bank official, a lawyer, a doctor, a book-keeper, a dry goods clerk—in any full grown man, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, be struck by a brick falling from a house or, etc. Our records are full of just such accidents to such persons. The protection afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. It is a man whose situation may be forfeited, when sickness or accident, which may be in disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., is sufficient to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, for then he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year—the premium—or the price of one cigar a day!!—no man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.

Accident insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of averages. Thus, a man will pay twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that the money will be coming, should such a thing as the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the wife and only one heave for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.

There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy takes its place in the Policy Journal, and the $5,000 repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the professional man an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Jno. F. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A LADY traveling to the city every day and having some spare time would do shopping for ladies for a small compensation. Address P. O. Box 1.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 36 North avenue. 13-2t

CARROTTS and mangle wortzels for sale. Fifty bushels of each. Address E. G. Elmott, Dunellen. 4-9

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street thirteen rooms well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to 109 Front street. 2-2t-eod

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

TO LET—Brick house corner East Fifth street and Franklin avenue; all improvements. Enquire, A. F. MacDonald, 44 East Front street. 27-tf

WANTED—A neat honest colored girl. Apply at 10 Third Place after 5 p. m.

WANTED—To buy a milk route. Address Box 1,000.

WANTED—Ten 10) second-hand hot house sash, (4x12) in good condition. Address, stating price, Box 1550, city.

WANTED—A small house of four or five rooms. Rent not more than twelve dollars a month. Address Box 1485, P. O.

Amusements.

THE

Toboggan Slide

is

NOW OPEN

AFTERNOONS 2.30 to 6. EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30

The date of the Bicycle benefit will be announced later.

PENNY FOR SLIDE PRIVILEGES.

Admission 10 cents. 6 Slides for 25 cents. 15 slides for 50 cents. 40 slides for $1. Including use of toboggan. Children under years half price in afternoon, full price evening.

Season tickets $3, covering admission, use slide and of Toboggan.

MUSIC HALL,

Monday, Feb. 7th,

the favorite comedian,

Benjamin MaGinley,

in his great creation of

UNCLE BARTLETT,

in David Belasco's Charming Comedy Drama

"May Blossom"

THE FISHERMAN'S BRIDE.

Supported by a carefully selected company, with entire new scenery and novel Mechanical effects. Under the management of

GUSTAVE FROHMAN,

Six months run at the famous Madison Square Theatre, N. Y., dwelling in popularity all the well-known successes. Seats on sale Feb. 3d.

THE PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.

White's Unprecedented Bargain Sale.

J. E. White & Son.

BARGAINS WE ADVERTISE AND BARGAINS WE GIVE.

At this time of the year the town is flooded with advertisements of so called Special and Bargain sales, but none quote the prices as low or give such value as White & Son offer for the next thirty days, and all that we say is that what we advertise both in quantity and quality can be relied upon. Everything is new and fresh, unless backed up by quantity. There is always a reason for a sale, and ours is to sell all new and seasonable. No old stock nestled down and left to the last, but we have a large assortment but all new and fresh goods that you need now. Read the list of bargains we offer for each day, commencing Monday, Jan. 31.

Saturday as usual will be a Special Bargain Day and in addition to these bargains we will give to every customer buying $5 worth or more 50 per cent. Goods (such as excepted) to the value of $5 a coupon for a Parlor Lamp, to those buying $3 worth we give 10 yards, and to those buying $30 we give 20 yards

EVERYBODY

SHOULD ATTEND

EDSALL'S

GREATSPECIALSALE

OF

WHITE GOODS

Now in progress.

Over 100 Extra SPECIAL Bargains

offered each day. We think we can say without exaggeration that never before have we offered such a line of new, fresh seasonable goods as will be offered at this sale. Just opened several new lots of goods this morning, direct from the importers, and an excellent opportunity is now offered to select new styles goods at extremely low prices. Remember—Edsall's Great Bargain Annual Sale of White Goods, the place to buy first-class new goods at the lowest possible.

Latest Bargains.

The W. C. T. U. have arranged to serve hot Coffee at Ramonetti's during the present week to supply all who may wish to quench their thirst.

Corsets! Corsets!

L. CALLMAN,

38 WEST FRONT STREET.

ELECTRICAL WORK

To all those desiring Electrical Apparatus in their dwellings I desire to say that I am now prepared to put in

GAS LIGHTING APPARATUS

of the newest and most improved kinds. Also bells of any description and

BURGLAR ALARMS AND ALARM MATS

in the neatest and most satisfactory manner. All work guaranteed for six months. Prices reasonable.

S. MERRITT POTTER, PLAINFIELD, N. J

P. O. Box 867.

John Emmons,

Successor to Emmons Bros.,

Mason and Builder.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 982.

VALENTINES,

A Full Line of all Kinds.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES

The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.

21 W. Front street,

opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention

is directed to our

LOW PRICES

Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.

Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.

Cosmopoline Syrup, Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, for a bottle.

Imported Bay Rum 40c bottle.

Wafers of Vanadium Ginger 35c a bottle.

Fine extracts 25c a bottle.

Voorhees Cough Candy 5c.

Cod Liver Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 25c a box.

Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, Cures young and old.

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.

Combine for the Toilet (Compliment style) 50c.

Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.

Iron, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.

Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering. Complete list 15c.

Manola's Cure for Headache 15c.

All goods at popular prices.

Physicians Prescriptions my specialty.

Respectfully,

Wm. H. Voorhees.

AT DOANE'S,

Formerly Clare's, No. 9, Park Avenue.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale and To Let.

TO LET FURNISHED.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Bargains in

BUILDING LOTS

FIRE INSURANCE.

Sole Agency for North American, Philadelphia; Phoenix, Hartford; Imperial, Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.

Edward C. Mulford,

Real Estate Broker, 21 and 23 North avenue, opposite D. L. & W. Station, Plainfield. Telephone No. 69.

The Evening News,
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
THE ONLY DAILY PAPER IN PLAINFIELD
T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.
Office No. 7 Somerset Street.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1887.

BUTCHERED FOR ROBBERY.

A Long Island Farmer and His Wife Found Dead.

BRENTAU, L. I., Feb. 4.—Philip Scheidweiler, a farmer near here, aged 78, and his third wife, aged 34, were found dead in their house Thursday, having been murdered. The man had been repeatedly stabbed with a huge butcher knife which was found near him. The room where his body was found was deluged with blood. The body of Mrs. Scheidweiler was found at the bottom of the cellar stairs. The throat had been cut and there were many stab wounds. The furniture had been turned upside down, bureau broken open and bedding ripped in a search for plunder. It is supposed that the murderer secured $500 which Scheidweiler had saved up. The murders probably occurred Saturday night. The neighbors had not seen any one about the house since then, but supposed the couple had gone away on a visit which they had spoken of. No attempt was made to enter the house, therefore, and the murderer has gained several days start of the police. The discovery of the tragedy was made by a relative who came to call, and suspecting something wrong, broke into the house. There is no clue to the murderer.

A Mother's Mad Act.

ASHTABULA, O., Feb. 4.—The house of William Morrison, of this city, has been the scene of a fearful drama. The family consists of five, a man, his wife and six children, ranging in years from 3 months to 12 years. During the absence of the father the mother prepared a bowl of Paris green and water, and also a rope, with which to force the children to drink. She succeeded in getting only a little girl 6 years old. The mother then threatened to cut her own throat, but was detected by her eldest son, who suggested hanging as an easier mode of dying. A rope was obtained, the little boy went aloft in an unfinished portion of the house and tied the rope to a joist. The mother then secured a barrel, got upon it, placed her head through the noose, kicked over the barrel and swung off. With quick presence of mind the son hurried aloft, cut the rope and saved his dying mother. All this occurs in the little girl who is hanging to life by a thread and the mother is too prostrated to realize the fearful crime she so nearly consummated.

An Advance in Window Glass.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Western Window Glass Manufacturers' association has held an important meeting at which a plan by which a resolution advancing prices from 5 to 7½ per cent. was adopted. A committee representing eastern manufacturers was present, and decided to use its influence looking to a permanent consolidation of business interests. The eastern and western associations retain their separate organizations, but in making advances and in the general administration of affairs will work in harmony. The advance in prices takes effect as soon as lists can be prepared.

A Poisoner for Insurance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The inquest on the body of Lucy Holdsimayer, the young girl whose stepfather, Lawrence Krug, is alleged to have poisoned, as well as two of his former wives, in order to obtain money from their life insurance, developed the fact that Heidelmeyer came to her death from arsenical poisoning, and that the poison was administered with deliberate intent to murder. Krug will be held to wait the action of the grand jury.

Will Obey the Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—After the meeting of trunk line presidents Commissioner Fink stated that the interstate commerce bill had been informally discussed as to its probable effects. It was the intention of the railroad managers, he said, to obey the terms of the bill.

Davitt Welcomed Home.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.—Michael Davitt arrived here last evening. They received an enthusiastic welcome and were escorted from the railway station to their hotel by a large procession, in the line of which were numerous bands of music and many companies bearing torches.

Reagan Congratulated.

PALESTINE, TEX., Feb. 4.—Senator-elect John H. Reagan has left for Washington. When he arrived here he was met by a great crowd of citizens and given an ovation. In the assemblage were many business men from neighboring cities who had come to congratulate Judge Reagan.

Verdict Against a Prizefighter Man.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 4.—The coroner's jury has returned a verdict finding that Patrick Sheehy, one of the Pinkerton guards, fired the shot which killed Tommy Hogan.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, colder, fair weather, northerly winds.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Money closed at 2 per cent. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 2 per cent. Sterling exchange was quiet and steady, 4 81@4 81½ actual rates, 4 84@4 84¼ for sixty days and 4 87½@4 88 for demand. Commercial bills closed firm; 4 86½@4 87 bid, 4 88 asked. Silver bar, coup., 110¾ bid.

Bar silver was weak after 12 o'clock and lost the improvement recorded after the first hour's business, but from 1 o'clock until the close closed firm and slightly higher, which partly recovered part of the morning's decline. The closing figures were, however, ¼ to 2 per cent. lower than those of last night.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Flour closed quiet and without quotable change; winter wheat extra, $3 15@3 45; Minnesota extra, $3 15@3 40; city mill extra, $4 50@5 00; winter wheat patents, $4 60@5 00. Rye flour closed steady; common to choice extra, $2 80@3 35.

WHEAT.—Options were fairly active and dealings were attended at times with some excitement. The close was steady at an advance of ¾@¾c from last night's prices, which were higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 96c., No. 2 do. at 93½c., No. 3 red winter at 94½c., No. 2 do. at 96½c. and ungraded red at 87@96½c. No. 2 red winter, Feb., 93¾@94c.; do. March, 93¾@94c.; do. April, 94¾@95c.

CORN.—Options were moderately active and dull, closing ¼@½c higher. Spot lots closed firm and higher. Spot sales of No. 2 at 47½c., No. 3 at 47c. and ungraded mixed at 46@50½c.; No. 2 mixed, March, 48½c.; do. May, 50¼c.

OATS.—Options were active and firm, closing ¼@½c higher. Spot lots closed firm and ¼@½c higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 36½c., at 36c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 36½@36¾c.; do. March, 36½c.

RYE.—Dull; western, 70@73c.; state, 70@73c.

BARLEY.—Nominal.

PORK.—Dull; mess, $10 75@11.

LARD.—Steam, $6 25@6 30; refined, $6 35; city, $6 25; tierces, $6 62½; kettle, $6 87½.

McGLYNN'S DEFENSE.

HE CORRECTS ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S STATEMENT.

The Propaganda, Bishops and Pope Defied by the Suspended Pastor of St. Stephen's Church—He Hits Right Out from the Shoulder in His Own Defense.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—To-day's issue of The Standard contains a long statement by Dr. McGlynn, in which he says: "Archbishop Corrigan having seen fit to publish a statement giving his views and parts of conversations of mine, I now supplement his publication by such documents concerning the matters upon my course as I have been able to lay my hands upon, accompanying them with some necessary explanation."

Dr. McGlynn goes on to say that his speeches in 1886 for the land league, which Archbishop Simeoni described as containing propositions contrary to Catholic teaching, simply expressed the belief that all men are equally entitled to the use of the general bounties of nature, including land, sunlight, air and water, and that human laws should be changed to conform to this dictate of natural justice. This he declares was all, though so stated by Archbishop Corrigan, that I 'recognized my errors and professed to be sorry for them.' I reaffirmed and explained the doctrine."

Dr. McGlynn cites a speech in which he showed that the eminent fathers of the church, St. Basil, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and Chrysostom, taught that property was substantially that a person holding more than is necessary to his subsistence takes from the poor that which in justice belongs to them. Archbishop Corrigan, he says, had a correspondence about this, the archbishop asking whether the passages relied upon by Dr. McGlynn were not generally considered spurious, and Dr. McGlynn replying that according to the weight of authority they were genuine. On this point Dr. McGlynn says: "Among those who denounced me to Rome for my land league speeches, along with Gilmore, of Cleveland, and Chatard, of Indianapolis, the former the author and the latter the apologist of the famous or infamous Cincinnati pastoral letter, which was, in its great measure, a deliberate thesis against Thomas Jefferson's declaration of independence."

Dr. McGlynn adds that other bishops manifested their disapproval. As an instance of "the flimsy pretences on which they would interfere with the right of a priest to address public meetings that could not be said to be even of a political character," he cites the letter dated March 15, 1886, in which the archbishop says the bishop of Brooklyn objected to Dr. McGlynn's speaking at a meeting on the same question, to be presided over by Henry Ward Beecher, and at which Rev. Howard Crosby was also to speak. This letter was marked private, and contained a command. Dr. McGlynn spoke at the meeting, and afterward wrote the archbishop that the breaking of a publicly advertised engagement would have caused scandal, and that his presence led to eulogies upon the Catholic church from Mr. Beecher and Dr. Crosby, and that a conversation with Dr. Crosby had convinced him that some demonstration toward the church in some matters might be softened by more frequent co-operation of the kind. Incidentally Dr. McGlynn brings out the fact that at this very time he was interceding with President Cleveland at the archbishop's request for a political purpose—the promotion of Gen. Severns, of Maryland, to the position of Chickering hall for Henry George, after being ordered by he archbishop not to do so, was that the order was not given until after Dr. McGlynn had promised and been solicited to speak. It would be a public scandal and a breach of contract not to speak. But he agreed not to speak again. His suspension came next day, and he observed (although the archbishop and Vicar General Preston, he says, have circulated the false rumor that he continued to say mass, in respect to the archbishop's remark that he "next came the sad sight of a Catholic priest riding in an open barouche through a public," he asks: "What is inhuman or divine, forbade me so to do? If it was a somewhat unusual thing, yet I was impelled to it by a sense of justice to the cause Mr. George represented, and a partial offset to the influence of the widely published political manifesto of Mgr. Preston's address to the chairman of the Tammany hall committee on resolutions, and a protest against the denunciations hurled from several Catholic altars at Mr. George and his party; against the abuse of the confessional, in which men had been coerced from shielding Mr. George's meetings by the threat of refusal of absolution; and against the influence used by Archbishop Corrigan to have congress try to defeat the constitutional amendment."

Dr. McGlynn supplies the part of his letter refusing to go to Rome, omitted in the archbishop's publication. He says: "I find that I shall not be able to go to Rome. There are several personal reasons. I have had reason to feel considerably absorbed by family affairs, and my physician orders me not to undertake the journey." (Here followed other reasons). A similar addition is made to the letting of refusal to call on the archbishop to get Cardinal Simeoni's letter. It shows that he gave his ill health as the reason.

Dr. McGlynn concludes by declaring that in becoming a priest he did not evade the duties nor surrender the rights of a man and a citizen in political movements. He says: "I deny the right of bishops, propaganda or popes to punish me for my opinions in political economy, unless they can show that these opinions are clearly contrary to the Christian faith. I deny the right of bishop, propaganda or pope to order me to Rome. The vow of obedience of the priest is simply a promise to the bishop to obey him in things lawful. I deny the right of bishops, propaganda or popes to punish me for my opinion

HIGH HATTED LADIES.

SHALL NOT THE HATS COME OFF IN THE THEATRE AT LEAST!

Bonnets Come High, but Fashions Are No More Absurd than They Always Were—Views of Some Old Fashioned Head Coverings.

The newspapers, for the purpose of getting something picturesque for their Sunday editions, have taken up the war against high hats. The possibilities in the way of illustration are tremendous. When you are run out of something to write about, go for woman's dress. It will never fail you.

Women's hats at the theatre! cry the grumblers. Down with them! "most mutatious and atrocious of all," screeches Col. P. Donan, "behold the hideous headache hatching, deformed, skillet like abomination, filled with impossible botanical and ornithological monstrosities." "Give us women," quoth the gallant colonel, "and not gaudy clothes racks and husband angling fashion plates."

Papers teem with illustrations of broken hearted bald headed men twisting their necks off in the vain attempt to shoot their eyes around the giant brim of some lop eared theatre hat. How they pity themselves, the dear men.

It's all very well. But what if the women on their part had something to complain of? What if it could be charged against the men and proved on them that they are guilty of worse theatre conduct than the wearing of even the four storied of the pagoda hats! In short, gentlemen, what can you say in defense of that universal and unspeakable, nasty habit you have of tramping out like horses between the acts every night at the theatre and going to get a drink?

A NEW HAT.

Women's hats at the theatre may look like those that the sultan has recently fashioned, but if they were ten times worse they would still not be an offset to the men who squeeze past ladies and rush out in procession every time the curtain falls down.

At least that is what the women say. They declare that the men rub their dusty trousers' shins past the bright silks and velvets, taking the insult off the one and the pile off the other. Ladies must rise for them, catching their skirts against the chairs and tearing out the drapery and the strings of their gowns. They must stand tacous, a spectacle to gods and men till the oily, black boots have rubbed along by them, and the knees have torn out and carried away the loops in their dresses. Then after all comes the step like a cavalry company, and the ladies sit down, only to be routed up again by the tramping cavalry. The troop come in smelling—heavens! how they do smell, and sit down all about, clearing their throats, expectorating, and filling the air with their tobacco and whisky breaths. The getting up and sitting down must be gone through altogether some twelve times whenever a woman goes to a five act play. The women's dresses are spoiled, their stomachs sickened and their patience is worn to the last thread. Any body would have to not just cause for complaint! Are the grievances all on the masculine side of the house? They pause for an answer.

In times past and in all times it is true there have been intervals of monstrous feminine head covering. Women, being shut out from the large fields of humanity, are apt to overdo the small interests in which they live and move. Women's headgear has been sometimes four feet high.

SOME MORE HATS.

Well authenticated pictures show that within the last three centuries bonnets like those in the second illustration have been worn by the highest ladies of the lands. They were rendered additionally high by their hats. Old engravings and paintings of the continent of Europe represent the leaning tower headdress exhibited in the figure on the right. In the days of our own grandmothers bonnets like that upon the central figure were worn. They were called "sky scrapers," and across the formidable looking brim in front were draped black and white embroidered veils, done in silk by the delicate fingers of maidens fair, "their ownselves." It was before the days of machine embroidery. Many of these beautiful old veils are even now in possession of maidens as fair as those who wrought the delicate silken netting, but who are great-granddaughters of the damzes that wore the sky scraping bonnets.

On the right is yet another monstrous hat. It is of the style worn by the court ladies of France in 1787. At that time women rolled their hair back over a cushion and powdered it white, in the style of hapless Queen Marie Antoinette. So, perhaps, it is a consolation, though a slim one, to know that women are no more absurd than they always were.

The question of the obstructionist theatre hats is being very earnestly discussed at present. It is stated, logically by the way, that no objection has been raised against these hats in church, though the same ones are worn to both church and theatre. Perhaps the stock of Christian patience is so much larger in a church than in a theatre that the nuisance is put up with uncomplainingly there.

If we are so fond of imitating British fashions, we certainly ought to follow the best of them. In London bonnets are only worn in theatres of the lowest class. In the best ones women, like men, are bareheaded. A woman looks so much prettier bareheaded than in any kind of a bonnet that it is a pity she will not sit without a bonnet. The reason she hangs to it is that it cools so much money she feels as though she must show it off at all hazard. Why not have low crowned hats made on purpose for the theatre!

The Calhoun Statue.

Haenisch's bronze statue of John C. Calhoun will be unveiled at Charleston, S. C., in April. The pedestal is in place, and the statue has reached Marion square, where it is to stand, but the four bronze figures of justice, truth, history and the constitution are still to be cast in Italy.—Chicago Herald.

MADAME NILSSON.

Who Will Shortly Become the Countess Miranda.

Attention is directed again to this artistic charge just now. It is said that her marriage with Count Miranda will close her professional career forever. Usually when great artists marry wealthy men it is necessary for them to work harder than ever, in order to support the poor, dilletante nobleman in a style becoming their birth and expectations, so, the gossip-mongers say. But this is by no means sure evidence that Nilsson will stop singing.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

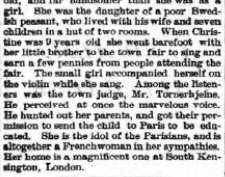
The picture here given is copied from what is said to be the most beautiful portrait of the singer ever made. It is from a crayon done by Vuillet, a Paris artist.

Nilsson is now in the prime and glory of her fame as well as her beauty. She is 43 years old, and far handsomer than she was as a girl. She was the daughter of a poor Swedish peasant, who lived with his wife and seven children in a hut of two rooms. When Christine was 13 years old she went barefoot with her little brother to the town fair to sing and earn a few pennies from people attending the fair. The small girl accompanied herself on the violin while she sang. Among the listeners was the town judge, Mr. Tornerhjelm. He perceived at once the marvelous voice. He hunted out her parents, and got their permission to send the child to Paris to be educated. She is the idol of the Parisians, and is altogether a Frenchwoman in her sympathies. Her home is a magnificent one at South Kensington, London.

TENNESSEE'S NEW SENATOR.

Ex-Governor William B. Bate Wins the Prize at Last.

On three occasions has ex-Governor Bate contested for the privilege of representing Tennessee in the United States senate, and success has crowned his pertinacity at last. In 1879 he came within one vote of getting the caucus nomination. In 1872 he contested the place with Andrew Johnson. The fight was a protracted one, resulting in the election of Gen. Cooper as a compromise candidate. In the recent contest it is presumed that Gen. Bate was assisted by his record while governor for the term ending 1885. Senator Bate is in his 62d year. He was a young soldier in the war with Mexico, and at the beginning of the civil war took the field in the service of the Confederacy at the head of a regiment. He was promoted a brigadier general, and at the battle of Shiloh was severely wounded in the left leg. He still limps, and leans heavily on a cane. He is a lawyer by profession, and a brilliant man before a jury. He is in independent circumstances, and lives in most comfortable style in Nashville. His family consists of a wife and one child, an attractive young lady who has just entered society.

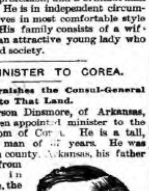


WILLIAM B. BATE.

U. S. MINISTER TO COREA.

Arkansas Furnishes the Consul-General to That Land.

Hugh Anderson Dinsmore, of Arkansas, has recently been appointed minister to the flowery kingdom of Corea. He is a tall, bright young man of [illegible] years. He was born in Benton county, Arkansas, his father coming there from Pennsylvania in 1848. Dinsmore, the elder, was wealthy, but the civil war left him penniless. Young Dinsmore went to work to earn his own living at the age of 15. By employing all his leisure time in study he qualified himself for the position of clerk of the circuit court of his native county. While holding this position he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered into partnership with J. D. Walker, subsequently a United States senator. In 1878 Mr. Dinsmore was elected district attorney, which position he held for three consecutive terms. He was a Cleveland and Hendricks elector in 1884. In the campaign of last fall he was defeated for election to congress by but a few votes.



HUGH A. DINSMORE.

He Will Stick to Journalism.

Henry Grady has never held nor desired public office. He has again and again refused a profitable campaign, and has found his chief pleasure in pushing others to the fore. Not a spark of jealousy or envy finds a place in his broad and noble nature. His companions, statesmen, editors, his own young fellows, with intellects rivaling his own, have never found in him an obstacle, but rather a great and helpful lever to success, and he has directed their campaigns, planned and powerfully aided their successes, and rejoiced in their reputations with supreme self abnegation and princely generosity. Some two years ago a petition signed by 10,000 names, simply assuring his nomination and election, besought Grady to run for congressman-at-large under the new congressional apportionment of Georgia. I think that was the most tempting moment of Grady's life. The offer was so tempting, success so certain and the manner of the presentation so peculiarly flattering that the journalist hesitated—but only for a moment. He declined the office with thanks, and has been greater ever since. It is the impersonality of his work and the unselfishness of his labors that have made him to-day stronger and more potent in Georgia politics than Brown, Colquitt or Gordon. Grady has made the later fortunes of these great Georgians.—Florida Herald.

Shorthand Writers in Washington.

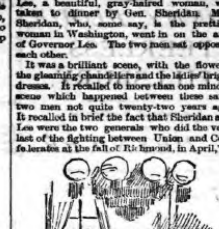
In Washington, outside of the reporters of congressional debates, there are but four men who are masters of shorthand.

SHERIDAN AND FITZ HUGH LEE.

A Historical Meeting at a Recent White House Dinner.

That was a striking illustration of letting bygones be bygones the other day at a White House dinner in Washington. Among those present at the banquet were Gen. Sheridan and Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia. Their wives were present with them. Mrs. Lee, a beautiful, gray-haired woman, was taken to dinner by Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Sheridan, who, some say, is the prettiest woman in Washington, went in on the arm of Governor Lee. The two men sat opposite each other.

It was a brilliant scene, with the flowers, the gleaming chandeliers and the ladies' bright dresses. It recalled to more than one mind a scene which happened between these same two men not quite twenty-two years ago. It recalled in brief the fact that Sheridan and Lee were the two generals who did the very last of the fighting between Union and Confederate at the fall of Richmond, in April, '65.



SHERIDAN AND LEE.

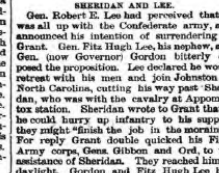
Gen. Robert E. Lee had perceived that it was all over with the Confederate army, and announced his intention of surrendering to Grant. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, his nephew, and Gen. (now Governor) Gordon bitterly opposed the proposition. Lee declared he would retreat with his men and join Johnston in North Carolina, cutting his way past Sheridan, who was with the cavalry at Appomattox station. Sheridan wrote to Grant that if he could hurry up infantry to his support they might "finish the job in the morning." For reply Grant double quicked his Fifth Army corps, Gens. Gibbon and Ord, to the assistance of Sheridan. They reached him at daylight. Gordon and Fitz Hugh Lee had already attacked Sheridan's flank at the approach of Ord and Gibbon they fell back. Just as they did so a white flag was seen, and bugles sounded halt. Robert E. Lee had surrendered the armies of the Confederacy.

JONAS G. CLARK,

Who Gives One Million Dollars to Found a University.

The announcement that Jonas G. Clark, of Worcester, Mass., is to give $1,000,000 to found a university in that city to perpetuate his name places him among the leading American philanthropists. His gift is the most munificent on record. Mr. Clark has had the liberal spirit contemplated for many years, and he has laid his plans so carefully that they will not be altered by his death. He intends also to add to the figures of the original endowment.

Mr. Clark is a native of Worcester county and is now 72 years of age. Leaving his father's farm early, he began life as a carriage maker, then he became a manufacturer of tinware and dealer in hardware. When the news of the discovery of gold in California reached the east he immediately saw great possibilities of trade with that new country, he gave all his attention to it and soon built up an enormous trade in hardware and miners' outfits generally. Later he went to California, "and became one of its wealthiest citizens. He had unbounded faith in the cause of the north during the war, putting all his money into government bonds at low prices. In 1864 he came east, and turning all his gold into greenbacks at the big premium then prevailing he made large real estate investments in New York and Boston, which have swelled enormously on his hands. He proposes to have a lay, medical and missionarian theological school attached to his university, as well as an academic department.



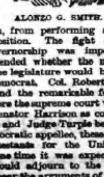
JONAS G. CLARK.

Liszt's Rebuke to David.

A pupil of Liszt relates the following anecdote: "On one occasion the master and several of us from Weimar were spending the evening with Ferdinand David, who desired to try a new composition through with the master. 'You will find the piano part,' said he, as he touched the music with his bow, 'very difficult.' We all felt indignant at David's arrogance, but Liszt said nothing. The piece began with a broad, majestic movement; the piano part grew more and more brilliant. David's face changed expression as though some important fact were dawning upon him, and finally he stopped playing altogether. 'Why,' he gasped, 'he is playing the violin part too!' Liszt continued without noticing the mortified violinist, and brought the piece to a magnificent close. It was a rebuke that David never forgot."—Boston Transcript.

The Contest in Indiana.

This is a portrait of Senator Alonzo Green Smith, of Indiana, contestant for the right to preside over the state senate. While the election of Robert S. Robertson for lieutenant governor was in dispute Senator Smith, as president of the senate, claimed the right to assume the duties of the position. To maintain his position he secured, through a decision of Judge Ayres, of the supreme court, an injunction, restraining Lieutenant Governor Robertson, from performing any duties of that position. The fight for the lieutenant governorship was important, for on it depended whether the next legislature would be controlled by the Republican or a Democrat. Col. Robertson appealed the case, and the remarkable feature of the trial before the supreme court was the appearance of Benjamin Harrison as counsel for the appellant and Judge Turpie being counsel for the Democratic appellee, those being the rival contestants for the United States senate. At the time it was expected that both houses would adjourn to the supreme court room, hear the arguments of the two senatorial claimants and then decide who was best fitted to represent Indiana in the United States senate.



ALONZO G. SMITH.

NEVER TO BE INTERVIEWED.

A Newspaper Correspondent Cowed by Interview President Arthur.

"Interview the president as to the probability of an extra session, and reasons therefor." Such was the arbitrary command telegraphed from the managing editor of one of the leading newspapers of the country. The correspondent who received the senseless command simply answered:

"President refuses to be interviewed on any subject."

And the managing editor, thinking that he knew more about it than his correspondent, wanted to know if that latter had attempted to get a hearing, and entered into a controversy of some length about it.

When the celebrated Nute-Dukes murder trial was terminated at Pittsburg a few years ago and Nutt was acquitted a prominent Pennsylvania newspaper management, believing that the city of Washington was absorbed with the trial, telegraphed its representatives there:

"Interview President Arthur, his cabinet and the principal diplomatists of Washington about termination of Nutt trial."

The correspondent was stunned for a few seconds. He hardly knew whether to accept the contents of the telegram as the work of a punster about the office, or one of the arbitrary and senseless freaks of an editor. Reflection convinced him that the demand was given in utter seriousness. The absurdity of it was apparent at a glance. Neither the president nor members of the cabinet would express an opinion on the verdict of the jury, even though they had kept trace of the trial sufficiently close to do so intelligently and justly. The diplomatists knew nothing about the matter, and, if they did, would scrupulously refrain from expressing any comments, because the juries in the countries outside of this settle questions and the public swallow the result unmurmuringly.

Presidents of the United States never suffer themselves to be interviewed for publication upon any subject. The memory of the present generation of correspondents does not run back to the time when a president has authorized a person to quote him in the prints, or even talk for general information for the press. Occasionally a cabinet officer is interviewed, but almost invariably it is upon personal matters, as it is considered undiplomatic to be interviewed on impersonal matters, or in reference to subjects for official action. Frequently there have been views published and credited to the president, but they are bogus. The only way in which the president can be quoted on current matters is through the third person.—Washington Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Mixing the Speeches.

In the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872 grave complaint was made that Democratic speeches were mailed under Republican franks. A formal investigation took place, and the senate committee on contingent expenses, after grave and solemn investigation, found that a number of copies of speeches of various senators were sent to a lady to be folded and put in envelopes. She innocently did her work promiscuously piled them all into one heap, and then carefully counted out the number for each. An attack of cholera is a feeble comparison, and it made as much fuss as swapping a couple of thousand babies. —Hon. Perley Poore.

Poisonous Machine Oil.

Take care how you let any machine oil or lubricator come in contact with a cut or scratch on your hand or arm, as serious blood poisoning may result. In the manufacture of some of these machine oils fat from diseased and decomposed animals is used. All physicians know how poisonous such matter is. The only safeguard is not to let any spot where the skin is broken be touched by any machine oil or lubricator.—Power.

In Germany women go from house to house dusting furniture and tending to drawing room flowers and plants. It is a regular business.

Mrs. Horace Heiyar continues to be the beauty of the diplomatic corps at Washington. She weighs 150 pound, too.

The more often carpets are shaken the longer they wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the thread.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SHIPMENT OF FRESH
ORANGES,
DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.
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SEE His Display.
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Prices LOWER
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DON'T FAIL
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BEFORE REMOVING
to a larger store,
NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET,
opposite the present store. There will be at
WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE
from and after December 20, 1886, until further notice,
25 *PER CENT*
REDUCTION
allowed on
OVERCOATS
to close out our stock for this season. We have already won a reputation, because of the fine quality, choice styles and low prices of our overcoats. Keep that in mind.

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REAL ESTATE
82 ACRES IN
Lots or Parcels
To Suit Purchasers,
in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Sleepy Brook Road, near Rockview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds. Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.
13-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

J. P. LAIRE & Co.
sells
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
STOVES, RANGES,
Imperial Egg Food,
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AS USUAL CHEAP.
Corner Front street and Park avenue.

FURNITURE.
FAIRCHILD'S
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Parlor and Chamber FURNITURE.
LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

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Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.
Great Success with Children's Portraits.
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JONES & CO.,
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Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.
Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

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Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest style. 18 East Front street.

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Real Estate and Insurance.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

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Tulips and Crocures for sale by John Lindsay. Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsay. No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

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16 North avenue,
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,
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Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, tonics and specialties. Theatrical and theatrical costumes to hire. 18 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,
Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,
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Orders delivered to all parts of the city. Telephona Cal No 14.

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Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident in executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E Front.

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient.
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Hilman, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 82 Somerset Street.
Grocer and Seedsman,
Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees. Fine Imitation Cheese and Lard. Canned Goods. Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

CENTRAL R. R.

OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time Table in effect Jan. 16, 1887.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 7.27, 8.30, 9.05, 9.40, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.05, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.05, 6.00, 7.05, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a. m.; 12.05, 1.30, 3.30, 5.05, 6.00, 7.05, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 9.30, 10.00, p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.25, 6.55, 7.05, 7.30, 7.50, 8.05, 8.40, 9.50, 10.37, 11.08, a. m.; 12.05, 1.02, 2.07, 3.01, 4.08, 5.20, 6.30, 7.15, 8.45, 11.36 p. m. Sunday, 8.07, 10.33, 11.39, a. m.; 1.07, 4.50, 8.31 p. m.

Leave Newark, Foot Liberty Street at 6.00, 6.06, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.40, 4.40, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, p.m. 12.30 night. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 12.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.30 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.25 a. m. 12.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.06, 9.25, 9.06, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.48 p. m.

Leave Boston at 6.30, 8.57 a. m.; 12.40, 4.30, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

8.26 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Pen Argyl, Bangor, Tamaqua, Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Mahanoy, etc.

3.56 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

6.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Driftoo, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

8.06 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

11.45 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Mahanoy, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 5.27, 8.02, 11.05 a. m. 3.51, 8.06 p. m. Sunday leaves Ocean Grove 8.57 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.23, 5.10*, 6.30, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 4.16, 5.05*, 6.05*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.23, 5.10,*, 9.35 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green streets, at 8.50*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 4.45, 6.40, 7.05, 10.05 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.50,*8.05,* 9.05 10.00 a. m.; 1.00, 3.00, 4.00,* 6.00* p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.55, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00, 11.50 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.54, 7.40* p. m. Sunday at 1.55, 8.40* a. m.; 4.22, 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
at Bargain Prices.
FUR CAPS $1.25 up
SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS
at
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American WINES, Extra Fine.

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ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	25c	1.00
BURGANDY (Claret)	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
MUSCATTEL	25c	1.00

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House Furnishing Articles
Will be found at the well known store on the corner of Park avenue and Second street, in addition thereto the Peerless Range which cannot be excelled. E. ARMSTRONG.

An Explanation.

"What are you doing up there?"

"I Nothing! Only hanging up pears that have fallen down.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Gen. Grant and the Interviewer.

Gen. Grant had a strong aversion to being interviewed, in the newspaper sense of the word. An incident occurred in Syracuse during the presidential campaign of 1880 which first revealed to the writer the gentle side of Grant's nature. The ex-president and Senator Conkling were just bringing to a close their famous series of campaign meetings for Garfield and Arthur. A correspondent who had accompanied them on their tour through this state ventured to ask Mr. Conkling in Gen. Grant's presence for his opinion as to Garfield's chances of carrying New York. With a withering sarcasm Mr. Conkling begged to be excused from "making guesses for the delectation of the general public." Gen. Grant looked at Mr. Conkling steadily for a few moments, then remarked to the correspondent in a *half* apologetic tone, "The senator does not seem to have his guessing cap on this morning. I, however, do not object to hazarding a guess or two on the result of this campaign. I guess that this state will go for Garfield and Arthur by a good, handsome majority. And (with a mischievous side glance at Conkling) you may also say that I guess that Senator Conkling guesses so to."—New York Times.

A Case of Short Haul.

A seedy looking man got aboard a Chicago and Northwestern train at Racine the other day. The train was about two miles out of Racine when the conductor came up and asked him for his ticket.

"Ain't got any, but I'm a railroad man myself."

"Where do you want to go to?"

"Chicago."

"Well," said the good natured conductor, reaching for the bell rope, "I'll do the best I can for you."

"Thanks, thanks. We railroad men should stand together."

"Yes. We have a heavy train to-day, and this is a down grade along here. I think the train will run about 1,500 feet before it comes to a stop. I'll carry you that far with pleasure."

A minute or two later the seedy looking man was jumping off into the snow.

"You're very kind," he said, "to carry me even this fast. But, seein's we're both railroad men, you know, couldn't you change your mind and take me further?"

"Sorry I can't oblige you," replied the conductor, waving a "go ahead" signal to the engineer, "but the fact is, that we have to be very particular since congress has got to passing laws governing railroads. Under the law the most I can do for you is to give you a short haul. Good day."

And the train puffed on in the direction of Chicago.—Chicago Herald.

The Application of the Rule.

Some time since the wife of a prominent citizen of New York city was trying to instil in the mind of her 5-year-old son what it meant to be generous, thus:

"Now, Willie, dear, suppose mamma should give you a cake and tell you to give part of it to Harry, and when you divided it one piece was larger than the other; if you gave it to him that would be generous, but if you kept it for yourself that would be selfish. Do you understand it?"

The little fellow thought he did.

The next afternoon, wishing to test the effect of her teaching, she gave Willie a large, juicy orange, saying:

"Now, Willie, take this orange and divide it generously with Harry."

When, to her surprise, the child (who was passionately fond of oranges) gave it back to her, saying, with a roguish twinkle in his bonny blue eye:

"Here, mamma! won't you please give it to Harry and tell him to divide it generously with me."—Judge.

He Looked the Part Well.

Young Man (to western young lady)—Yaas, I'm a member of the Hare and Hounds club, y'know. At last meet I was one of the hares.

Western Young Lady—What do you mean by hare, Mr. Sissy?

Young Man—They are called rabbits in this country, I believe.

Western young Lady—Oh, yes, those sweet little animals with such long ears. How nice!—Harper's Bazar.

Strength. Perhaps, but No Inclination.

The old bachelor should remember there is one thing he must do alone; he cannot kiss himself.—Wit and Humor. We don't know so well about that. The man must be badly broken down physically who hasn't strength enough left to smack his own lips.—Memphis Avalanche.

A Want of Politeness.

Sarah Jane—Well, Aunt Cruzer, did you have a nice time at the Bowlers'?

Aunt Cruzer—No time time! Well, it's the last time I set foot in that house. Why, when I come to go, they didn't even say, what's me hurry.—Harper's Bazar.

At the Grand Central Depot.

Driver—Hansom?

Statue of Liberty Visitor (from Elmira)—Waal, I dunno. If we'd take a little 'r that air paint off yer bugle yer might pass in a cmowd.—Tid Bits.

By All Means.

Ring out, wild bells, the chestnut crew,
The foolish quip, the ancient pun,
The jokes well known to every one,
Ring out the old! Ring in the new.
—Rambler.

PREPARING FOR THE FIELD.

The New Uniform for the French Infantry.

Gen. Boulanger, just now the idol of the French fire eaters, is making many changes in the French army designed to increase its effectiveness.

He proposes to change the dress of the soldier. For one thing, he has recommended the waxing of a beard—a full beard—close cropped. He has set the example by cultivating one upon his own chin and cheeks. Since Napoleon III, the French man has worn a mustache and imperial in the fashion set by the late emperor. But Gen. Boulanger knows the weakness of his fellow countrymen, which is their vanity. A Frenchman would prefer to go without his bath rather than to leave his mustache without being waxed till its two ends stuck out like steel pens. But this operation takes time, far too much time; so does the elaborate shaving and trimming around the mustache. Therefore, says Boulanger, let the soldier wear a full beard and save all this time.

NEW UNIFORM.

The changes in uniform proposed by the minister of war have been carefully looked into by a military board, and recommended. They were ordered to be submitted to the French assembly for approval.

The recommendations were that the round jacket be abolished altogether, and the tunic serve for all occasions. This tunic is represented in the illustrations. The new tunic is large and loose, rendering movements and respiration easy. It will be roomy enough to permit a woolen waistcoat to be worn underneath. It has pockets interior and exterior. The belt is of black leather, as it has been heretofore.

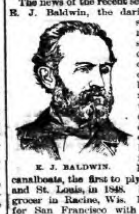
FULLY ACCOUTERED.

The infantry are to wear epaulettes. Cartridges are to be carried in an outside pocket of the tunic, thus doing away with the cartridge box.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN.

The Famous Millionaire Speculator of the Pacific Coast.

The news of the recent serious illness of Mr. E. J. Baldwin, the daring, open handed speculator whose name has been the synonym for luck on the Pacific coast, will be received with regret by all who have met him. Baldwin went from Butler county, O., to Indiana at the age of 7 years. At 22 he was a merchant in Valparaiso, Ind. He built three canalboats, the first to ply between Chicago and St. Louis, in 1848. In 1850 he was a grocer in Racine, Wis. In 1853 he started for San Francisco with a large stock of horses, which he sold out in Salt Lake City at a large profit. Arriving in San Francisco he bought and sold two or three hotels. Then he went into the brick trade. From bricks he went into the livery business, which he followed for seven years. Selling out the livery business he next opened in Virginia City, Nev., in the lumber trade, dealing also in real estate and mining stocks. He came out of the mining region at last with $9,000,000, and built in San Francisco the Baldwin hotel, one of the costliest hostelries on the continent. He also purchased some 50,000 acres of the best land around Los Angeles in southern California. He has erected many farm houses on this plantation, and here he spends much of his time among his orange groves and vineyards. An intense lover of horse racing, he is sure to turn up when there is some great turf contest. And although he is called "Lucky" Baldwin, there is no doubt that hard work and foresight have had much to do with his success.



E. J. BALDWIN.

Time Wasted in Shaving.

The poet Campbell is said to have calculated that a man who shaves himself every day, and lives to the age of three score years and ten, expends in his life as much time in the act of shaving as would suffice for learning seven languages. The great French naturalist, Cuvier, said that he found himself wasting as much time with the shaving brush and razor as amounted to at least four days in the year, and he resolved pleasantly to waste no more precious time in that way, and to let his beard grow.—Exchange.

Mrs. Cleveland's New Pet.

Baron de Rajuba, the Brazilian minister, has given a marmoset to Mrs. Cleveland.

JACKO.

The marmoset belongs to the South American monkey family. It is found chiefly in Guiana and Brazil. It is the most docile and petable of all the monkey family. But it is not very plentiful, owing to its unsteady migrani habits. Monkey husband and monkey wife pair off and hang together so faithfully that if they were human beings the divorce courts would be hamstrung.

The marmoset has a coat of long, very soft fur. It is white and reddish yellow, striped with black. Its tail is black and white ringed. The creature has a long tuft of light hair just behind each cheek, which makes it look something like an old man. It makes a shrill, barking cry, from which it is sometimes called Chatterer. It lives on a mixed diet, but is especially fond of cockroaches.

Special Notices.

PROF. P. DENNEMARDT
Is forming a class for advanced pupils, to be taught the Art of Waltzing. Lessons and Private Lessons given daily. Academy of Music, Somerset street. Apply evenings to be booked at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

A HOUSE
on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 11 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 10 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 84 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield. 1-28-3m J. H. HOUSE.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.
The rush to M. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Wason's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 25 cents and $1. Trial size free.

TO LET.
The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x186 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to let for balls, picnics, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. S. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the Casino from 3 to 6 p. m.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,
Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of art. Mrs. A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of
J. H. FERSTER, Veterinary Surgeon,
22 East Fifth street.
Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC.
Furnished by Prof. A. Combs for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1279.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.
Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all nervous affections, such as complaint, skin disease, asthma, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and shampoo baths. Consultation free. Lady attendant for the ladies. 63 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

J. JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and second st. Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 77.

CHARLES H. SMITH, ARCHITECT,
No. 233 Broadway, New York, rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh street corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 77.

ARTHUR F. BURCH,
Attorney to the late William B. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
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DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware store, (formerly at 104 East Second street). Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THEIRS, DENTIST,
29 West Front street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

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Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Laing's old stand, corner of Main street and Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended. Telephone Call No. 15. Consultation on diseases of all domesticated animals. Residence 22 East Fifth street.

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Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park Avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

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Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1060

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We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.
Our usually large stock of canned goods has been specially replenished, and new varieties added until we consider this line complete.
Our reputation for selling good butter does not interest us, but rather, if care in selecting will prevent.
We will also especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown and we believe it is unexcelled.
Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.
Good bread is in demand in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Hecker's Superlative Flour.
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Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week, and with all kinds of seasonable vegetables from day to day.
We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new in style and the best value that has ever been offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
20 Park avenue.
R. J. PERKINS.

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Carpenters & Builders
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W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.
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11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish Mouldings, Sashes, Doors,
Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

R. V. Saums,
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Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evens. P. O. Box, 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

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Residence, Evens, P. O. Box 350.
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Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

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Vice-President and General Manager.
The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
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WINDOW SHADES,
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CARPET WEAVER,
38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, mats etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpets constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

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I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.
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63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
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AND
Silver Toboggan Pins
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ALEX THORN,
29 SOMERSET STREET,
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Furnaces, Ranges,
Stoves,
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CHEAP for Cash.

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Reduced Prices.
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AND TANDEMS.
English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.
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SKATE STRAPS,
Polo Sticks, Horns and all seasonable goods
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BRASS, NICKLE, GLASS,
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House Furnishing
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FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK
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for
Boots, Shoes, Slippers
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B. T. BARNES'
FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS
Molasses Creams,
Broadway Molasses Candy,
Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds.
OUR OWN MAKE.
OPP. POST OFFICE.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND
DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the
CORK-SOLED SHOES
which
John J. Kenney's
is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.
SHOE STORE, 29 NORTH AVENUE.

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Undertakers and Embalmers
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ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES,
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HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
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White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.
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FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
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Established 1877.
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COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
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In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all its patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
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MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 107 Second st.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 29, PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

	1887	1886		
6 a. m.	19	4	Sun rises	7 07
9 a. m.	21	3	Sun sets	5 23
12 m	30	10	Moon rises	9 37
3 p. m.	32	13	Moon sets	2 31

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—Edsall has a new announcement for next week.

—Cupid calls for valentines of which Allen, the stationer, has a fine line. See adv.

—Attention is called in our special notices to the Edison electric fire extinguisher.

—See special notice for anti-saloon Republican meeting in Reform Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 8th.

—James McGee and Alexander Titsworth will address the Reform Club meeting tomorrow evening.

—A devotional meeting of the "Y" will be held on Monday, February 7th, at 4 p. m., in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

—Werner's Clothing House are selling off their winter stock at specially reduced prices as elsewhere announced.

—Next Tuesday is the date set for the February meeting of the Somerset County Board of Freeholders. The meeting will be held at Somerville.

—A small army of agents are around summoning the houses, but until the Council take final action in the matter, the work will proceed slowly.

—Coughs and colds cured by taking vapor baths at Mme. Quick's on East Fifth street, between Sycamore and Peace streets. See advertisement.

—White & Son comes out with a new advertisement calling attention to prices on tinware, crockery, etc. Housekeepers will do well by calling and examing their line.

—It will be ten years on the fourteenth instant since the Central Railroad of New Jersey was first adjudged insolvent and placed in the hands of a receiver by Chancellor Runyon.

—A new style of the commutation ticket is now in use on the Central Railroad. The card is neatly designed and similar to those in use before the road went into the hands of the Philadelphia and Reading company.

—On Tuesday next the survivors of the Ninth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers will hold a re-union at the Veteran Zouave Armory in Elizabeth. The occasion will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Roanoke Island.

—A movement is said to be on foot for the organization of a new temperance society among the boys of the city to be known as the "Temperance Cadets." The organization is to be gotten up under the auspices of the Reform Club, and Captain Hand and Smith will be detailed as the military drill masters.

—According to a Port Jervis paper, a resident of that town found a $5 gold piece while shoveling the snow and ice from the sidewalk in front of his residence. A $5 gold piece would lay undiscovered a long time upon the walks of some of our people before it was found while they were shoveling their side walk. There is no joke about this.

—Among the petitions presented to the United States Senate this week was one by Mr. Miller from 218 owners or masters of vessels navigating the Arthur Kill, remonstrating against the passage of the bill to amend the act authorizing the bridging of the Arthur Kill, and urging that the original act, which provided for a double draw and afforded a space of 200 feet in the clear on each side of a pier at the center of the stream, be carried out.

—There is considerable trouble about the railroad passes usually given to the officers of the legislature this year, the disorganization of the House having caused many things to go astray. It is customary for all the pages to receive passes. This year a list was made out containing the names of the entire thirty-two, which was sent to the Pennsylvania Railroad company. The company sent back a note stating that only ten passes would be issued.

—Leander B. Campbell, the champion wing shot of New Jersey, has accepted a challenge from Joseph Leaver of Elizabeth, for a pigeon match. The match will be shot at Dunellen next Tuesday for a stake of $200 a side. The conditions are thirty-five birds each, twenty-five yards rise and eighty yards boundary. The match is exciting much interest among the sporting men of this county, and much money is being put up on the result.

—Our notice yesterday of some property which changed hands in Somerset County recently for which $1,000 were produced, dated as far back as 1706, has unearthed some very old documents, which are in the possession of Mayor VanWinkle of North Plainfield. Mr. Van Winkle has an indenture on parchment made on Jan. 20th, 1738, by Charles Dunster to Hendrick J. Reynearse; also one made by Hendrick Reynearse to George VanDeis, dated November 8th, 1836. The documents are stamped with the crown seal and the writting is very clear and distinct.

—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says: "Mary Blossom" is a domestic drama, teeming with pathos, rich in sentiment, and touching, by reason of its very homeliness. The author has created several very strong dramatic situations, and has furnished a number of character parts which fairly overflow with with opportunities for the expression of the various emotions. The play shows a sharp battle between right and wrong, in which love is the victor for the time, though the victory brings with it the seeds which afterwards springs up into disgrace and misery. As usual, there is a happy ending. Years of atonement wipe out the dishonor, and love reigns supreme in the end. This delightful drama will be produced at Music Hall on Monday evening next. Seats now on sale.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

A Short Session—Bills Ordered Paid—Adjournment for One Week.

The regular monthly meeting of the North Plainfield Council was held last evening. In the absence of Mayor Van Winkle, the clerk called the meeting to order, and on motion of Council Slater, Councilman Arnold was elected President pro tem. The roll call showed the following members present: Messrs. Arnold, McCutchen, Riker, Slater, Weaver, Thickstun—all.

The first order of business was the presentation of petitions and communications and under this heading a petition was presented from residents on Jackson avenue asking for a sidewalk on the south side of said avenue between Westervelt avenue and Somerset street. The petition was signed by Messrs. B. Conover, M. W. Schenck, H. J. Martin, E. Brown, Jr., Thomas Mason and others. Referred to the Committee on Street.

A communication was received from Collector H. N. Spencer stating the amount of taxes collected for the year. It was received and ordered filed on file and was as follows:

To the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield:

Gentlemen—Herewith please find report of taxes collected by me for the year 1886:

Dec. 31, 1886, amount per report to date		$1,727 12
Dec. 31, 1886, to Jan. 31, 1887, inclusive Borough tax	132 66	
Road tax	230 55	373 21
Total		$2,100 33

Respectfully submitted,
H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

The following claims were presented and referred:

R. Rogers	$16 00
I. Brokaw	24 51
W. L. Force & Bro	7 30
W. Mathias (sundry bills)	7 20
J. V. Whitlock	33 11
E. P. Gavin	35 60
W. Wright	19 00

The clerk's monthly report was read and ordered filed. It showed a balance of $10.50 on hand at time of making last report. No collections for licenses, etc., had been made during the month, and the disbursements from the general fund amounted to $78.10

When the call for the reports from the Standing Committees was made, Mr. Slater from the Committee on Streets, submitted the yearly report of said committee. It showed the total expenditures for the year to be $1,371.70. Claims had been liquidated to the amount of $877.30, leaving the total unsettled balance of $494.40. The total expenditure for visible improvements on streets amounted to $920.01. Sidewalks have been laid and repaired covering 2,400 lineal feet; divided in part as follows: Washington avenue, 800 feet; Somerset street, 50 feet; Craig Place, 300 feet; Duer street, 625 feet; Willow avenue, 75 feet; Westervelt avenue, 1,075 feet, Grove street, 325 feet. Mr. Slater supplemented the report lay on the table and that the same be in order at any subsequent meeting of the Mayor and Council. So ordered.

Mr. Thickstun from the Committee on Laws and Ordinances reported that the committee had found the Van Winkle & Harness shop on Somerset street as the place for holding the next borough election. He submitted "an ordinance to fix a place for holding the next borough election." The ordinance was read by its title and laid over for a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Weaver from Auditing and Finance Committee reported back the above bills as correct, with the exception of the bill of W. L. Force & Bro. which was subsequently referred back to the committee to be made out in the proper form.

Mr. Riker offered a resolution that the clerk be requested to give notice that an election for mayor and two members of the council would take place on Thursday, March 10th, in compliance with the law, and that the same be duly advertised. Some discussion followed as to the printing of advertising the election notice, in the county papers and the resolution was finally adopted.

Mr. Slater made a motion which was carried that the clerk be requested to ask the mayor to call a special meeting for Friday evening next for the transaction of any business which may be brought up for consideration. The motion was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

—The next National holiday will be Washington's birthday. Ash Wednesday comes the day after, February 23d.

—No freight from New York was received in this city this morning, but freight is being handled as usual on the Central docks at Jersey City and New York.

—Services in the Park avenue Baptist church to-morrow. Preaching by the pastor Rev. Asa R. Dilts, at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

—The will of the late Charles S. West, who died on Sunday, January 23d ult., was on Thursday admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office at Elizabeth. The executors are Mrs. C. S. West, widow of the deceased, and Mayor VanWinkle of North Plainfield.

—The large frame factories at Glen Gardner, on the line of the Central Railroad above Somerville, are to be converted into silk mills. The owners of the buildings have erected a large brick building, the main portion of which will be used for a storage room for the manufactured goods.

—A team of horses said to belong to Mr. P. M. French of Somerset street, became frightened when under the Peace street railroad bridge this morning and ran away. The driver was thrown out and the team ran along Peace street to Front, thence along that thoroughfare to New street where the wagon collided with a tree and the horses were captured. The wagon was slightly damaged.

—The annual report of the managers of the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Newark has been drawn up and is now in the hands of the Legislature. It shows an increase in the number of beneficiaries over any former year. The mortality has been somewhat greater than heretofore, due principally to the advancing age of some of the inmates, thirty of the veterans having died since the last report was made a year ago. There are now in the institution 313 ex-soldiers.

Bills Introduced.

The following additional bills have been introduced into the House of Assembly at Trenton this week:

No. 106, Mr. Corbin—Provides that the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Co. may dig clay from under one of the public roads dividing the clay beds, paying a royalty to the township therefor.

No. 107, the Judiciary Committee—A substitute for bills No. 18, 44, 27 and 84, validating sales of land under judicial proceedings where there are irregularities in the advertisement.

No. 108, Mr. Hill provides that execution may issue without revival on judgment by scire facias at any trial within ten years from its recovery.

No. 109, Mr. Hudspeth fixes passenger fares on railroads, between the hours of five and eight in the forenoon and five and eight in the afternoon, at points not more than fifteen miles apart, one cent per mile; provided no fare shall be less than ten cents. This includes four cents also.

No. 110, Mr. Hudspeth—An act concerning mutual savings and loan associations being a general act to remedy defects in existing laws.

No. 111, Mr. Peck—Gives Common Councils power to borrow, not exceeding $30,000, for the purchase of lands and erection and furnishing of public school buildings.

No. 113, Mr. Law—Amends the road act.

No. 113, Mr. Roe—Supplement to general act for the assessment of taxes, providing for upon the tenant, in cases where owner is unknown.

No. 114, Mr. Tenbrook—Making it a misdemeanor to obtain registration or transfer of registration of any animal in the herd registers of any club, etc., for improving breed of cattle etc., by fine not exceeding $1000 or two years imprisonment or both.

No. 115, Mr. Leaman—Cemetery bill of last year, providing space to be allowed each person in burial grounds and depth at which a body must be buried. No remains shall be buried in small graves unless there be one foot of ground over the remains. Violation of act made a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding $300 dollars or six months imprisonment or both.

No. 116, Mr. McDermitt—For the protection of the health of factory employes. Requires owners to keep building well ventilated, etc. Making violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine not exceeding $50.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate in North Plainfield township have recently been made and the deeds for the same recorded in the county clerk's office at Somerville:

Jan. 11.—Deborah Berry and John C. Berry to Susan E. Egel, property in North Plainfield, $500. Alonzo DeCamp, et ux. to Mary A. Marsh et als. to Morris C. Vanarsdale, deed dated July 30, 1886, lot in North Plainfield, $445.

Jan. 14.—James H. Emmons to Peter A. Emmons, property in North Plainfield. $2,250.

Jan. 15.—Mary A. Marsh et als. to William B. Saris, deed dated July 30, 1886, property in North Plainfield, $375.

Jan. 26—Wm. A. McMurtry, late sheriff, to Peetr DeWitt, property in North Plainfield, $473. Ada M. and Frank S. Grant to Martha Clare, property in North Plainfield, $450.

Jan. 27—Peter DeWitt to John H. Schneider, property in North Plainfield, $500.

The Crescent Avenue Organ Recital.

A large and fashionable audience filled the Crescent Avenue church last evening, on the occasion free organ recital given by Mr. Taft, organist of the Congregational church of Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the former church. Shortly after eight o'clock the entertainment was opened by an "Offertoire" in D, and the remainder was according to the program published yesterday. The singing by members of the Crescent Avenue choir was a pleasing feature, and the audience dispersed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

PERSONAL.

—Two children of John Naylor of Lake street are dangerously ill with scarlet fever.

—The wife of Freeholder Vanderbeck is confined to her home on Second Place by sickness.

—Mr. A. L. Force of Duer street, North Plainfield, is obliged to remain in the house through indisposition.

—Mrs. James Scott of Seventh street and Plainfield avenue entertained her friends "at home" on Thursday afternoon.

—Councilman and Mrs. Rowland Cox gave a "tea" to their numerous friends at their residence on West Seventh street, last evening.

—Isaac Bowman, formerly of this city but lately of Somerville, died suddenly on Saturday last of gastric fever. Mr. Bowman was a relative of Abraham Dey.

—The friends of Mrs. M. M. Thorn of Madison who has been confined to the house for several weeks past by illness, will regret to learn that her condition is but little improved.

—Henry Strauss of this city has purchased what is known as the Granger property, consisting of a house, barn and six acres of land, situated at New Market. The consideration was $1,850.

—Ex-Assemblyman Smalley of North Plainfield, who was so seriously injured by being thrown from a load of wood, while descending a hill in Washington Valley a few weeks ago, has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to walk out.

—A number of persons assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mattox, jr., on Union street, Thursday evening, to participate in the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Many handsome and useful presents were received. About twelve o'clock supper was served, after which games and dancing were indulged in until the small hours of the morning.

—Mr. J. B. Squires, for many years the Central Railroad station agent at Elizabeth, died last evening after a short illness from pneumonia. The deceased had been connected with the Central road for over thirty years. While superintending some work at Elizabeth on Monday he contracted a severe cold which subsequently developed into pneumonia and resulted in his death.

To Protect Farmers.

An act has been introduced into the Legislature at Trenton, which is designed to protect the farmers of the State, of which the following is the substance:

An act to protect farmers, gardeners and fruit growers against the loss of baskets and packages.

It shall not be lawful for any person or persons engaged in selling the products of a farm or garden, either on commission or otherwise, to allow the basket or other package containing any of the said products to get out of his possession without first demanding and receiving a sum of money equal to the full value of such basket or package—said sum to be refunded to the purchaser upon the return of the basket or package in good condition, provided the owner or owners shall have his name or mark distinctly branded upon the package.

The money collected on baskets or other packages not returned shall be paid to the farmer or owner at the end of each month.

Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of either of the foregoing sections, or shall, without the written permission of the owners thereof, sell, or erase the name, brands or marks on, wilfully break, destroy or otherwise injure, fill or use for any other purpose than for the sale of the original contents of any of the aforesaid baskets or other packages, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, with costs for each and every offense; said penalty may be sued for and recovered with costs, by any person.

WESTFIELD.

John H. Briggs died Thursday night at the residence of James R. Ferris, after two months' illness, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

William Zimmerman of Elizabeth, one of the carpenters employed at the Conant house, fell from the slippery roof of the piazza yesterday morning and fractured his ankle. He was badly bruised by the fall, but no bones were broken.

Empire Engine Co., No. 2, held their annual meeting at the truck house Tuesday evening and re-elected for foreman Isaac Phelps; first assistant, William Stitt, jr.; second assistant, Chas. Eichman; secretary, Geo. Peek; treasurer, F. R. Pennington; representatives to the Firemen's Parade, Wm. Stitt and Thos. Love; also nominated for the coming election, F. R. Pennington for chief; Chas. French, first assistant; Chas. Hart, second assistant. The treasurer's report showed the company to be in good condition.

Mr. Muldowney's Denial.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—In your issue of Thursday it is reported that an offer was made for me to the liquor dealers that I would withdraw my license application for $1,000.

I wish to contradict the statement. My license application will remain before the Council until that honorable Body either grants or refuses to grant it. There is not enough loose money in this city to get me to do a mean or unprincipled act.

JAMES MULDOWNEY.

—Internal revenue receipts at the Somerville office for the past week amounted to $12,032.40.

—Two men, John Burke, jr., and Irving Runyon, were arrested by Officer Doty at Dunellen last evening, for complicity in the post office robbery at New Market a few days ago. They were taken to New Brunswick and locked up in the Middlesex County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The officers are on track of the rest of the gang.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Union County will hold a meeting on Tuesday, February 8, at the Roselle Baptist church. The meeting for the ladies will be at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The organization of a branch of the Union in that place is contemplated. The session in the evening will be for the public generally. Mrs. Downes, President of the State W. C. T. U., and other ladies will be present and address the meeting.

—The Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders held their regular monthly meeting in the Court House at Elizabeth on Thursday afternoon. The principal business done was receiving a report from County Attorney Marsh on the disputed bills of the election officers of Rahway and Westfield, which have remained unpaid since last November. The attorney decided that for their claims of $3 per day they were, according to a law passed in 1886, entitled to receive only $1.50 per day from the county, the city having to pay the other $1.50.

STATE NOTES.

Bernard Muller, who killed John Morris last November, was convicted of manslaughter at Newark yesterday.

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following Fourth class New Jersey Postmasters: Reuben H. Kinney at Bridgeville and Peter A. Rockafeller at White House Station.

The Camden Board of Health has issued orders that all children of school age should be vaccinated within ten days. The principals of the schools were directed to notify the children. The Conference Committee was instructed to confer with the City Council concerning the immunization of poor children. The inspector reported 823 scholars needing vaccination.

The death is announced at Bounton of Mrs. Bridget McCaffrey, aged 142 years. She was the widow of the late Anthony McCaffrey who died nearly a centenarian. Mrs. McCaffrey leaves six children. The eldest is eighty-six, and the youngest, Mrs. Taylor, declares she is but twenty-one. Mrs. McCaffrey, whose maiden name was McCoy, was born in Ireland.

Latest Dispatches

Two Votes for Abbett.

TRENTON, Feb. 5.—This morning Assemblymen Cutter and Walter voted for Abbett.

To be Discontinued.

TRENTON, Feb. 5.—It is reported that the Democratic rump joint meeting will be discontinued after Monday.

An Excursion Train Drops Sixty Feet.

NEW YORK, Feb 5.—Between one and two o'clock a. m. this morning an excursion train containing sixteen carloads of excursionists from the city and Brooklyn, bound for the Mardi Gras at Woodstock, Va., a distance of sixty feet, went over forty of the passengers are reported burned to death by the cars taking fire or otherwise killed by the accident.

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for, as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the man who confines himself to the "safe and sane" occupation as lawyer, clergyman, bank officer, physician, druggist, merchant, etc. A fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, or while getting off from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and the amount of relief therefore afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salary or earning fair wages, with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited by a long illness, a policy will be, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, etc., a source of comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he considers that his family is thus provided, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $15 a year, or about the price of one cigar a day!—no man who really cares for his wife and family should be without a policy for a single month.

Accident insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance, when you know the principle of the law of average. Many a man will say that twenty-five or fifty dollars a year will never pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the burning of his original contents of any of the aforesaid baskets or other packages, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, with costs for each and every offense; said penalty may be sued for and recovered with costs, by any person.

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There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will repay every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction it will bring. Call at the Observer office and his well assorted bundle of fire insurance blanks, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Jos. T. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 26 North avenue. 13-2t*

CARROTS and mangurzels for sale, 50 cents per bushels of each. Address E. G. Elliott, Dunellen.

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-21-4f

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. 27-tf

TO LET—Brick house corner East Fifth street and Franklin avenue, all improvements. Enquire, J. F. MacDonald, 44 East Front street. 27-tf

WANTED — A strong honest, willing woman to do general housework. Only thoroughly competent need apply. A satisfactory person will pay good wages. Apply at this office.

WANTED—Part of house of three or four rooms in good neighborhood. Address H. R., Plainfield, P. O. 5-3

WANTED—A neat honest colored girl. Apply at 10 Third Place after 5 p. m.

Special Notices.

ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICAN

A meeting in Reform Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 8th, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be present to deliver addresses: Albert Griffen of Kansas, A. L. Bancroft of Kansas, and A. G. Mace of Michigan.

CARD OF THANKS.

The Ladies of the W. C. T. U., through the columns of THE NEWS wish to publicly express their appreciation of the repeated kindness shown them by Mr. Wm. Ribon.

By Mr. A. B. Summers, an expressman of this city. In order of the Union Secretary.

Plainfield, Feb. 3, 1887.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE

Members are hereby notified that the regular monthly meeting of the League will be held in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. building evening next at eight o'clock p. m.

1-2 ELIZA F. DAVIS, Sec. of League.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Favorable terms will be made with capable and responsible parties guaranteeing exclusive control of the sale of the Extinguishers in Plainfield and vicinity. Apply to O. H. Jones, Hartford, Conn., or Park House, Plainfield, N. J. 2-5-1w

DROP, F. DENNSTARDT

is forming a class for advanced pupils, to be taught the New Round Dances and the New American Waltz, in five lessons, $3.00. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-6

A HOUSE

On Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from Plainfield depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 54 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield.

1-29-3m J. H. HOUSE.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at Dr. Sherman's store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee. Sample bottles free. Regular size is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. The trial size free.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,

Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Orders left at short notice in the latest styles of art. Miss J. E. Lipcoin, Florist, opposite North avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivering purposes.

J. H. PRISTER, Veterinary Surgeon, Cor. Third and Watchung Sts.

Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC.

Is furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. Every kind of music can be furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1272.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

The books of the Overseer of the Poor can be seen at the office of that officer, No. 26 East Second street. LOUIS F. WALDEYER,

1-30-6t Overseer of Poor.

NOTICE

is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the Rogers Underground Cable and Manufacturing Company, held on the 15th day of January A. D. 1887, a resolution was adopted by the majority of the whole Board, that said company be dissolved, and the consent of the stockholders of the said company shall be obtained to the effect at a meeting to be held at Crescent and Myrtle avenues, North Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, on the 15th day at 11 o'clock a. m., to take action upon such resolution as aforesaid.

1-29-6t E. HAYWARD, Secretary.

SUPERIOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the account of the subscriber, as guardian of Mary Ann Hall, a lunatic, will be audited and settled by the Surrogate, and reported for final settlement and allowance to the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the ninth day of March next.

1-29-6t A. HALL.

Dated Dec. 28th, 1886.

NEXT WEEK!!

We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of **Bleached and Unbleached**

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, WIDTHS.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4

No need of your going to New York for these goods. They are sold at

EDSALL'S

just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great special sale just closed was a grand success and we wish to make our store as lively the coming week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

Amusements.

THE

Toboggan Slide

is

NOW OPEN

AFTERNOONS 2.30 to 6.

EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30

The date of the Bicycle benefit will be announced later.

PRICES FOR SLIDE PRIVILEGES.

Admission 10 cents. 6 Slides for 25 cents. 15 slides for 50 cents. 40 slides for $1. Includ ing use of Toboggan. Children under years half price in afternoon. Full price evening.

Season tickets $5, covering admission, use slide and of Toboggan.

MUSIC HALL.

Monday, Feb. 7th,

the favorite comedian,

Benjamin MaGinley,

in his great creation of

UNCLE BARTLETT,

in David Belasco's Charming Comedy Drama

"May Blossom"

THE FISHERMAN'S BRIDE.

Supported by a carefully selected company with new scenery and novel Mechanical effects. Under the management of

GUSTAVE FROHMAN.

Six months run at the famous Madison Square Theatre, New York, proving its popularity all the well-known successes. Seats on sale Feb. 3d.

Latest Bargains.

THE PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.

J. E. White & Son.

WHITE'S INTERESTING SALE.

Crockery, Tinware, Woodenware.

Market and Lunch Baskets 5c, 20c and 25c. Our Best Clothes Baskets 50c, 60c and 75c. Coal Hods 25c.

Clothes Lines 10c and 20c.

Clothes Pins, 2 dozen for 5 cents.

Wash Boilers 90c and $1.

Large Wash Basins 10c and 12c.

Wash Tubs 75c.

Mixing Bowls, 14c, 20c, 25c.

Cups and saucers 4c and 5c half dozen.

Best Quality Corn Door Mats $1 and $1.25.

Large Corn Cobbee House $1.

Water Pails 10c.

Wash Bowl and Pitcher 70c.

Decorated Toilet Sets, 8 pieces, $2.50.

Best Quality Paper Pails 20c.

Our Best Wash Boards 25c.

Dripping Pans, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c.

The Improved Carpet Sweeper $1.25.

Cedar Wash Tubs 90c, $1, $1.10.

Lamps 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 100 other articles at cost prices.

J. E. White & Son.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at

WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 9 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE PLACE TO BUY

VALENTINES

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT NEW AND IN GREAT VARIETY

at all prices and at low prices to

ALLEN'S

The Stationer, 28 East Front street.

The W. C. T. U. have arranged to serve hot Coffee at Ramonetti's during the present week to supply all who may wish to quench their thirst.

ELECTRICAL WORK

To all those desiring Electrical Apparatus in their dwellings I desire to say that I am now prepared to put in

GAS LIGHTING APPARATUS

of the newest and most improved kinds. Also bells of any description and

BURGLAR ALARMS AND ALARM MATS

in the neatest and most satisfactory manner. All work guaranteed for six months. Prices reasonable.

S. HERBERT POTTER, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

P. O. Box 66.

The Evening News,
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
THE ONLY DAILY PAPER IN PLAINFIELD
T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.
Office No. 7 Somerset Street.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

A CONVICT'S REVENGE.

Two Bulldog Pistols Fired in a Street Car.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Frank Mallon, an ex-convict, attempted to murder Warden John Green, of the Kings County penitentiary, and Keeper Wm. Hughes, on a Nostrand avenue horse car about 6:30 o'clock last evening. The warden and keeper boarded the car opposite the penitentiary building, as they usually do to ride down town, and were followed aboard by Mallon. As soon as Green and Hughes got seated Mallon pulled two bulldog pistols from his pockets and leveling them at Warden Green stood in on him from in front, the two succeeding in overpowering the would-be murderer. Mallon was then conveyed to the station house and a patrol was called to dress the wounds of the injured men.

Mallon was released from the penitentiary on the 8th of last month, after serving a two years' sentence, and his friends say he conceived a bitter hatred of the warden.

MANNING AND JORDAN.

Their Resignations from the Treasury Management.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Jordan's resignation is in the hands of the president. Mr. Manning's resignation will not have to be made over again. He placed it in the president's hands before the latter was first began to recover from his stroke of apoplexy. It is thought Mr. Manning's resignation will now be accepted within a few days, so that the secretary may be relieved. However, Mr. Jordan will probably remain in his office to instruct his successor until April 1.

The name of E. O. Graves, the present chief of the division of engraving and printing, is now mentioned as Mr. Jordan's probable successor. Mr. Graves was formerly assistant treasurer. He is a Minnesota Republican, a very competent business man with a high record in the treasury department for efficiency and knowledge. The president has had several interviews with Mr. Graves.

Princeton Theology.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—Rev. B. B. Warfield, D. D., professor of New Testament Exegesis, in the Western Theological seminary, this city, announces his acceptance of the call to Princeton Theological seminary, by which he will occupy the chair of systematic and polemic theology. Dr. Warfield will not arrive till the opening of the Western seminary until the end of the current year. In this call the reverend gentleman has received the highest honor the Presbyterian church is able to bestow.

The Coal Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The Inquirer says: The coal trade is gradually working into a normal condition, although there will be more or less disturbance until the labor troubles at New York are ended. Some shipments are being made, but the amount of coal delivered is not sufficient to meet the wants of consumers. There is a large demand from New England. In the west there is a genuine scarcity of anthracite.

A Madman's Bad Work.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 5.—Stephen Lamphier shot and killed Miss Mary Dandelin, aged 50, at her home in Lyme. Lamphier then shot himself dead. He was about 60 years old, and was considered to be mentally unsound. He boarded with the Dandelin family. Insanity is the only known cause for the tragedy.

The Old, Old Story.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Three hundred men employed in the nut, bolt and rivet works of Hoopes & Townsend have struck work. The men allege that for months workmen have been discharged for no other reason than that they were Knights of Labor and they demand their reinstatement.

The Ticket Completed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—James I. Brown, Horatio B. Hackett and Thomas Johnson were nominated by the Republicans for police magistrates, thus completing the city ticket.

Death of Associate Justice Ashe.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5.—Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, associate justice of the North Carolina supreme court, died at his home at Wadesboro at the age of 75 years.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—For New England and southern states, fair weather, followed by rain or snow, warmer northwesterly winds.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Money closed at 3½ per cent. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 4 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, 4.85½@4.88; actual rates, 4.84¾@4.84¾ for sixty days and 4.84¾@4.88¾ for demand. Governments closed strong. 4s, 126 bid; 4½, coup., 103½ bid; 4½s, coup., 110½ bid.

After midday the stock market grew in strength on a restricted business. Prices advanced and gradually worked upward throughout the afternoon and closed strong at the best figures of the day. The advance ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent. The only notable exception to the general strength of the market was Union Pacific, which closed ⅛ per cent. lower.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—FLOUR—Closed quiet and without change. Sales, 24,000 bbls. Wheat extra, $3.15@3.40; Minnesota extra, $3.15@3.40; city mill extra, $4.00@4.75; Ohio extra, $3.15@3.35. Southern flour closed steady; common to choice extra, $3.10@3.40.

WHEAT—Options were dull and irregular, closing at a decline of ¼@¾c. Sales, 1,648,000 bush. Spot sales of No. 1 red and state at 86c, No. 2 do. at 86½c, No. 3 red winter at 84c, No. 2 do. at 85½c, No. 2 red at 86½c. No. 2 mill winter, Feb., 80¼@80¾c.; do. March, 82 1-16@82½c.; do. April, 84¼@84½c.

CORN—Options were only fairly active and prices were irregular, closing weak and ½@¾c. lower. Spot lots closed heavy and ½@¾c. lower. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 54½c., afloat, and ungraded mixed at 54@56c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 54½c.; do. March sold at 55½c.; do. May, 56½c. bid.

OATS—Options were dull and easier, closing slightly weak. Spot lots closed heavy and offered at a slight decline. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 30½c. and No. 2 do. at 30c.; No. 3 mixed, Feb., 30½c.; bid; do. March, 30c.

RYE—Dull; western, 60@61c.; state, 59@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; mess, $12.75@13 for old; $14 for new.

LARD—Closed weak and firm; $6.90, cash; $6.85@6.94, March; $6.92@6.95, April.

THE COAL STRIKE.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Brooklyn Policemen Ride on Coal Carts. The Truckmen Refuse to Cart Coal. Asylums Out of Fuel—Longshoremen Remain Firm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Brooklyn had the latest development of the strike yesterday. The troubles of the Brooklyn coal dealers were intensified when in the morning the yardmen, carmen and shovelers in almost every yard in the city stopped work, in obedience to an order received from District Assembly 49. The strike added about 1,000 men to the army of the unemployed, and almost put a complete stop to the delivery of coal all over the city. The yardmen told their employers that they would remain at the yards and would clean and care for the horses, but would not handle any coal. Policemen were sent to the various yards, and in some cases went out on the wagons to protect non-union drivers. Several loads of coal which were not under police protection were dumped in the street by the strikers.

A. F. Wernberg loaded his own wagon with three tons of coal, and, wearing his silk hat and his big four carat diamond, drove off from the yard to deliver it amid the cheers of his life employes. Police Captain Campbell sent an urgent message to W. H. Murtha & Son for five tons of coal for the Adams street station, but word came back that no coal could be sent. Alderman Ilyen, who furnishes the hall, court house, and armories, went to New York and begged the executive board of 49 to help him out of his difficulties, but was told that nothing could be done for him. He was willing to close the gates of his yard and cut off his private trade during the strike if enough men to fulfill his contracts were permitted to work for him. On returning to Brooklyn he asked Mayor Whitney for police protection. Two police authorities will give the dealers all possible aid in delivering coal. Two policemen were on each of the carts sent with coal to the county buildings. The coal at the jail had almost run out last evening when four of Alderman Ilyen's carts arrived.

Forty-nine was informed last night that St. John's Home, Bergen street and Albany avenue, in which are 850 children, had but one ton of coal. It required five tons a day. There are thirty-one children down with the measles and twenty-three others are recovering.

The coal cartmen in New York have not been called out in a body. Individuals have been out for weeks.

District Assembly 49 has sent out a circular to the master workmen of local assemblies to insure a large attendance at the outdoor meetings which it will hold to-night.

Forty-nine also compromises on getting up a parade of the unemployed on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

The condition of the shipping interests brought about by the longshoremen's strike will be considered at a meeting of the maritime trade of the Produce Exchange this afternoon.

THE WATER FRONT BLOCKADE.

At noon yesterday a line of freight laden trucks reached from pier 1 in West street along the Battery park to Broadway, and West street for a block in each direction was so badly blocked that it was with difficulty and at a snail's pace that the Belt line cars worked their way along. The green hands—Italians for the most part—who were employed at the piers of the Erie, the New York Central and the Jersey Central, and at all but piers 4 and 5 of the Pennsylvania company's docks, were mostly on the old numbers, and those who remained were stiffened by the hard work. As the day went on, however, new men were employed, and freight on the whole handled a little more freely than it had been the day before. At pier 1 of the Pennsylvania company between fifty and sixty carloads of coal and other freight arrived. The cars were taken to the river at night on the company's tugs and then transported to their homes in the country. Captain Dan Raymond says, as are experienced freight handlers and do good work. They know just what they are doing and understand the locality toward them, and are all armed. Capt. Raymond thought that at pier 1 they were handling about two-thirds the usual amount of freight.

At piers 4 and 5 the Pennsylvania company a full force was at work, and Mr. J. S. Boden, who is in charge, said they were handling just as much freight and handling it just as fast as they ever did. The men are all Swedes and Germans, and were hired in this city. Mr. Boden said these men suited him, and he proposed to keep them.

The west side piers were going on so finely that it attracted rather a large crowd of strikers. None of them manifested any inclination to break the peace. The rumor got abroad in some way, however, that 300 men were going to make a rush for the piers and throw the non-union men into the river. This rumor reached Capt. Saunders' station at pier A, and he sent a special detail of ten policemen to piers 4 and 5, and as many more were scattered along down as far as pier 1. Nothing occurred.

The Lehigh Valley pier is still closed, no effort being made to receive freight, and the same state of affairs exists at piers 27 and 28 —the Lehigh and Hampton lines—and the Pennsylvania company. At the Erie freight house a fair amount of work was done, but this was by way of response to the demand, and the truckmen waited in line for hours, and at last had to give it up.

IN JERSEY CITY.

The Erie Brakemen Get an Increase in Wages.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 5.—The Erie strikers in Jersey City were up early yesterday morning, looking none the worse for their encounter with the police on Thursday evening. They gathered in small groups in the neighborhood of the freight yard and piers, but did not venture on railroad property. There was not the slightest disturbance during the day, and the 400 non-union men who are at work in the strikers' places were not disturbed. A number of freight brakemen and switchmen who had struck were induced by the strikers to quit work held a meeting in the depot to decide upon their future action.

The day brakemen and switchmen met with them. The men sent for Division Superintendent Barrett and told him they would not go back to work unless they received the same pay that the Pennsylvania men received for the same kind of work. The superintendent granted the demand, and the meeting broke up. The day men went back to their work, and the night men reported for duty at the usual hours. Any labor at the Erie depot is divided into three classes. Under the new arrangement the men in the first class will receive an increase of $11 a month, in the second class $7, and those in the third class $5.

Four of the strikers who took part in Thursday night's fight with the police were arrested. They are James Donlan, John and Michael O'Neil, and James Fleming. Chief of Police Murphy has the names of about fifty others of the strikers, and they will be arrested, so he says, on sight.

A NOVEL PLEA.

Strikers "On De Side ob De Lord" in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 5.—The refusal of the stevedores at Pensacola to work at loading lumber vessels or discharging those loaded with guano and phosphates is working serious injury to their allied industries at that port. The Louisville and Nashville railroad brought into town seventy laborers, gathered along the line of their road, to discharge vessels on the port owners of the phosphates. Upon their arrival in the city they were accompanied by policemen and carried in cars direct to the place of their labor. Some of the plausible and new arrivals refused to go to work, and the company have made no progress in their attempt to hasten the discharge of vessels now here.

THE LOCKSMITH'S TALE.

He Tells How He Opened a Jersey Ballot Box.

CAMDEN, Feb. 5.—The Republicans yesterday presented some startling evidence before the Assembly committee now sitting at Camden. They endeavored to prove that the ballot box of Centre township was opened by the Democrats and enough votes changed from Haines to Taylor to insure the election of the latter on the recount. For this purpose they brought forward William Chambley, a Philadelphia locksmith, whose testimony in reply to questions put by Republican counsel was to the following effect:

I was sent for to come over to New Jersey to open a box, and went and opened it. It was in last November. It was a very dark and stormy night. I started from my room and came down Market street and crossed by the ferry. There was one man with me. He came across with me. I had my tools, lock picks, files, screw drivers, etc., with me. I opened the box. It was that box (pointing to the Centre township box). That box had one lock and two locks. It had three locks. I picked it open. There were papers in it, but I didn't see what they were. Then I unscrewed the locks and made keys to fit them. I made two keys of the men. After I opened the box and made the key I was paid $10 by one of the men. Then I entered the carriage and was driven nearly to the ferry, and I went home by myself.

Mr. McDermott asked witness if he had ever opened a ballot box before. He said he had only once before. He thought it was an ordinary job, and had no idea that it was a crime.

At this there was a laugh, and Chairman Matthews directed the sergeant-at-arms to take the witness in custody. The Republican counsel resented this action, and insisted that the witness should be set at liberty. A sharp discussion ensued, which ended in a vote sustaining the chairman.

ANOTHER RAILROAD

To Penetrate Northern New York From Canastota.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A representative of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern railroad, which Austin Corbin, of New York, is president, has been in this city in the interests of a new railroad to northern New York, which Austin Corbin proposes to Ogdensburg via Watertown, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, and Morristown. A branch line is also included connecting at Carthage with the Carthage and Adirondack railroad, built last summer, and in which Mr. Corbin is largely interested.

This new road will open a new territory in Northern New York, and will compete with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg line. The last named company is in bad odor with the people of this part of the state since its leasing of the Utica and Black River road, freight rates having been generally increased in order to declare a dividend on stocks which a year ago were worth less than forty cents on the dollar.

The articles of association of the new road have already been signed by the required number of directors

WASHINGTON LETTER.

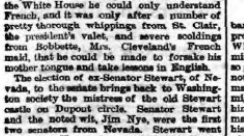
MRS. CLEVELAND AND HER PETS. TWO SENATORS OF NOTE.

Stewart, of Nevada, and His Law Practice in Stirring Mining Days—Stewart Castle. Senator Davis, of Minnesota—His Resemblance to Ben Butler.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is surprising what a little thing it takes to amuse the great big public from Maine to California. It is doubtful if a monkey in anybody else's family would have made so much fun as the little marmoset which Mrs. Cleveland bought a few weeks ago has made in the executive household. Everybody who goes to the White House asks to see the monkey, and in a few short weeks the cunning little animal, which had hitherto lived in a wicker cage, has acquired an almost world-wide fame. It is a little gray-brown beast, with a pink face and a long, soft tail. Callers at the White House describe it as a wonderfully bright and amusing little pet. It spends most of its time in the upstairs portion of the house, but in the evening is allowed to play a spell in the Red room, where the president and his wife, sitting by their own fireside, admit Hector, the poodle, and the monkey to their companionship. Few of the common herd of people have seen the monkey, but special friends of the president and his wife count away time very amusing stories of how the president unbends from his dignity and allows the monkey to perch on his shoulder as he puffs his evening cigar and scans the newspapers. Hector, the pretty French poodle, given her by the agent of the Hamburg Steamship company last summer before her departure from Europe, is now a very well known dog. When he came to the White House he could only understand French, and it was only after a number of pretty thorough whippings from St. Clair, the president's valet, and severe scoldings from Bobbette, Mrs. Cleveland's French maid, that he could be made to forsake his mother tongue and take lessons in English.

The election of ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, to the senate brings back to Washington society the mistress of the old Stewart castle on Fifteenth street. Senator Stewart and the noted wit, Jim Nye, were the first two senators from Nevada. Stewart went out in '69. He was then a tall, heavy, brown bearded man, regarded as a very good lawyer, and, as an exception to the usual rule of Pacific coast senators, was an eloquent speaker. He is now nearly twenty years older, his brown beard has turned almost white, but he is said to be a better and abler lawyer than ever. When he left the senate he was a very rich man, and some said he was worth $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. This he made mainly in speculating in mining stock. Stewart's career as a lawyer has always been such as to give him inside information on the value of the Comstock lode. He had the usual experience of the pioneer leaders of California and Nevada. After spending a year and a half in Yale college he went to San Francisco about the same time that John P. Jones did, where he read law and soon stepped into a good practice. He went to Nevada when it was a part of the Territory of Utah. Some amusing stories are told of his early practice in Nevada. In one of the first suits in the long series of litigations over the Comstock property Stewart was engaged on the side of the Savage Mining company, which at that time consisted of six men, but two of whom could write, and not one of whom could have spoke of the possible wealth buried in the bosom of the earth as "the supposed quartz vein," had their claim jumped by a company that had since disappeared from the lode. The jumpers built a rough stone fort, and garrisoned it with thirty men armed with rifles. The jumpers bought up the jury when the case came on, and brought a suit against them, paying $350 a head. The fabulous wealth of the lode was then well demonstrated, and the sage brush hillsides were thick at night with men rolled up in their blankets. Lawyers, who saw a rich harvest in the litigation to come, flocked in. They were glad enough to get a barn and a pile of straw to sleep on, and Judge Cradlebaugh, the federal judge, was glad enough to sleep with them. The court, a little room over the livery stable, bristled with six-shooters during its daily sessions. In the middle of the suit President Buchanan removed Judge Cradlebaugh and appointed his former minister to The Hague, R. P. Hamilton. The tenure of territorial judgeships at that day was not well defined. Judge Cradlebaugh insisted upon holding his office. Stewart and Judge Terry, famous from his duel with Senator Broderick, were on opposite sides of the Savage suit. They decided to try their case before the old judge; but, as the latter made his characteristic entry with Mr. Stewart's views of evidence, Terry said he should recognize the authority of Judge Flenniken. The new judge came to Virginia City very much as if he were going to the penitentiary in Holland, and very nearly lost his life by wearing a tall silk hat, which was said to be the only one in Utah. The question of jurisdiction having been appealed to the supreme court of the territory at Carson City, it was decided that Cradlebaugh was judge. Stewart went to bed one night thinking he had won his suit. Judge Flenniken had said the day before that he would acquiesce in the decision of the supreme court. In the middle of night a messenger came into Stewart's room to tell him that Judge Flenniken had changed his mind. Stewart said he was fearfully disgusted. He thought the case was gone. But he decided to be master of the situation. He pulled on his clothes in great haste, and went poking about in the saloons trying to find Flenniken. Bringing his hand down upon that dignitary's shoulder with great force, he demanded his resignation and instant enlistment in a posse to go to arrest the jumpers. The judge objected, but the lawyer kept his powerful grip on his shoulder and yanked him along to the telegraph office. There Stewart wrote messages to Flenniken's marshal and various officials, telling them that he had resigned positively. "Now sign those," said Stewart. The judge did so. Stewart toned the telegrams to the operator, saying: "Send those telegrams and then bother for an hour." In an hour's time the garrison surrendered and Stewart's client was victorious. Never before was a lawyer so successful in arresting the court.



SENATOR STEWART.

At another time when judicial honor was running low, Stewart forced the entire bench of the territory to resign. One judge who held out a little went to Stewart and asked what he should do. "Do!" said the lawyer, grimly. "Resign! resign at once!" Stewart called for paper and pen and made the fellow resign then and there. Then in one day the territorial judiciary was wiped out of existence.

A large share of Senator Stewart's wealth probably came from fees in the Comstock litigation. A few years ago he estimated the entire litigation on the Comstock lode at $10,000,000. He was attorney during the whole time he almost have received a considerable part of it. Larger fees were paid in Nevada than have ever been paid anywhere else. The courts of California were for a time deserted, the lawyers all going to Nevada. Judge Benjamin R. Curtis resigned his seat on the supreme court bench to accept an annual salary of $40,000 for his legal services in this most complex litigation. It is recorded as a matter of history that Senator Stewart's professional income when the Comstock excitement was at its highest was not less than $300,000 a year. The Belcher Mining company for a single fee gave him 100 feet of their claim, which he sold for $100,000. Stewart stood easily at the head of the bar. His fees were big, but his labor was prodigious and untiring night and day. When he once took hold of a case he determined to win it at any cost. His memory is so good that he has never been obliged to take notes during the progress of a suit, and no matter how tortuous and complex a case might be, it was always straight and clear to him. Widely derive as the Nevada embassy, now living in Stewart castle, of a very pleasant home. They rent it for $10,000 a year of Mrs. Stewart, who has been trying for several years to sell the mansion. The senator has not been a millionaire for a number of years, and it is doubtful if he could count himself now worth over $1,000,000. Since his retirement from the senate he has been practicing law in San Francisco. A year ago he moved to Carson City, Nev., to secure a legal residence in the state which he made his election to the senate. In the flare up of mining stocks a month ago the senator's son-in-law, Mr. Hooker, failed, and it is said that Stewart himself lost considerably; so that it is not likely that Mrs. Stewart will cut such a prominent social figure as she did when her husband was here before.

The election of ex-Governor Davis, of Minnesota, to the senate will do a great deal to restore to that body something of its old time intellectual brilliancy. The new senator is a young man and has spent all his life in the law. He was the youngest governor the state of Minnesota ever had, having been elected to that high honor when he was but 30 years old. His administration was noted for its reforms, and his popularity grew so rapidly that he became a candidate for the United States senate against old Governor Ramsey. The contest was a bitter one in which neither succeeded, and Judge McMillan was elected. Several times since Davis' friends have urged him to become a candidate, but Davis has uniformly declined. This time he determined to be a candidate as a matter of satisfaction both his friends and his enemies, with the result that he has just been elected with a larger majority than any senator from Minnesota ever received.

SENATOR DAVIS.

In person Davis is a fine looking man, tall, stout, with a face that would anywhere excite interest. He looks a great deal like Ben Butler, and himself tells a good story about this resemblance. Two years ago the governor and his wife went down to Florida to spend a part of the winter. On their way back they stopped at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York. Those familiar with the Fifth Avenue will remember the long table at the right of the dining room door. One night, as the governor and his wife were ushered into the dining room, the waiter placed the governor at the head of this long table. On looking up, Davis saw at the foot of the table Ben Butler, just beginning his meal. In a few minutes there was a stir all over the dining room, everybody at the table looking from Butler to Davis and from Davis to Butler. Butler, who was busied with his meal, did not notice the matter. Davis, who also were waiting for theirs, could hardly be unconscious of it. The scene was climaxed finally by a clerical looking old gentleman, who stepped over to the governor, begged his pardon and said that he did not know before that Gen. Butler had a son so old as he and who so much resembled him.

J. A. TRUESDELL.

Patients for the Insane Asylum.

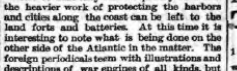
The laws of Missouri upon the admittance of persons as patients to the insane asylum are so lax that it is possible for a perfectly sane person to be confined among maniacs and made to suffer untold torments. So liable, indeed, are mistakes to occur that nineteen cases of the kind developed last year alone. Let us say a policeman finds a man on the street acting, as he thinks, strangely. He bustles him off to the bocilum wagon to the station, and the fact that the prisoner swears a good deal is taken as further evidence that he is dangerous. A health department physician is summoned to examine the supposed crazy man by talking to him through the bars of his cell. The man is aggrieved, and continues stubborn and violent. He is dismissed as one of those who have made him the trouble. The physician is liable to think him insane, and so reports. A permit is at once made out, and the poor devil is sent to the asylum. The more he protests he is sane, the more the authorities believe he is insane. After some days of confinement, however, he is examined calmly by an expert, and found to be perfectly rational. It ought not to be so easy to get a man pronounced insane. In most states it is a purely judicial function, and the judgment of insanity is pronounced only by a court.—Secretary of Board of Health in Globe-Democrat.

WAR SHIP OR GUNBOAT.

WHICH SHALL PREDOMINATE IN THE FUTURE NAVIES?

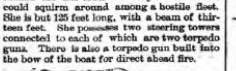
The Argument in Favor of Small War Vessels and Torpedo Boats—What Europe Is Doing in the Matter—Recent Trials.

According to Admiral Porter, "the grand total appropriated during the year for the increase of the United States navy has been $5,647,017." The result is that the navy has dwindled down to twenty-eight vessels that can be actually put into active service. "Twenty of these," says the admiral, "are only third rates and five of them are about equivalent to tugs." Millions have been wasted on "repairs" though. An effort is being made to remedy this neglect by beginning the construction of a navy at once. The navy department at Washington is besieged by designers of war ships and plans of coast defense. Inventors are giving all their attention just now to the subject of warfare. But the problem before the navy department is, whether we shall have a large fleet of small and swift torpedo or gunboats, with a few cumbersome iron clads, or whether it shall be plenty of large war ships and a few small ones. A point argued in favor of the smaller vessels is that they can be quickly built and the heavier work of protecting the harbors and cities along the coast can be left to the land forts and batteries. At this time it is interesting to note what is being done on the other side of the Atlantic in the matter. The foreign periodicals teem with illustrations and descriptions of war engines of all kinds, but it is noticeable that considerable attention is given in naval experiments to small gunboats. Two of the latest vessels of this class are presented here.



AN ENGLISH TORPEDO BOAT.

The illustration shows a torpedo boat, No. 79, just submitted to a trial by the British government. Its number would indicate that there were seventy-eight similar boats to be constructed. On the trial trip the boat was put to the most severe tests to satisfy the admiralty board and the speed realized surpassed anything heretofore found in vessels of similar character. On a continuous run of two hours' duration the boat sailed a distance of nearly fifty-two miles. Two miles were made at the rate of twenty-six and a half miles an hour. Then the maneuvering of the boat was tested. When going ahead she turned a fifty-eight speed circle in a circle whose diameter was eighty-five yards, when backing she turned in a circle of sixty-five yards diameter in sixty-five seconds. The other torpedo boats in the British service have been named Rattlesnake, Grasshopper, Spider. No. 79 should be named the Eel from the way in which she could squirm around among a hostile fleet. She is but 125 feet long, with a beam of thirteen feet. She possesses two steering towers connected by each of which about two torpedo guns. There is also a torpedo gun built into the bow of the boat for direct ahead fire.



THE NEW FRENCH GUNBOAT.

This is the latest addition to the French fleet of small and fleet war vessels; it is named the Gabriel Charmes, after its designer. Charmes was an enthusiast on the subject of revolutionizing the style of war vessels. He held that the unwieldy ironclad floating batteries had served, their time, and that the future navy would consist only of single gun boats. His articles on the subject created a sensation, but he died without knowing that his ideas had been approved. The present minister of the French marine, Admiral Aube, ordered the construction of a boat to test the value of young Charmes' idea.

SECTION SHOWING METHOD OF OPERATING GUN.

His boat has just been tried with most satisfactory results. She is 134½ feet long, 13½ feet wide and 9½ feet deep. Her hull weighs 97 tons, her machinery 23 tons and her single gun 11½ tons. In the sectional view is shown the method of operating the gun. The rearrings of this piece is arranged so that the force of the recoil at the moment of firing not only puts it under cover during the reloading but also brings it into place again when ready for firing.

The gun has a caliber of only 5¾ inches, but owing to very energetic explosives used the destructive results are very great. The gun being placed immediately in front of the pilot house permits of the horizontal aim being given to it by the pilot. The firing of a projectile weighing sixty-six pounds can be performed at the rate of one a minute. The method of passing the ammunition up to the gun is shown in the illustration. On the trial trip this vessel showed a speed of twenty-three miles an hour.

In the matter of other small torpedo boats the French have 9 under 70 feet in length; 41 under 100 feet; 18 of 108 feet, and 51 of 114 feet; in all 128 of high speed and armed with machine guns only, besides their torpedoes.

England has more torpedo boats than France. There are 139 of the following lengths: 84 of less than 114 feet; 52 of 125 feet, and two longer.

Quite an Embarrassing Situation.

A rather comical adventure befall two very stylish young American married ladies the other day on the boulevards. They set out to take a stroll and to look at the shops, and while slowly making their way along the crowded thoroughfare they were struck by the sudden conviction that they excited attention. People stopped and gazed at them, and altogether they felt themselves quite the success of the afternoon. Suddenly one of them glanced at her companion and realized the situation. "Good gracious, Kitty!" she gasped, "we are walking between two of the sandwich men of the Paris Casino—we are being taken for advertising women!" The sudden way in which my pretty young countrywomen disappeared down the nearest side street can neither be imagined nor described. —Paris Cor. Philadelphia Telegraph.

They Couldn't Help It.

Alexander—conquered the worlds. Napoleon made great nations tremble at his approach, but neither of these illustrious men could eat asparagus without spilling some of the melted butter upon their shirt fronts.

M. GUDEBROD & MARTIN, Harness Dealers, 20 Somerset Street.

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10 Dozen Infants' Knit, Saxony Chemise, size 1 to 4, regular price 45c, at 25c each.

Children's Fancy Ribbed Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular made 5 to 6-2 15c, and 7 to 8-2, 17c per pair.

JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Boucle Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.

Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.

We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 65c.

Corsets! Corsets!

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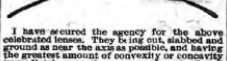
38 WEST FRONT STREET.



I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They lie ing out, stabbed and ground as near the axis as possible, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately over the center of grain found in all peblle. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible resistance.

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Formerly Clare's, No. 9, Park Avenue.

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These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.

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Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.32, 6.32, 7.05, 7.35, 7.56, 8.03, 8.26, 8.35, 8.50, 9.32, 10.17, 11.00 a. m.; 12.33, 1.30, 2.25, 2.57, 3.51, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.46, 9.18, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.37 a.m., 8.32, 10.32, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.50, 5.31, 7.00, 7.30, 9.52 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.32, 9.00, 10.15, 11.45 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 3.00, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.15, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 9.00, 9.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30, 12.00, p. m

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.32, 6.32, 7.05, 7.35, 7.56, 8.03, 8.26, 8.35, 9.32, 10.17, 11.00, a. m.; 1.31, 2.25, 2.57, 3.51, 6.08, 8.30, 7.30, 9.46, 9.18, 11.16 p.m. Sunday, 5.57, 10.32, 11.32, a. m.; 1.37, 3.50, 5.31, 7.00, 9.52 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.30, 7.00, 7.45, 8.32, 9.05, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.15, 10.30, 12.30 night Sunday, at 8.50 a. m.; 12.30, 1.05 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Elizabeth change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.32, 6.32, 7.05, 7.35, 7.56, 8.03, 8.26, 9.32, 10.17, 11.00, a. m.; 1.31, 2.25, 2.57, 3.51, 6.08, 8.30, 7.30, 9.46, 9.18, 11.16 p.m. Sunday, 5.57, 10.32, 11.32, a. m.; 1.37, 3.50, 5.31, 7.00, 9.52 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 7.59, 8.15, 8.35, 10.04 a. m.; 12.35, 3.00, 3.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00, 5.50, 6.05, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 8.00, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.00, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.58, 9.25 a. m. 4.05, 5.16, 4.54, 5.05, 6.08, 8.08, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.10, 8.27 a. m.; 12.40 4.30, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

8.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Scranton and Mauch Chunk.

7.58 a. m.—For Washington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Stanhope, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.

4.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

5.16 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

8.08 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.38 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Eastward Connections.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 8.02, 11.06 A. M. 3.51, 6.06 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 11.06 A. M.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Second Branch.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Return at 1.20, 5.10*, 8.20, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 4.15, 5.20*, 7.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.35, 8.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

RETURNING

Leave Philadelphia, Fifth and Green streets, at 8.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 4.45, 5.45, 7.00*, 12.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.50, 8.35, 9.05 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.15, 6.00* p. m. Sunday at 6.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 7.25, 9.05,* 9.30,* 10.10, 11.30 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.34, 7.40,* 10.00 p. m. Sunday at 1.55, 9.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

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A Lesson in Science.

Yeah! Earth moves er-round. Galileo is-sh-right.—Fliegende Blaetter.

ANECDOTE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Reluctance in Permitting Men to be Shot for Cowardice—His "Leg Cases."

In the earlier years of the war, all the death penalties of court-martial had to be sent up to the president, as commander-in-chief, for approval. When Judge Holt, the judge advocate general of the army, laid the first case before the president, he replied, "Well, I will keep this a few days until I have more time to read the testimony." That seemed quite reasonable. When the judge explained the next case Mr. Lincoln said, "I must put this by until I can settle in my mind whether this soldier can better serve the country dead than living." To the third he answered, "The general commanding the brigade is to be here in a few days; I will wait and talk the matter over with him." Finally there was a very flagrant case of a soldier who, in the crisis of a battle, demoralized his regiment by his cowardice, throwing down his gun and hiding behind a friendly stump. The court-martial found that he had neither father nor mother living, nor wife nor child; that he was unfit to wear the loyal uniform, and that he was a thief who stole continually from his comrades. "Here," said Judge Holt, "is a case which comes exactly within your requirements. He does not deny his guilt; he will better serve his country dead than living; he has no relations to mourn for him, and he is not fit to be in the ranks of patriots." Mr. Lincoln's refuge of excuse was all swept away. Judge Holt expected he would write "approved" on the paper; but the president, running his long fingers through his hair, as he so often did when in anxious thought, replied: "Well, after all, Judge, I think I must put this with my leg cases." "Leg cases!" said Judge Holt, with a frown at this supposed levity of the president in a case of life or death; "what do you mean by 'leg cases,' sir?" "Why, why," replied Mr. Lincoln, "do you see those papers crowded into those pigeon holes? They are the cases that you call by that long title, 'Cowardice in the face of the enemy;' but I call them, for short, my 'leg cases.' But I put it to you, Judge, and leave it for you to decide for yourself: if Almighty God gives a man a cowardly pair of legs, how can he help their running away with him?"—Hon. Schuyler Colfax in Rice's Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln.

Sydney Smith's Letter to Lucy Austin.

"Lucy, Lucy, my dear child, don't tear your frock; indeed it looks not of Reid's proof of genius. But write as your mother writes, act as your mother acts; be frank, loyal, affectionate, simple, honest, and then integrity or lace-trimmed frock is of simple import. And Lucy, dear child, mind your arithmetic. You know in the first sum of yours I ever saw there was a mistake. You had married two or a cab is licensed to do, and you ought, dear Lucy, to have carried but one. Is this a trifle? What would life be without arithmetic but a series of horrors? You are going to Boulogne, the city of Polite Letters, to men who have never understood arithmetic. By the time you return I shall probably have received my first paralytic stroke, and shall have lost all recollection of you. Therefore, I now give you my parting advice—don't marry anybody who has not a tolerable understanding and a thousand a year. And God bless you, dear child!"

He Was Not Grievous.

From a city in the Mexican state of Jalisco we have received the following request: "Editor Argonaut: Dear Sir—If you have not any inconvenient, I will request you send me one exemplar of your accredited newspaper. If in lecture is affability to me, I will tell you, and then you can send me a subscription. Please excuse me if I am grievous. Your most respectfully, ——." The gentleman is not at all grievous. We have forwarded a copy, and trust that the lecture of The Argonaut will prove affability to him.—San Francisco Argonaut.

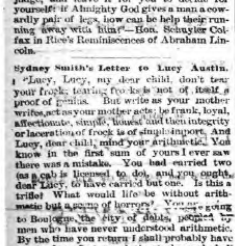
A Left Handed Forgiveness.

Julia—And so you and Kate have made all up!

Sarah—Yes, we've made all up and are as good friends as ever. She kissed me two or three times, and I kissed her; and when she kissed me I said, and when I said I had to kiss her I could have bitten her. We are just as good friends as we used to be, but I'll never forgive her.

Julia—Yes, I know exactly how you felt, and of course any girl would feel just the same.—Boston Courier.

Both Hands Busy.



A negro in Alabama was brought up for stealing a pair of chickens, but declared, solemnly, that he "thinks 'twas dem ar fowls," declaring on the other hand, that the complainant had beaten him brutally with a club.

"But," said the judge, "you're twice as large and strong as he is, why didn't you defend yourself?"

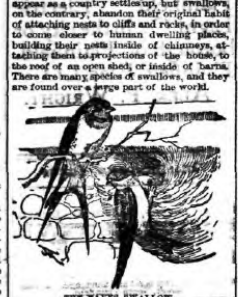
"Why, Judge, one hyeer; I had a chicken in each hand, an' what's two raw chickens agin a club?"—Life.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A SHADOW PLAY FOR EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

An Easy Lesson in Arithmetic for Boys and Girls—How the Swallows Build Their Nests—The Philosopher's Puzzle. Basket and Stones.

None of our native birds seem more domestic in their nature and to confide more readily in their friendship of man than does the swallow. Other species of birds often disappear as a country settles up, but swallows, on the contrary, abandon their original habit of building nests in cliffs and rocks, in order to come closer to human dwelling places, building their nests inside of chimneys, attaching them to projections of the house, to the roof of an open shed, or inside of barns. There are many species of swallows, and they are found over a large part of the world.



THE BARN SWALLOW.

One of the most interesting species, says The American Agriculturist, is the cave or cliff swallow, which constructs its nest under the eaves, cornice or any other projecting part of a house. It is very entertaining to watch these swallows in nest building and the care of their young. The nest is made of bits of mud or clay united with the bird's own saliva, which is of a sticky nature, and it is lined with straw or a Phoenix flask or gourd. The nests are lined with dried grass and feathers, and large numbers of them are sometimes built in close proximity.

Another species that is a great favorite in our country because it is hailed as the harbinger of spring, is the purple swallow or purple martin, as it is variously termed. Its color is a shining purplish blue with black wings and tail. It will even frequent the streets of towns and readily makes its nest in boxes or other shelters provided. The nest itself consists merely of feathers, leaves, moss and the like.

Swallows feed entirely upon insects, catching them in the air; and when on the wing, circling and darting swiftly hither and thither, they seize upon their prey. Our native swallows and such as appear in the colder parts of the world are summer birds of passage, migrating to warmer regions when winter approaches and insects disappear. Though exceedingly graceful and strong on the wing, most swallows are possessed of such short and weak legs as to make their attempts at walking very awkward indeed.

The Basket and Stones.

If 100 stones are placed in a straight line, a yard distant from each other, how many yards must a person walk who undertakes to pick them up one by one and put them into a basket, placed also a yard from the first stone?

Answer: It is clear that to pick up the first stone and put it into the basket the person must walk two yards, one in going for the stone and the other in returning with it; that for the second stone he must walk four yards, and so on, increasing by two as far as the 100th, when he must of necessity walk 200 yards, so that the sum total will be the product of 202, multiplied by 50, or 10,100 yards, which amounts to more than five miles and a half.

An Amusing Shadow Play.

An entertainment that will cause young folk much sport and many a hearty laugh may be arranged in the following manner: Though seen more amusing than the well known blind man's buff, it differs from the latter, because among other points, the chief player, "Buff," is not blindfolded.

SHADOW BUFF.

As may be seen in the cut, a large piece of white cloth is fastened neatly up at one end of the room, so that it hangs perfectly smooth.

Buff seats himself on a low stool with his face to the cloth; a table, on which a lighted candle, is placed four or five feet behind him, and the rest of the lights in the room are extinguished. Buff's playfellows next pass in succession between the candle and him, distorting their features in as grotesque a manner as possible, yelling, singing and performing various odd antics so as to make their shadows very unlike their usual looks. Buff must then try to guess to whom the shadows belong; and, if he guesses correctly, the player whose shadow he recognized, takes his place. But one guess is allowed for each

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 80. PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD,

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate, as the "Colorado of the East," lives about twenty square miles, including the borough, which is about five miles long by four miles wide, and about 300 feet above sea level at its lowest point, in the northerly portion, Netherwood, rising to about 400 feet at its southerly portion, and extending to the Raritan river. The Watchung mountains 500 feet high, on its northerly boundary, rise gradually about one mile in width, and are beautifully shaded with trees, and the richest and most superior elevated railroad, with four daily trains convenient to all parts of the city, and on which commutation with New York, twenty three miles distant is had by twenty six trains each way daily, occupying from half an hour to an hour for the journey. The commutation rates are $7.00 per month by the year and one week of home rest. An entire house from $15 to $100 per month, according to the neighborhood. The locality abounds in beautiful, comfortable homes, has the most ample and improved educational facilities, finest churches, schools, hotels, theatres, halls, libraries, art galleries and museum in the State, the largest and greatest literary and scientific association in the world, has the reputation by statistics of being unequaled for health-fulness, and excelled in the average wealth of its inhabitants, only by Newark, the fifth greatest manufacturing city in the United States. The population is about 14000, and the advertising columns of the PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the official city, county and State daily paper, prove and show the public spirit and business essentials of the people, who encourage all things that are devoted to Plainfield and the surrounding country. Briefly it is a city favored by nature and embellished by man in every way to make it the most attractive city of homes in the country.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as observed by Smith's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

	1887	1886			
7 a. m.....	38	32	Sun rises.....	7 04	
9 a. m.....	38	27	Sun sets.....	5 25	
12 m	37	30	Moon rises.....		
3 p. m.....	34	38	Moon sets.....	6 20	

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—"May Blossom" at Music Hall to-night.

—No service was held in the Congregational church last evening.

—It is proposed to celebrate the centennial of the adoption of the adoption of the U. S. Constitution by New Jersey, on Dec. 18th, 1887.

—The Odd Fellows of New Jersey have purchased the Janeway property near Trenton for a home for aged and indigent members.

—An eclipse of the sun is on the program for to-morrow, but it happens so early in the morning that few will turn out of bed to look at it.

—A new interest in "bric-a-brac" is the gilding of old pad-locks, keys, pot lids or other cast-off articles of the kind, even to babies' chairs.

—It is said a bill will be introduced in the Legislature to prohibit the shipping of dynamite on New Jersey lakes in quantities exceeding fifty pounds.

—It is said that prominent people of Basking Ridge, Somerset county are seeking to have the place incorporated in the hope that they may thus obtain better roads.

—The fruit store of George H. Cook on W. Front street has been somewhat improved by a fresh coat of paint. Mr. Cook has always on hand a choice supply of fruits, as well as tobacco and cigars.

—The case of the City vs. Frank Linke of North Plainfield for alleged violation of the city ordinance by disposing of beer in this city without a license was this morning adjourned over for one week.

—According to the reports of the gatherers of vital statistics, filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, there were 25,497 births, 11,351 marriages and 22,734 deaths in New Jersey during the year 1886.

—Father Callaghan, pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary and Father VonSchilgen, pastor of St. Michael's church, Elizabeth, took up collections yesterday in their respective churches for the benefit of the striking coal handlers.

—The New Jersey Southern Division of the New Jersey Central Railroad, which is the direct means of communication from Bridgeton and neighboring towns to New York, has issued a circular to shippers informing them that in consequence of the great freight handlers' strike no live stock or any articles of a perishable nature will be taken for shipment until the difficulty is over.

—The Rt. Rev. Wm. Wigger, bishop of the Newark diocese will make his triennial visit to this parish on Thursday evening next, when confirmation will be held in St. Mary's church at 7.30 o'clock. At the conclusion of the services Bishop Wigger will deliver a sermon and on Friday morning will celebrate mass at seven o'clock.

—A saloon keeper in Plainfield pleads for a license because last year he had to mortgage his property for $500 to raise the license fee the property then having a mortgage on encumbrance of $100 upon it, and that he is now in the "hole." Better give up the business and get out of a financial hole and "rum hole" at the same time.—Rahway Democrat.

—After last meeting of Common Council we stated on information from Councilman Dunham that there was no determined opposition to the issue of any license to James Muldowney was that he had been arrested eight times for violating the ordinances. Next day Mr. Muldowney called and stated that he had not been arrested but twice, and that he had then only given liquor away. Councilman Dunham then furnished us a copy of the records which showed that Muldowney had been arrested eight times. Now Muldowney comes along and says that the record is not true. It appears that the error is in the date of the first in order, and should have been 1881, instead of 1877, and that the amount of the fine was $50 instead of $100. We give him the benefit of this correction, though its does materially affect the facts.

Rev. A. V. V. Raymond's Farewell Sermon.

Trinity Reformed church was filled to overflowing last evening, the occasion being the farewell sermon by the pastor, Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, who is to sever his connection with the church and accept a call to the Fourth Presbyterian church at Albany, N. Y. After the opening service of song under the leadership of Mr. T. B. Brown, the pastor delivered his sermon, which was in substance as follows:

Rev. Mr. Raymond took as the text of his concluding discourse that which had been the text of his inaugural sermon, Hebrews xiii: 8, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday and to-day and forever."

He spoke of it as a passage of Scripture which the heart clings to and which even the ears delight in. The undertone of sadness in every life comes in large measure from the consciousness of inevitable change and decay. Even in our brightest hours we walk in the valley of the shadow of death. Everything changes but the unseen and. Hopes realized become soon only memories. It is this sense of transient good that gives a charm to the words of the text, suggesting as they do something abiding forever sure. "Yesterday, to-day and forever" has such a sweep of meaning, Mr. Dwight says, a rock supreliveness, "Jesus Christ," such a human, personal, loving import, that combined in one sentence they seem to gather up all that the tossed and weary soul years for.

In unfolding and applying these words he spoke first of the doctrinal teaching, asserting the eternal loveship of Christ. He who was made flesh was in the beginning with God and was God and so shall be in the end. From all eternity he was the same tender; compassionate, foregoing one who walked in Judea and Galilee, and he is the same to-day in the throne and on the judgment throne —the same in the endless fellowship of the saints in light.

He then applied the truth of Christ's unchangeableness within earthly and temporal truths. Showing first how, while lustrous natures are perishable, and men live for centuries in the truths they formulated or the principles they established, yet what we call personal influence does not long survive the man. Our reverence for Luther's memory is something far different from the allegiance of his contemporaries. But Jesus Christ is the same in all ages. What he was, he is. He loves us just as he loved his apostles, and we love him just as they loved him. We do not say Peter's Savior, James' brother, John's friend, but—my Savior, my brother, my friend. He is not only a blessed memory but a blessed presence. He has never been merged into the truth he taught, but the truth he taught is all merged into him. "I am the truth."

Thus is the distinguishing feature of Christianity, and gives the secret of that devotion of lives which is the marvel of the unbelieving world.

Many illustrations were here given of Christs' personal power to-day.

Mr. Raymond spoke next of the changes which nineteen centuries had witnessed in the world of matter and of mind, dwelling especially upon the growth of knowledge, which had destroyed much of superstition and undermined many of the old faiths, and besides had enlayed life in its activities and enjoyments, but amid all this progress Jesus Christ has held from first to last the same place and blessedness. With all the evolution of thought, the world has not outgrown him nor advanced an hair's breadth beyond its need of him. So that to-day with science regnant and culture insistently making its appeals, he alone holds the secret of truest blessing. As never before the name which is above every name is recognized in its supremacy. Never before has salvation through that name been so widely realized.

The truth of its unchangeableness was finally applied to individual life in its progress from infancy to age. Christ now grows in his need, ever demanding new truths, new inspirations. Christ follows one through all these changes, and is the same helper from dawning consciousness to the last sleep.

Mr. Raymond then said in conclusion; "This is the Saviour I have preached for more than six years I have preached unto you, commending Him to heart and conscience with such power of speech and life as God has given. And this is the Saviour unto whose changeless care I now counsel you. He is faithful to the promise 'Lo! I am with you always.'"

He who dwells with us at the beginning in our feebleness and fear, and blessed our soul-labors till we grew into vigorous life, who has drawn to His loving fellowship so many souls weary of sin, who has gathered into his treasury all that has been needful for the work He was guiding, who has given Pentecostal seasons, and again and again opened the windows of heaven in Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever. What He has been He will be: what He has done He will do, and He always to some has been more and to His will continue to bless and be blessed.

Mr. Raymond then referred to the fellowship of the church, unmarred by any discord or distrust. They had belonged to each other and believed in each other. Mutual confidence and love were not new to be broken, He left because God called him and nothing had been more helpful to his heart than the unquestioning confidence of his flock.

A few words of kindly appreciation were then addressed to the many friends, who, during the years of his pastorate, had blessed, and still shown their unvarying kindness to the pastor and his family, and had done so much to make their residence here delightful.

He said: "I speak no words of farewell. Among the greatest pleasures of the future will be your visits to New York, when again and again I shall preach from this pulpit the unsearchable riches of grace in Christ Jesus."

And now, my dear people, I commend you to Him who never changeth, and to the word of His grace which is able to build you up, and to give an inheritance among all them that are sanctified.

—Standing advertisements in a newspaper command confidence. The man who for a long time fixes in one community and leads a reputable life, even though he be of moderate ability, will grow in the confidence and esteem of his fellows. On the principle a newspaper advertisement becomes familiar in the eyes of readers. It makes the name and business of the man familiar, and its presence in the columns of a paper inspires confidence in the stability of its enterprise.

Ejected from a Train.

When the 7.10 p. m. Somerville train on the Central Railroad stopped at the Union depot at Elizabeth on Saturday evening a big, burly fellow, considerably over six feet high, and hailing from Westfield, boarded the train for home. Conductor William Clark of Somerville, had charge of the train, and he is not a man to be meddled with, as the big man soon learned to his sorrow. When the conductor came around for the fare the fellow informed him that he did not have any ticket, but he had plenty of money and refused to pay his fare, using some vile oaths and striking the seat with his fist to emphasize his remarks.

The conductor tried to reason with the disorderly passenger, and, finally becoming tired of coaxing he informed the man that he must pay his fare or be put off the train. The fellow remarked something which was to the effect that he could not put him off. Conductor Clark called to his assistance the train hands and several of the passengers and after considerable difficulty the man, who was getting intoxicated, was ejected from the train about midway between El Mora and Roselle.

Reform Club Meeting.

In spite of the storm there was a good sized audience at Reform Hall last evening and there were two good addresses delivered, one by Mr. A. Titsworth and one by Mr. James McGee. Mr. Titsworth expressed pleasure at the proposition the Club had taken in abstaining from politics, and thought everything was moving on grandly. He urged the young to sign the pledge and join the Club. Mr. McGee proposed to open three homes to some distinguished foreigner and so what he would behold. He said he was the National Home, and there was prosperity, wealth, etc., but alas, Sabbath desecration, debauchery, intemperance. The second was the home of the family. There was comfort, elegance and luxury, but in how many poverty and misery through rum. The third was the home of the evil and that too was defiled by drinking alcoholic liquors. We should drive out said home, the saloon, and have it the church, of the nation, of the family, of the soul and establish sobriety and righteousness. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. E. Honeyman and the audience dispersed.

Somerset County Teachers' Association.

The regular meeting of the Somerset County Teachers' Association was held in the public school building at Somerville, on Saturday morning, beginning at ten a. m. An interesting program was arranged and rendered according to the following:

MORNING SESSION.

Reading.....	Miss M. Sfryker
Recitation.....	Miss M. H. Adair
Discussion.....	Opened by Mr. C. E. Boss
Queries read.....	

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reading lesson.....	Miss Wilson
Discussion.....	Mr. G. A. West
Reading.....	Miss L. A. Garretson
General discussion—Who is responsible for disorderly pupils?	
.....	Opened by Mr. J. S. Haynes
Queries answered.....	

Justices' Court Notes.

Justice Nash rendered judgment on the 29th ult., in the case of Clifton vs. Wilson which was brought to recover a debt, awarding the plaintiff the sum of $80. An execution was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Smith who made a levy on the goods in the store of the defendant.

On the same day Justice Nash rendered a judgement for the complainant in the action brought in the court by Moraller vs. Runyon, in the sum of $67.60.

A landlord and tenant suit of Pope vs. Nelson which was to have come up for trial today was settled by the defendant paying over a certain sum of money.

—Considerable speculation is made as to who the Mayor will nominate for the city officers. Mayor Male will probably send in his annual nominations to the Council this evening. Probably the only change in the more important offices will be that of the Overseer of the Poor. For this office Justice J. Oakley Sedgwick is prominently spoken of to succeed Judge Wadsworth.

PERSONAL.

Dennis O'Brien of East Fourth street, who fractured his leg by falling on the sidewalk several weeks ago, has so far recovered as to be able to walk out.

According to The Florida Times-Union, published at Jacksonville, Fla., under date of Feb. 1st: "Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Webb of Plainfield, N. J., are pleasantly located at the Glenads."

Through the duly appreciated kindness of Prof. Geo. Cook, State Geologist, we have been supplied with the two new sheets of the series of seventeen, of the Topographical Maps of New Jersey.

Conductor Sebering of Somerville carried 238,801 passengers on the train last year. Besides the above he was on the road eleven Sundays, and carried on those days 15,000 passengers. This gives some idea of the amount of travel that is done on the Sabbath.

The term of Editor Lewis S. Hyer of the National Democrat as Lay Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county will expire next spring. So far no other aspirant for the office has been named and Judge Hyer will probably be nominated to succeed himself. He is an excellent gentleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Jones gave a birthday party Saturday afternoon at their home, corner of Tenth street and Putnam avenue, in honor of their daughter, Miss Linnie, who is nine years old. Nineteen invitations were sent out, and the affair was begun about two o'clock, Mrs. Theodore Sutro of New York presiding at the piano, while games and dancing of various kinds took place in progress. About five o'clock the company sat down to a repast provided for the occasion, and at which the menu at each plate had the name of the guest printed on it with the compliments of the host, and had also on another part of it the names of the company as follows: The Misses Brands, Dollie and Alice Schumacher, Bessie Mortimer, Martha Donahan, Bessie and Flora Smith, Alice Lounsberry, Sarah Schuyler, Sweetheart Conklin, Laura Bottcomly, Masters Francis Jones, Frederick Smith, Harry Schumacher, Robert Hibbard, Frank W. Jones, Roy Lounsbury, Frank Hogan, Fred Conklin. The company dispersed about seven o'clock.

Fanwood Township Meeting.

The Fanwood Township Committee held a meeting in Excelsior Hall, Scotch Plains last week, when objections were made to the removal of the house occupied by Mr. E. M. Johnson, which was adjudged by the commissioners as encroaching upon Park avenue. The objections were ordered spread upon the minutes.

The report of the treasurer showed a cash balance of $698.92 on hand.

The following claims were presented and ordered paid:

Dr. Westcott.....	8 50
Excelsior Hook and Ladder Co.....	35 00
Dudley & Codrington.....	40 00
W. L. Eorce & Bro.....	33 30
Levi Darby.....	6 00
R. Haud.....	21 66

Henry Cook was appointed special constable to collect delinquent taxes for 1886, and Justice V. W. Nash of this city was authorized to issue a warrant for the collection of the same.

The committee adjourned to meet again tomorrow evening at the same time and place.

The Horrors of Wash-Day to be Overcome.

If recent successful experiments are to be considered as trustworthy information, the horrors of wash-day are soon to be mitigated. Coal oil is what is going to do the business, and those who have tried it are enthusiastic in its favor, because it is claimed will do at least four things, namely: It saves time, it saves labor, it saves the goods and it cleanses the clothing more thoroughly than by any other method. With the desire only to benefit humanity the recipe is given: Fill a good sized wash-boiler with water, adding a pound of ordinary washing soap, shredded fine, and when the soap is dissolved, two and a half tablespoonfuls of headlight oil. When the water has come to a boil put in the finest white garments, and stir them occasionally and taking them out in ten minutes; then place in clear (hot) rinsing water, and from that into the blueing water. No rubbing is required ordinarily, and the clothes are soft and of a dazzling whiteness. Should any speck of dirt remain a slight rubbing with the hands will remove it without the addition of more soap.

Philharmonic Concert.

The second in the series of subscription concerts by the New York Philharmonic Club, given under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will take place in Stillman Music Hall to-morrow evening, and the program, which proves to be a most delightful one, is published in another column. Those who attended the first concert in the series will remember the excellent playing by the members of the club, who are all musicians of the first quality. Tickets may be obtained at Reynolds' pharmacy, Park and North avenues.

WESTFIELD.

The Union County Wheelmen will meet at the residence of Mr. J. L. Miller this evening. Business of importance to the club will be transacted.

The Citizens' Association will hold their first monthly meeting at the Town Rooms on Tuesday evening. The Executive Committee have had the matter of the constitution and by-laws printed, and circulars referring to borough government.

Houses are very scarce in town. Every house that has been built within the past year is occupied or engaged. It is said a family from the city came out from New York here with their furniture, and being unable to procure a house, had to store their goods.

Burglars entered the residence of William J. Bogart on Prospect street, about two o'clock Sunday morning, by throwing back the window catch. Frank Peck, who is sick, saw one of the men in short, stout man with full beard) enter his room. He called Mr. Bogart, who opened a window and saw two men walking leisurely by the schoolhouse toward Broad street. Mr. Bogart quickly dressed himself and hurried to inform Constable Marsh. The men moved around the tracks of two men up to Broad street, but there they were lost among the many.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

Mrs. Walter S. Force of this village went on a visit to some friends in Plainfield a few days ago, and when she returned she found her house open and that her bird man had fled, taking with him about $15 and numerous articles belonging to the house.

The people of Fanwood are agitating the question of having a new office located near the depot. At present the mail is carried over a mile to Scotch Plains and then has to be brought back again. A great many people living east or west of the depot now take their mail either to Westfield or Plainfield, and would find it convenient to have one. A large number of the residents doing business in the city would be directly benefitted thereby, as well as many of the business men in the immediate vicinity.

Provided $3,000 shall be voted at the spring election for the purchase of crushed stone, gravel, etc., the Township Committee, through their chairman have agreed to improve the following roads: Beginning at the Cook office, thence along the boundary line to Green Brook, from Mr. Ackerman's house to the Union road, and Front street from Brittan's Hotel to the Turnpike road, being in districts No. 1 and 2; also Westfield avenue from Cook's corner east 30 rods in district No. 3; Martin avenue from South avenue north to King street, district No. 4; Rahway avenue from Scudder's store to Dr. Bird's, district No. 5; Raritan road from Lambert's mill to Darby road, district No. 6; Raritan road to North Plainfield, district No. 7; and Front from Decamp's Hotel to Daniel H. Terry's, district No. 8. The extra rate necessary to make the improvements will be about $100 on $100 valuation, and it is hoped that the amount will be raised this spring.

STATE NOTES.

The population of the State of New Jersey is estimated at 1,300,000; since 1880 there has been an increase of nearly 170,000.

A practical temperance movement has been set on foot in Newton by the W. C. T. U. whereby they propose to furnish hot coffee to the firemen whenever a fire occurs in the town.

The South Jersey members of the Legislature propose to introduce a bill, imposing a State tax of $30 on each liquor dealer, in addition to the local license. The object is to put several hundred thousand dollars yearly into the State Treasury.

The following is the record of the number and kind of vessels navigating the Delaware and Raritan canal during the season of 1886: Steamers 1,600, barges 601; coal boats 4,589; steamers 1,600, barges 601; coal boats 4,589; steamers 1,600, barges 601; coal boats 4,589;

Plainfield Evening News,

E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J., and delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week, or by mail, postage prepaid to all parts of the United States, at $5 per year payable in advance.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1887.

PHOTOGRAPHED IN CHURCH.

An Artist Secured Pictures of President and Mrs. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—For the past few days a Cincinnati artist has been here carrying a letterbox under his arm that had every appearance of an infernal machine. On more than one occasion the young man has been taken for a crank. For two days he has been under police espionage and was at last compelled to exhibit the contents of the mysterious box. Beyond the fact that it was a dangerous contrivance it proved to be only a simple and harmless detective camera, such as are used by amateur photographers, with the exception of the carrying around the city for the purpose of using on the prominent public men and their wives. He was at the White House with his machine, but was not allowed to take it beyond the vestibule. He was desirous of securing an instantaneous photograph of Mrs. Cleveland at her reception.

Sunday morning the artist stationed himself at the door of Dr. Sunderland's church to await the arrival of the presidential carriage, recognizing that this would doubtless be his only opportunity of securing a photograph of the president's wife in street costume. It was not long until the carriage arrived at the church door containing the president and his wife. The artist professed *slighted the artist set the mechanism of the* mysterious box in motion and it was performing its work. Mrs. Cleveland saw the artist and smiled.

In a moment she appreciated the situation. As quick as thought she wrestled her face with smiles, looked at the young man and his box, which in her hand half concealed under his arm, bowed politely as if to thank him for his enterprise and passed into the church. The president also saw the machine and looked displeased. After the services had begun the artist seated himself in the church gallery and succeeded in getting three excellent photographs of Mrs. Cleveland and the president as they departed.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

Uncle Sam Not Wholly Without Means of Defence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A letter from the secretary of war to the house of representatives shows that the aggregate force of the militia is 105,000, the aggregate state militia 7,465,592 and the grand aggregate 7,655,592. The war department, it is understood, intends to follow the policy of urging *after the interests of the militia, as it is in* that direction the government will have to look for protection in the event of war. The appropriation for the maintenance of the militia this year is sufficiently large to provide the force with better arms and equipments, it having recently been increased from about $400,000 to about $1,000,000. The officials of the department are well satisfied with the idea of the militia. The reports for the year just ended show an increase in about 15,000 in the organized force of the militia force and nearly 1,000,000 in the unorganized. There are now over 94,000 militiamen in a state of thorough organization, and an aggregate more than 7,000,000 available for military service.

The Spanish minister having been ordered in an informal way with which the president *that "militia are the most effective method* by which the American can at last be shown the consequence," and with favoring "a policy of conciliation," which the president can do he did not mean gunpowder and by reprisals he did not mean freebooters. He simply said that if the long promised reciprocity treaty could be quickly concluded he would recommend the Spanish government to withdraw from the United States government the commercial advantages which it now receives at the hands of Spain, and thus he would quicken this proposition to the end.

A New Era in the Cattle Business.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Col. R. D. Hunter, the largest cattle owner and dealer in this city, who has returned from an extended trip in TEXAS, says: "There are many reasons given for the present depression in the cattle business, but, on the whole, I look for a gradual but steady improvement. One of the main factors in the outlook is the introduction to the western ranges of the thoroughbred bull. It was formerly the impression that high grade of cattle would succumb to the rigors of the winter, but the idea having been proven erroneous, the day of the native bull is rapidly passing away. The Herefords are now the most popular breed, and from personal observation in Texas I was glad to find that their hall, and even fuller blood progeny were in much better condition than the scrubs. It is a new era in the cattle business, and augurs well for the future."

A Gold Mine in a Back Yard.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 7.—A. M. Ramsay has been digging gold on the south side for thirty years. During that time Mrs. Ramsay has saved up for her husband quite a sum of money. They did not believe in banks, and were afraid to loan out the money, so they had recourse to holes in the ground. Mrs. Ramsay would trade off her money for $20 gold pieces, and bury them in her back yard. Some time before Christmas she buried $350 there. It was her custom on sunny afternoons, now and then, to unearth her treasure, count it and then bury it again. The old couple were horrified yesterday morning when they arose to find that some one had been mining for gold during the night. The lucky diggers took every dollar of the old lady's savings.

Scan Your Money Closely.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A gentleman doing business with a commercial house down town on Saturday tendered one of the new $2 silver certificates in payment for a purchase. The error was promptly rectified, and after the customer had withdrawn, the cashier remarked that it was a common occurrence, and that three persons had made the same mistake in the past few days with the new bills. "You see," he added, "the crisp condition of both the $1 and $2 certificates, together with their general appearance and the amount of engraving on each bill is about the same, is very apt to lead to such an oversight when handling money hurriedly.

The Peace of Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—It is reported that Lord Salisbury has received pacific advices from Sir E. B. Malet, in Berlin, and other British ambassadors. Three of the largest paper manufacturers in Germany have instructed their agents in England not to enter into fresh contracts for supplies of paper, because they have reason to believe that the port of Hamburg is likely to be closed soon in consequence of war.

TWENTY VICTIMS

Of Saturday's Dreadful Accident on the Vermont Central.

NAMES OF THE INJURED

As Far as They Have Been Identified.

The List of Killed Thought to be Over Sixty—The Stories of Survivors of Their Terrible Experience—An Aged Couple Die in Each Other's Arms—A Son's Farewell Message to His Mother. Heroic Rescuers Powerless to Save.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., Feb. 7.—The story of Saturday's dreadful railroad accident grows more and more appalling as it reflect upon the insecurity of life. The stories of some of the survivors give a vivid picture of the sad scene.

Mr. Harry W. Tewksbury, of West Randolph, Vt., a lecturer, states that he was in the first day coach. He was dozing at the time, but was aroused by feeling the car jumping upon the railroad ties. He has been in two railroad accidents before this and knew what this sensation portended. Realizing that an accident was about to occur he jumped from his seat with the intention of making his escape. The train seemed to come to a standstill or go very slowly. He thought it was all right and so sat down again. Then, without a moment's warning *that anything further was to occur,* the car seemed to leap into space and then came a terrible crash. For a moment he was stunned and scarcely knew whether he was dead or alive. He tried to move but could not budge an inch. He noticed with great alarm that fire had broken out at the forward end of the car. He struggled with all his strength to free himself and screamed for help, but there was none at hand to help him. It was a time of mortal torture. He said he could not help noticing an old couple who were a few seats above him. They sought to get out, but they were hopelessly tied down by heavy seats. The flames approached the couple with frightful rapidity and the aged pair seemed to appreciate that there was no hope for them. The last he saw of these they were locked in each others arms and were kissing each other a fond good-by on this earth to meet in another world. Then the smoke and flame engulfed them and hid them from Mr. Tewksbury's view. Mr. Tewksbury then gave him self up for lost. His mind seemed to dwell upon the probable loss of his eyes. He didn't care for his life, but thought that his *were about to be burned out of his head.* It made him shudder. He seized his fur cape and wound it around his face so as to cover his eyes and bide the dreadful view of approaching death. At that time the railroad bridge above him was afire and heavy burning timbers were falling all about him, but merciful fortune helped him escape. Having laid back resignedly to meet his fearful fate, his hopes of life were renewed again by hearing voices. He unwound his face and looked in the direction of the voices and found that he could see them through the window close at hand. He called to them frantically for assistance, and they came to him at once. They seized hold of him and sought to pull him out. They made a desperate attempt and failed, and thinking that he was a hopeless case they were about to leave him and help others. They begged them to try *again and break his legs if necessary.* They did so, and managed to get him out by breaking his leg and arm. The flames were so close upon him that his clothing was burned from his body.

ONE OF THE FEW.

John Shull, of New Haven, and His Friend.

John Shull, of New Haven, who, with his friend Louis F. James, was on the way to attend the Montreal carnival, was one of the passengers in the first of the sleepers which went down, and one of the few who escaped alive. He and his friend took a sleeper at Springfield. When they left White River Junction Shull was standing in the berth, about the middle of the sleeper. The first intimation he had of danger was when he felt a jolting, which he knew meant that the car was off the track. Then suddenly he felt a sinking motion, and felt himself thrown against the side of the car. He knew nothing more until after he came to consciousness, and found that he was being carried into the house. No answer came. He thought he saw a window above him and he broke the glass, when the snow and water fell in and nearly drowned him. A moment later Shull and Joseph Veary, son of Judge Veary, came along and helped him out. At this time the car was on fire, and in a few minutes the entire wreck and bridge was in flames.

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

His Talk With Student Dillon as the Latter Died.

Dr. Bray tells a heartrending story of the death of Edward Frank Dillon, of Springfield, Vt., who was a student in Dartmouth college, and who had more than a local reputation as a baseball pitcher. Dillon and Albion B. Veazy, a son of Judge Veazy, of Rutland, were going up to the house of the latter in Rutland. Dillon was in the class of '89 and Veazy in '90. They took a sleeper together in the Boston car. When the accident happened they both were pinned down with heavy weights. They conversed with each other for some time, and Dillon told his companion that he was not hurt, but was so securely imprisoned that he could not move hand or foot. He finally pitched Dillon and a beam that lay across Veazy and enabled him to get out. People congregated about poor Dillon and tried frantically to release him, but car wheels and other material lay across his breast. He talked rationally to those who were trying to release him. He knew his hour had come and gave his college mate a message to his mother. He told him to tell her how he died; his last thoughts were of her and the sorrow his death would cause her, and he asked her to bear up under the trial. The fire came nearer. The efforts of the men who were trying to save him were unavailing. Piously he appealed to them to release him, yet he knew they could not. As the fire reached him he gave one last cry and closed his eyes in death. In the presence of at least a score of men he was burned to death. Of this number was Dr. Bray, who had known Dillon and his family for years. Dillon was one of the most popular students in Dartmouth.

A FARMER AWAKENED

And Rendered Timely Aid to the Injured.

A farmer living near the scene was awakened by the sharp call for brakes from the locomotive and could distinctly hear the thumps caused by the wheels over the ties. The crash came. Hastily dressing himself he made his way to the scene of the wreck. On approaching the burning cars he stumbled over the body of a woman who had been dragged from the wreck and left for dead, and on making an examination found that she was still alive. He hurried back, hitched up his team, and conveyed the woman to his home, summoned medical aid and has the satisfaction of knowing that he probably saved her life.

At the Junction house A. T. Dunbar, of Boston, Mass., came up on the Montreal train to find his sister, Miss Dunbar, who was in the Pullman Puritan going to Montreal to visit her brother-in-law.

Mr. Dunbar saw his sister off safely, and the first intimation he had of the accident was a notice in the Produce Exchange in Boston. An hour was spent in telegraphing to Montreal, Canada, and Vermont, and not getting any he left Boston on the earliest available train. When he reached here his worst fears were realized. He found his sister's body and identified it to be past recognition, but by a swollen finger joint and a peculiarity about the feet which were not so badly burned, he was able to identify her.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

The Killed and Injured as far as Ascertained.

Below is a list of those who have been killed and injured so far as their names have been ascertained:

Killed: Conductor Conductor G. C. Sturtevant; Ed. F. Dillon, Dartmouth; S. S. Westcott, Burlington; Frank L. Wesson, Springfield, Mass.; D. Maignet, Schenigan, Mass.; Edward Jacobs, Canada; Lebanon, N. H.; W. R. Burgess, Pullman car conductor; he had asked for leave of absence to attend the funeral of his sister, which occurred to-day, two days after the accident; he met this sad fate; Miss Nancy Dunbar, of Porter's station, Somerville, Mass.; Mason Mills, of Iriquois, Ont., identified by watch and papers; Wilson Jones, colored porter of the *Pullman car Pilgrim.*

Injured—Mrs. John Graham, Bedford, Mass., leg and arm broken and internal injuries; Mrs. Bullock, Woburn, Mass., slight bruise of the forehead and side; H. J. Wilcox, Bangor, N. Y., severe injury to base of the skull, probably fractured; J. C. Hutchinson, Bridgeport, Conn., injured in the back; Howard F. Smith, Gloucester, Mass., injured in back; Henry Mott. Alburgh, Vt., seriously injured; Mrs. Ethel Ely, Ely's Ferry, N. Y., left arm broken and one foot frozen; Miss Emily Lovell, Montreal, slightly injured; Polly Arel, Chicopee, Mass., hip badly injured; Stephen Ely, Ely's Ferry, Vt., bruised back, slight injuries about the face; Andrew Wheeler, Fitchburg, bruised about the head and face; Joseph Meugret, Schanigan, Que., injured about the head and face; Miss Mary Murphy, Boston, seriously and perhaps fatally injured; Joseph Gennett, Scioto, N. Y., badly injured about head and arms; Moses Peglier, Quebec, bruised seriously and doctors say will probably die; Horace Jusseu, East Pepperell, slightly injured; O. Boisvert, Angelique, seriously injured in chest and a dozen others; A. B. Cushing, Middlebury, Mass., *cut in leg and back;* Mrs. W. S. Brydon, Montreal, injured in back; Henry W. Tewksbury, West Randolph, Vt., leg and arm broken, face seriously scarred and injured; Miss P. H. Follett, Sharon, Vt., slightly; L. Conbrement, New York, injured in the back and side; Frank Pratt, secretary of the M. C. A., Springfield, Mass., being; Hawing laid back resignedly to meet his fearful fate, his hopes of life were renewed again by hearing voices. He unwound his face and looked in the direction of the voices and found that he could see them through the window close at hand. He called to them frantically for assistance, and they came to him at once. They seized hold of him and sought to pull him out. They made a desperate attempt and failed, and thinking that he was a hopeless case they were about to leave him and help others. They begged them to try *again and break his legs if necessary.* They did so, and managed to get him out by breaking his leg and arm. The flames were so close upon him that his clothing was burned from his body.

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THE STRIKE EXTENDS.

ENGINEERS OF STATIONARY ENGINES MAY GO OUT.

Non-Union Men Captured by the Pickets and Join the Strikers—The Situation in and Around New York Harbor Unchanged.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 7.—Sunday passed without any disturbance in Jersey or Hoboken so far as the strikers were concerned. There were few men on the streets, and the police and special officers obtained much needed rest. At the Netherlands American *Steamship company's wharf at Jersey City* about 100 men, mostly foreigners, were unloading the steamer Edam. They were very slow, but strong and willing to work.

At the Red Star line dock the steamer Noordland is being discharged by non-union men from the west. A train of coal cars was run over the Pennsylvania railroad tracks yesterday to the Jersey City ferry and the coal taken in the company's cars to the ferryboats. There was no attempt made to interfere with them.

In the Pennsylvania yards the truckmen and switch tenders were at work in the freight yards, as the engines were drilling freight cars in position for work. No freight was received or delivered, the green hands having been laid off for the day. They returned this morning. Three hundred Italians were taken by train from the Erie docks to spend Sunday in Newark, and thus be out of the way of Jersey City strikers.

In the vicinity of the yards of this company there were no signs of trouble. At the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company's yards no work is done on Sunday, and the usual crowds of idle gapers were closed and the police out of sight. A few special officers patrolled the yard, but there was nothing for them to do.

Business has increased at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company's freight houses during the past week and a large amount of freight has been handled. The receipts of freight have been sent out nearly every night. One of the officials said yesterday:

"It looks now as if our old men had made a great mistake. They admitted that they had no grievances and were getting pay for a fair day's work. Counting overtime, and all of them did extra work, they averaged from $20 to $70 a month. Many of these are brought up in the yard, some of the fathers having three sons working there. They simply struck because their trades union officers had ordered them to 'go out,' and they did *not dare to disobey.*

"The new men are fast learning the business, and when the old hands want to come back they will find them 25 per cent. of them cannot get places. Of course the work is heavy, and the Italians have not got the strength to handle pigs of iron weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, nor to handle heavy bales, like burlaps, weighing 2,600 pounds. It takes six men to handle a bale like that up an incline into a freight car, and if one weak man, say an Italian, has hold of one end and don't lift as much as the others the bale will slip and send the men sprawling all over the pier. But the strong men will be retained by the different companies and the strikers will be left in the cold."

At the Sixth street coal dock, Hoboken, a force of men under Capt. Terry were discharging coal from a schooner into canal boats. Capt. Terry imports the coal and has contracts to supply it to steamers in this port. Here, as elsewhere, the men were quiet and the police were resting.

NON-UNION MEN

Captured in New York and Made Into Knights.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Sunday was a quiet day for the strikers, so far as concerned in the great strike. It was said that the number of strikers was likely to be increased to-day by a strike of the stationary engineers employed in the factories, mills, hotels and public buildings. They met last night, but declined to tell what they would do.

It was broadly hinted at the headquarters of District Assembly 49 that all engineers and firemen would strike in every place in which non-union coal was used.

A committee representing the strikers left this city last night for Boston for the purpose of inducing the New York and New England railroad men to join the strike.

There was considerable activity at the Ocean association's headquarters yesterday. Three hundred non-union men, who had been induced to abandon the steamship companies during Saturday afternoon and evening, were initiated. James Hurley, of the executive board, received a pile of greenbacks from District No. 49 and he paid them out in the presence of many friends.

Mr. Hurley said that the organization had repeated its warning to members not to interfere with non-unionists. It had decided that if *Masterton in behalf of young* Veary, who was arrested on Saturday for beating Freight Superintendent Andrew Johnson, of the Clyde line.

Pickets were sent out to all the piers and freight depots on the North and East river fronts, and they captured all the non-union men whom they could get their hands on. A dozen Italians employed at the Erie freight depot at the foot of Chambers street promised to return to Philadelphia if their fare was paid. The pickets agreed to that.

The pickets were very active all day and they calculated that they would succeed in keeping about 100 of the non-union men away from work this morning. They hope in this way to cripple the railroad and steamship companies and to make the freight blockade more effective. It was said that the idea is that this is an easier and cheaper way to bring the strike to a successful end than to call out other industries.

At the various piers and freight depots the watchmen said the companies would have all the men they need within one week.

At yesterday's meeting of District Assembly No. 64, resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that the comfort of the community was being interfered with by the continuance of the present strike of coal handlers and longshoremen, and it was absolutely necessary that prompt action be taken to bring the strike to a close. The resolutions say that if coal handlers and preamble continued, to make some sacrifices in order to end this trouble before it entails further hardship on the men and untold loss to the corporations affected. They are as follows:

Whereas, The newspaper proprietors, by reason of their position and intelligence, should be more intimately conversant with the underlying causes of the present deplorable troubles. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That District Assembly No. 64 urgently request the proprietors of the daily newspapers of this city to use their utmost endeavors to bring about a speedy settlement of the present differences between the corporations and their employes.

The adjournment of yesterday's session of the Central Labor union was taken up in connection with the strike of the coal handlers, longshoremen and freight handlers. When the meeting was called to order a delegation representing the Ocean association appeared, and through a spokesman requested the strike and the causes that led to it. He said the men had shown no signs of weakening. He said that certain reports published about circulars issued by the Ocean association were false. He asked the Central Labor union to extend its aid and influence.

The Central Labor union indorsed the strike and promised the delegation that it would call upon all its subordinate unions for financial aid. A committee of ten was appointed to attend to the matter. They will visit the subordinate unions and collect funds.

AMBOY STRIKERS COMPLAIN,

And, it is Claimed, That Many Give In.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 7.—Another secret meeting of the striking coal handlers was held here yesterday and very largely attended. The strikers are extremely disgusted at the manner in which they have been treated by the Knights of Labor, who had promised, they said, to protect them against having their places filled by "black" workmen. But since the strike began new men have been secured by the coal companies until now they have nearly all the men they want. They say the Knights of Labor leaders have not given them the protection that they promised. Some of the strikers said that it was time to look out for their own families, and a number of them said that they would apply for work.

That feeling seems to be the general sentiment of the man. While every effort was made to prevent the secret session of the meeting, enough was learned to say that the men will ask to be taken back and placed in their former positions. But in going back they want to do so in a body.

The Rev. Deane Kelly, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, of South Amboy, which is largely attended by coal workers, preached on the strike yesterday. The reverend gentleman said after the sermon that the men of his parish had used no violence while they were on strike, and strongly urged them to refrain from it in the future.

TO MARRY A CHINAMAN.

A Graduate of Amherst to Have a Matican Wife.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The mystery concerning two ladies who have appeared so conspicuously in public as the honored guests of the Chinese legation has been solved by a friend of one of the attaches of the legation. He says the younger lady is the fiancee of Mr. Liang, one of the interpreters of the legation. She is the daughter of a New York family. Her companion here in town is Mrs. James Lewis, wife of the theatrical manager. *Mr. Liang is a graduate of Amherst college. He speaks English well.* He is an enthusiastic baseball player and was a member of the Amherst nine when in college. He is one of the most intelligent members of the legation. He is fully six feet in height, with broad shoulders, deep chest and well formed, athletic body. He has a pleasant face, with a smooth shaven and a clear olive in color. His hair is jet black. He wears the queue reaching almost to the bottom of his coat. His wife will wear the most delicate shade of blue brocaded silk. When he was in college he wore the dress of modern civilization, but he was obliged to return to the Chinese dress after leaving school.

There is a complicated etiquette relating to the wives of the Chinese officials to which an American lady would not submit. It is probable that *Mr. Liang, when married,* will live outside of the legation. Mr. Yung Wing, a former attache of the legation, who married an American wife, lived in a separate house from the legation building.

A FEW MORE WEEKS

For Congress to Dispose of Much Important Business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There remains of the Forty-ninth congress but twenty-three days' session. At noon on three weeks from next Friday this limitation will expire and the terms of those elected to the Fiftieth congress will begin, with all the salary, perquisites, powers. There are many things to work to be accomplished in these twenty-three days; quite as much, were the first session of congress just beginning, as will be accomplished in the next weeks. Not half of the labor on the appropriation bills has been performed in committee of the whole in both houses. The conference committees failure to accomplish necessarily makes predictions of the proceedings very much less reliable than under ordinary circumstances. The best way of forecasting what business will leave much important business unfinished and thousands of private bills to default.

At Variance with Their Pastor.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 7.—An incipient church war is gathering in Fair Haven. Not long ago the Young Emerald Temperance society held a dance in their hall, much to the dissatisfaction of Father James M. Gleason, their pastor. The dance was given in direct opposition to Father Gleason's wishes. A few days later three candidates for admission to the society presented themselves to the priest for baptism, and taking the pledge, but he refused to administer it. This led to a breach, which is widening.

Girls Lose Their Hair.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—Early moonlighters raided the farm house near Millstreet, county Cork, on Friday, and seized a number of guns, discharging the weapons to intimidate the family. They afterwards cut the hair off the heads of four girls who had disobeyed the league's order not to speak to policemen. At mass at Millstreet the officiating priest denounced secret societies.

Coal Discovered in Mississippi.

BRANDEGARD, Miss., Feb. 7.—Beauregard is satisfied over the discovery of a stratum of coal. Dr. Rowan, while digging a well at a depth of 190 feet, struck a bed of coal of superior quality, and penetrated about two feet. Operations were rapidly begun and the work had to be discontinued. A Company will be organized to investigate further.

A Newspaper Office Burned Out.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 7.—A stove in the press room set fire to The Times office yesterday. The composing room was gutted and the type all destroyed, but the press, editorial rooms and business office were damaged only by water. The Herald office helped The Times out to-day.

A Coalition Established.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Temps says: Prince Bismarck has succeeded in establishing a coalition between Austria and England, and Italy against Russia. Germany will join the coalition if France supports Russia.

A Catholic Who Supports Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—At a large meeting of electors held to-day at Bonn, Judge Hamm, a Catholic, who favors the ecclesiastic laws, was chosen as a candidate for the Reichstag.

Rome Feels Insulted.

ROME, Feb. 7.—It is reported that Count di Robilant, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned, and that the resignation of Premier Depretis is likely to follow.

NOT A CAUSUS BELLI,

JUST DOING UNTO OTHERS AS THEY DO UNTO US.

Secretary Manning Takes a Tuck in the Lion's Tail—He Presents a Bill to the House Committee Presumably Satisfactory to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Manning has made public his reply to an inquiry by the house foreign affairs committee for an expression of opinion on the pending legislation contemplating retaliation upon and non-intercourse with Canada.

Secretary Manning says American fishing rights are defined by the treaties of 1783 and 1818, and our fishermen have a right to fish on a portion of the coasts of the British colonies of North America as absolute and perfect as is their right to fish on the high seas, while on other portions of these coasts we have renounced the liberty which we have enjoyed till 1818 to catch, dry or cure fish. *It is assumed that the United States* are content with their existing rights of fishing on Canadian coasts, and those treaties are faithfully kept. It is also assumed that this government will not protect American fishermen found knowingly fishing on forbidden Canadian bay, harbor or creek. If it necessary punish any vessel thus fishing. In respect to commercial privileges for our fishing vessels in Canadian ports, the situation is very different. The liberty of 1818 secured to our fishermen admission to Canadian bays or harbors for purposes of shelter or repairs, or for wood or water, but for no other purpose whatever. This, the secretary says, should not be called commercial rights; they are rights of humanity and decency, to refuse which is an act of barbarism fit only for savages. He says further that the *restrictions enforced by Canadian statutes* and officials is a restriction of our commercial buildings, but a violation of our fishing rights by treaty.

After a minute review of our commercial privileges, he concludes that it is not in regard to any of these "that the issue arises. The secretary says that the Great Britain may, if believing it to her interest to withdraw from the agreement of 1830, which was an international bargain and contract solemnized and sealed by the usual sanctions given by the queen on Nov. 26, 1866, to the Canadian act entitled, "an act to further amend the act respecting fisheries by foreign vessels," contemplates the withdrawal of facilities of American vessels under circumstances which we claim to be in violation of the treaty of 1818, and this act is a repeal and abrogation of the act of the 10th of June, 1882, and to that repeal we are entitled to respond by a similar repeal of our own law and by a refusal hereafter, and while these or legislative acts are on to confer hospitality or any privileges whatever in our ports on Canadian vessels or boats of any sort. A violation of courtesy may be looked upon as an unfriendly act, but not a cause for a just war. England may judge of the nature and extent of the courtesy and courtesy she will receive. In this case we do not retaliate, but simply respond, suspending comity and hospitality. The secretary adds that the only question is as to the extent and form of the response which would be best in keeping with the interests and dignity of the United States. He suggests several defects in the bill which repeatedly passed the house.

He presents the committee with the following bill:

The bill which he submits is preceded by a preamble setting forth that the rights of our fishermen have been persistently violated; that no redress has been granted, and that by recent legislation Canadian non-intercourse with American fishing vessels with general *purpose of trade has been* established.

The bill provides that upon proof that the rights, privileges and exemptions of American vessels in Canadian ports, waters or coasts have been denied or restricted, the president shall, by proclamation, close the ports of the United States to the vessels and boats of such vessels from Canadian ports, and exclude merchandise, locomotives, trains, etc., from Canada and enforce his proclamation by seizures, forfeitures and penalties, said proclamation shall remain in force which would be best in keeping with the interests and dignity of the United States. He suggests several defects in the bill which repeatedly passed the house.

He presents the committee with the following bill:

The bill which he submits is preceded by a preamble setting forth that the rights of our fishermen have been persistently violated; that no redress has been granted, and that by recent legislation Canadian non-intercourse with American fishing vessels with general *purpose of trade has been* established.

The bill provides that upon proof that the rights, privileges and exemptions of American vessels in Canadian ports, waters or coasts have been denied or restricted, the president shall, by proclamation, close the ports of the United States to the vessels and boats of such vessels from Canadian ports, and exclude merchandise, locomotives, trains, etc., from Canada and enforce his proclamation by seizures, forfeitures and penalties, said proclamation shall remain in force which would be best in keeping with the interests and dignity of the United States. He suggests several defects in the bill which repeatedly passed the house.

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Masons' Materials

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We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the

BEST QUALITY OF

LEHIGH COAL,

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PROPRIETORS.

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Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

COOK'S FRUIT STORE,

23 1-2 W. FRONT STREET.

Fruits of all kinds.

Also a Large Assortment of CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, Etc.

Another Tie Up Expected in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The employes of the Boston & Albany railroad held a meeting at midnight, and it is expected they will tie up the road.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Facts, Theories and Experiences in Every Day Life.

Dr. Arthur V. Meigs, in a paper read before the Philadelphia County Medical society, takes the ground that scarlet fever is very much less contagious than is commonly supposed; much less, in fact than either measles or whooping cough. In proof of his opinion he cites the fact that while it is a usual thing for measles and whooping cough to affect all the children of a household, scarlet fever, as a rule, limits its attacks to one or two, even though there may be others who have never had the disease, and are therefore presumably susceptible.

It is just possible, suggests another authority, in considering the above, that if parents took the same precautions regarding measles and whooping cough as they do with scarlet fever, Dr. Meig's opinions would be erroneous. Generally speaking, when measles or whooping cough appear, parents permit their children to crowe themselves on the ground that they must have these diseases some time; while scarlet fever, being especially dreaded, ineffected children are isolated from the affected ones. Neither measles or whooping cough are trivial diseases, and the sooner parents and guardians realize the fact the better it will be.

How to Live to Old Age.

In order to live to a good old age, says Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, the several vital organs must be approximately equal in strength. A man of ordinary physique, claims the authority quoted in Popular Science Monthly, who possesses this fortunate balance of power, will in all probability outlive an athlete whose development has been unequal. Excessive strength in one part is, in fact, a source of danger. An over developed muscular system invites dissolution, because it is a constant strain upon the less powerful organs, and finally wears them out. Death, in the majority of cases, is the result of local weakness. It often happens that a vital organ has been endowed with an original longevity less than that of the rest of the organism, and its failure to act brings death to other portions of the system, which in themselves possessed the capabilities of long life.

The fact of having succeeded in life, with the satisfaction and comfort it brings, contributes to the prolongation of existence, while failure, with its resultant regrets, tends to shorten it. In old age the organs possess less elasticity to meet and overcome such strains as are inflicted with impunity in youth. Hence the old should be spared the strains. It is also desirable that, as their years advance, they should make their personal habits the subject of careful study, and, with the help of some wise counselor, regulate their daily life in accordance with the changed conditions of their animal economy. This is particularly the case with reference to diet.

Preserving Ice in the Sick Room.

A convenient and efficient method of keeping ice in small quantity in a sick room for a considerable time is as follows: Cut a piece of flannel about six inches square, and secure it by a ligature around the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours, all the longer if a piece of flannel four four to five inches square be used as a cover to the ice cups. Cheap flannel, with comparatively open meshes is preferable, as the water easily drains through it, and the ice is thus kept quite dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed, a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup, otherwise it holds the water and facilitates the melting of the ice.

Fish as a Food for Invalids.

Dr. J. S. Nairne, of the Glasgow Samaritan hospital, has recorded several instances in his practice which go to show that fish, boiled or fried, as food by patients, even when considerably advanced in convalescence, was followed by evil consequences; and he had begun to believe that, under any circumstances of debility, fish was a dangerous diet, and forbade its use. Further observation taught him that the fault was not in the fish itself, but in the method of cooking it; and that when steamed, instead of being boiled or fried, it was much more easily digestible and perfectly harmless.

ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Social Usages Practiced in Polite Society.

When you invite a friend to a family dinner do not attempt too much. It is really more elegant to have the dinner appear as if it were an every day affair than to impress the guest by an ostentatious variety that it is quite an especial event to ask a friend to dinner. Many Americans are debarred from entertaining, because they think they cannot have company without a vulgar abundance, which is, of course, as expensive as it is troublesome as it is coarse and unrefined.

For reasonable people there is no dinner more satisfactory than one consisting first of soup, then a fish garnished with boiled potatoes, followed by a roast also garnished with one vegetable; perhaps an entree, always a salad, some cheese and a dessert. This, well cooked and neatly and quickly served, is a good enough dinner for any one and is within the power of a hostess of moderate means to give. Never attempt a new dish with company—one that you are not entirely certain will prove in every way acceptable.

Brides and Weddings.

Quiet weddings, either in church or at the house, are very much preferred by some families. For a quiet wedding the bride dresses in a traveling dress and bonnet very often, ready to depart on the bridal journey.

As to the wedding tour, it is no longer considered obligatory, nor is the seclusion of a honeymoon demanded.

If the newly married pair begin housekeeping directly, they generally issue a few "at home" cards and thereby open an easy door for future hospitalities. The young couple are not expected to entertain, but are considered responsible in the matter of entertainments. The announcement of a day on which the bride will receive her friends is, almost indispensable. The refreshments on these occasions should not exceed tea and cake, or, at the most, tea, chocolate and cake, which may stand on a table at one end of the room, or may be handed by a waiter. Bouillon on a cold day is also in order, and is perhaps one of the most serviceable of all simple refreshments.

A bride ought to be very attentive and conciliatory to all her husband's friends. They will naturally feel more or less curiosity and interest from the time of the engagement is announced, and it is in the worst possible taste for her to show indifference to them.

Favors at Christenings.

At a christening party all the favors savor of the nursery—cradles of flowers, powder boxes, little socks filled with sugar instead of little feet, baby hoods and other garments. Of course the baptismal dish and silver cup are easily imitated in favors.

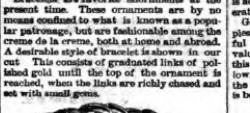
Elephants full of candied confectionery, tigers with chocolate stripes, plenty of chocolate, as do favors in form of fruits and flowers.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

APRONS DESIGNED FOR ORNAMENT AS WELL AS FOR USE.

Fashions in Walking Boots and Shoes for the House—Favorite Styles in Gold and Gem Set Bracelets—Skating Costumes for Young Ladies.

Bracelets are favorite adornments at the present time. These ornaments are by no means confined to what is known as a popular shape, but quite fashionable among the creme de la creme, both at home and abroad. A desirable style of bracelet is shown in our cut. This consists of graduated links of polished gold until the top of the ornament is reached, when the links are richly chased and set with small gems.



GRADUATED LINK BRACELET.

Very attractive, too, are bracelets that simulate a narrow ribbon tied on top in a double bow knot. A bracelet deserving of mention, not only because of its novelty, but its grace and beauty, is a graduated lace chain bracelet. Gems are much set in what are termed knife edge bracelets.

Styles in Shoes.

Walking boots are frequently made with cloth uppers, finished off with patent leather. The buttoned boot continues to represent the popular one, although laced boots are permissible. A walking boot, which is finding high favor just now, is of glove kid, with patent leather foxing and medium heels. Equally fashionable are the boots made with pebbled grat uppers and patent leather finish. Ladies have learned the importance of walking in boots with low heels, and these prevail to a large extent on shoes made for outdoor wear. The high heels are very fine indeed, and still largely made with the high curved French heel or modifications of this uncomfortable style; so are low shoes and slippers for evening wear.

Bronze shoes made in open work leather over colored silk and fastened either with bows or buckles are worn with visiting toilets.

For negligee wear are furnished a wonderful assortment in way of colored silk mules and French kid shoes. Numbered with comforts for bed rooms and sick room are felt shoes and slippers, which are noiseless, warm and durable. At night these shoes have no equal, for they can be changed to leather shoes without danger of taking cold, being made of pure wool.

A Charming Skating Costume.

A skating costume admirably adapted to misses and young ladies is of dark green cloth trimmed with gray astrachan. The foundation skirt is bordered with a four-inch band of plush. The cloth skirt above this is laid in front but fuller at the sides and back, and has a six-inch band of the astrachan at the foot. The long draperies, pointed in front and square at the back, are bordered with the astrachan. The jaunty jacket has also bands of astrachan set about the neck and upon the fronts and lower edge, and a double row of buttons and tailor finished pockets complete the stylish effect. A turban-shaped cap of the cloth, with facing of astrachan and fur pompons as trimming, and a cloth muff with astrachan ends and ornamented with ribbon bows, should be worn with this costume.

Novelties in Trimmings.

A revival of tinsel is threatened. Recent advices from the French capital are to the effect that the display of gold, silver and bead embroidery upon evening and other dressy toilets is fairly dazzling. Open embroidery executed in silk upon cashmere is used by French dressmakers as a trimming for winter dresses. Some designs extend to almost the entire depth of the skirt, but as these are mounted on a substantial underskirt of silk they are not so hungry as to the season as would seem at first thought. Folds or plaitings of Brussels net, with tiny dots or polnts of gilt, are used in the neck and sleeves of dark dresses.

A narrow ribbon known as "cornet" is used in profusion on dresses of tulle.

Two Dainty Aprons.

In the making of pretty aprons, designed as much for ornament as for use, individual taste in material and trimming, width and length is allowed wide scope. The skirt should reach below the knee, and be wide enough to cover the dress front well; the bib may extend to the bust, but not too high, or it will appear ungraceful.

LADIES' APRONS.

Numbered with attractive patterns displayed by Demorest are the two given in the cut. One consists of stamine or scrim, trimmed with velvet bands and a girdle of contrasting color and cross stitch embroidery done in harmonizing tints. The other is of straight breadths of pongee laid in box plaits, and the loose hanging apron ornamented with horizontal rows of narrow velvet ribbon. The bib is made to correspond with the skirt, and the belt is of velvet, finished with a velvet bow on the right side.

Hints Worthy of Consideration.

Artistic dress is always more beautiful than merely fashionable dress.

It is because French women pay great attention to the minor details of the toilet, that they are considered the best dressed women in the world.

A bit of white about the neck has been called the insignia of ladyhood.

While a woman may be able to wear different colors, there is usually one that becomes her best and when this has been decided upon, nothing will be gained by change.

The shade of the hair is a good guide for becomingness.

Individual preference are in general a good guide as to forms and colors that are most suitable in dress.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Upstairs, Downstairs in Kitchen and in the Lady's Parlor.

The early part of the day is the time for eating fruit. The adage, "Gold at morning, silver at noon and lead at night," has a scientific basis. The natural acidity of fruit acting upon the empty stomach is a "chloroform" for the torpid liver of which most Americans are the victims. It often occurs that persons with active brains find it impossible to eat uncooked fruit, and for this class is advised fruit stewed or baked and moderately sweetened.

Good housekeepers very properly class apples first in value. There is no more healthful breakfast dish than baked apples, as a valuable property underneath the skin is, in this form of serving the fruit, retained. Following the apple comes the orange, then all the berries of the temperate zone. That fruit is best which has grown in full sunlight.

Fairy Lamps.

The fairy lamps introduced during the present season have gained great popularity. These lamps are mounted in clear, cut crystal, pearl glass, ivory finished glass, and in various fancy patterns. They are small cups holding candles, about two inches in diameter and nearly two inches long. One candle will burn all night. The cup is set in a saucer of fancy glass and covered with a dome shaped shade having an opening in the top. These lamps are specially adapted for nurseries or for invalids' rooms, the light being sufficient to enable one to go about and without glare, smoke or danger. They are inexpensive in most of the patterns. Others are of rich or delicate cut glass, and are of course costly.

Sometimes these fairy lights are used on the dinner table, one being placed between two plates. There is just now a smashing of a lamp in the fashionable world for individual lights, of one kind or another, on the dinner table. For this purpose come miniature lamps with fancy bowls and colored shades. Then there are tiny candlesticks of silver, brass, copper, or wrought iron, one of which is placed at each guest's plate.

Beauty and Utility in One Article.

When beauty and utility are blended in one article that article is worthy of respectful consideration, and especially if it represents, as in our sketch, a subject of universal interest. The tea kettle, in one form or another, sings on everybody's hearth, and is just now the object on which our workers in metals are spending much taste and ingenuity. The "Scotch tea," which have come to be a recognized social institution in our larger cities, have encouraged the artistic productions in silver and less precious metals. The cut represents one of the latest production in brass, that has been also largely copied in silver and nickel.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA KETTLE.

The following suggestions are made with a view of assisting in the comfortable furnishing of a small house at a moderate cost. Body Brussels carpet, which wears well, is very suitable for the parlor or rooms that do not require to be swept every day. The prevailing price is from $1 to $1.25 a yard, but a bargain may often be met with in remnants of rolls which have been marked down.

A more economical floor covering is tapestry at seventy-five cents a yard, this, too, is more easily swept and cleaned. For bed rooms, in place of carpets, may be substituted good matting at twenty-five cents a yard. This, with rugs laid down in front of the bed and bureau, will answer very well.

A handsome cabinet in which to place bric-a-brac will be found a pleasing addition to one's parlor. An inexpensive and at the same time attractive one may be made, says The Decorator, of ordinary pine. When the frame is made give it a coating of enamel paint, then varnish with clear varnish. Before the latter is dry, place on the panels small pressed forms, tastefully arranged. When dry, paint the ferns very carefully with gold paint. The result will resemble a Japanese cabinet to a limited extent.

Medium priced, serviceable upholstery goods are shown in great variety. Probably the most popular of any one style is the goods known to the trade as "petit point." It is soft, durable, in an excellent assortment of colors, and is among the most desirable of all middle grade upholste y fabrics for regular service. Some of the finer goods resemble tapestry when seen at a little distance, and as the demand for them increases, more pains is taken to bring them out in choice designs and artistic combinations of color.

Where strictest economy rules, very pretty effects can be gained by covering furniture with some of the cretonnes. At twenty-five cents a yard one may procure in artistic colorings, and designs that cleverly simulate expensive tapestry fabrics.

An Attractive Pudding.

A pudding which presents an attractive appearance, in addition to furnishing an appetizing dessert, may be made by using pink gelatine with the following recipe: Make a boiled custard with the yelk of four eggs, a pint of milk and sugar to taste. Soak a third of a box of gelatine in a little cold water, then pour over it three-fourths of a cup of boiling water. When the custard is cold add to it the gelatine and the whites of four eggs, beaten stiff. Flavor with vanilla, stir together and pour into a mold. It will settle into three layers, making an attractive pudding of delicate flavor. It is equally good when ordinary gelatine is used.

Fine Glass and Silverware.

The tendency is to an association of fine glassware and silver. Decanted sherry, claret jugs and water pitchers of glass, with an applied decoration in silver, are instances at hand. A beautiful example is a crystal pitcher of antique shape overlaid with silver open work representing wild roses and their foliage. This piece, in point of fact, is a silver pitcher. If you please, with a glass lining. Very pretty, too, are Bohemian glass salad dishes and bowls set in silver standards and edged around the brim with silver.

A Warm Bath.

For ninety-nine persons out of every hundred the best time for a warm bath is at night immediately before retiring. The relaxing of the system in a warm bath opens the body for cold, and not a few serious results are brought about by undue exposure after the bath. An exception to bathing, even in summer, is more or less debilitating and therefore ought to be avoided by persons of delicate health.

COMIC, SENTIMENTAL, CHEAP AND SELECT

VALENTINES

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BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT NEW AND IN GREAT VARIETY

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Desirable Bargains in

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Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia; Phenix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.

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CHEVIOTS

and during the dull season we offer them

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These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.

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WALL PAPER,

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Frank C. Green's

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SEE His Display.

HIS STOCK IS

COMPLETE,

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Prices LOWER

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DON'T FAIL

to give him a call.

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THE BEE HIVE.

10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size 1 to 6, regular price 45c. at 35c each.
Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, and regular 25c. goods, sizes 5 and 7 to 8½, 19c per pair.
JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Jersey's, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.
Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.10.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 50c.

Corsets ! Corsets !

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I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They being cut, stabbed and ground as near the axis as possible, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately over the centre of the pupil, is apparent in all pebble. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible variation.

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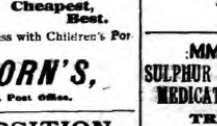

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Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
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Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

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F. B. Maynard,
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
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A. J. Couturier,
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Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, tonics and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 16 West Front street.

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Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road,
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

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Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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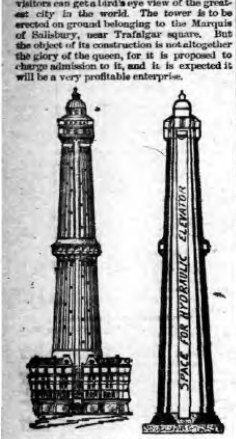
FIFTY YEARS A QUEEN.

A Tower to Commemorate Victoria's Jubilee.

On the 28th of June, 1887, Victoria will be crowned queen of England. If she lives until the same date this year there will be all extensive celebration of the event of her golden jubilee as queen. Preparations for this event have already begun, and it is expected the demonstrations throughout Great Britain and the colonies will be very grand and imposing. It is proposed that there shall be erected in London, besides other monuments to mark the event, a giant tower, to be used as an observatory, where natives and visitors can get a bird's eye view of the greatest city in the world. The tower is to be erected on ground belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury, near Trafalgar square. But the object of its construction is not altogether the glory of the queen, for it is proposed to charge admission to it, and it is expected it will be a very profitable enterprise.



EXTERIOR VIEW. SECTION.

The illustrations give at a glance the appearance and plan of the structure. The height of the tower will be 420 feet above the pavement. It will be circular in form, constructed of red and white brick and stone. The outer wall will be seven feet thick at the bottom and two feet thick at the top. The diameter of the tower will be sixty feet at the bottom and one-half that diameter at the top. There will be elevators to raise passengers to the summit, and for those who will not trust these mechanical contrivances there will be two sets of stone steps provided between the outer and inner walls whereon they can ascend or descend on foot.

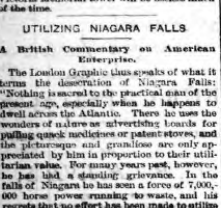
Outside galleries will be constructed half way up the structure and around the top. Here will be a restaurant and smoking room with accommodation for about 600 people at one time.

There was a tower of observation somewhat on the same plan at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. Now Paris is about constructing a similar tower to be nearly 1,000 feet high, but both Paris and London possess a drawback to the use of such a tower, and that is fog. Unless they can abolish London fog by an act of parliament the proposed Victoria Memorial tower will be useless much of the time.

UTILIZING NIAGARA FALLS

A British Commentary on American Enterprise.

The London Graphic thus speaks of what it terms the desecration of Niagara Falls: "Nothing is sacred to the practical man of the present age, particularly when he happens to dwell across the Atlantic. There he uses the wonders of nature as advertising boards for puffing quack medicines or patent stoves, and the picturesque and grandiose are only appreciated by him in proportion to their utilitarian value. For many years past, however, he has had a standing grievance. In the falls of Niagara he has seen a force of 7,000,000 horse power running to waste, and his regrets that no effort has been made to utilize so stupendous a force have found vent in every newspaper in the Union.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF FALLS, SHOWING TUNNEL.

"His mind is being now set at rest. Some years since the first considerable use of water power at Niagara was made by the running of a hydraulic canal about a mile in length from Port Day to a point below the falls. This has been so successful that a far more ambitious enterprise is now being undertaken by a 'Niagara Tunnel and Power Company.' Briefly outlined, the scheme is to construct a subterranean tunnel from the water line below the falls (marked X in the illustration) extending through the solid rock to the upper Niagara river, at a point about one mile above the falls, where a head of 220 feet is obtained. It is stated that the magnitude of the power thus available will exceed the combined power in use at Lowell, Lawrence, Holyoke, Manchester, Lewiston and Lawrence. The mill sites are to be provided with railway sidings and tracks leading to all important northern railways, while the Erie canal, seven miles distant, is connected with the river and is thus available for the dispatch of goods.

"The cost of this scheme is estimated at $4,000,000, and the work is to be executed by an army of 10,000 Italian laborers."

Story of Swimmer Boyton.

A story told about Capt. Paul Boyton is interesting. He was on his way down the Rhone, in France, near Lyons, when he noticed the people along the bank making unusual noises and gesticulations. Thinking they were caused by their admiration for him Boyton didn't mind them, but when he got nearer the people he saw it was fear that caused their actions, and that they were retreating him to stop, but he couldn't do this on account of the rapidity of the current. Then he saw several soldiers run out on the bridge and hurriedly grind away at some cranks, and to a few seconds, a little before his eyes, rose a network of chains and hooks, which was stretched across the river to catch contraband goods that might be floated down, and which would have made mincemeat out of the voyager if the guards hadn't seen him. As it was, when he floated under, the lowest row of hooks was only a few inches from his face.—Chicago News.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Curious Queries from Every Department Answered in this Column.

Will you please state the best time made by any ocean steamer in crossing the Atlantic? X.

In December, 1884, the Oregon, a steamer of the Cunard line, made the trip from New York to Queenstown, a distance of 3,250 miles, in 6 days, 6 hours and 41 minutes. This record was beaten in August, 1883, by the Etruria, also a Cunard steamer, which made the trip from Queenstown to New York in 6 days, 5 hours and 44 minutes. Formerly these trips were reckoned from Liverpool to New York. Now they are reckoned from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. The old time—twenty-five years ago—was about ten days. Sailing vessels made it in from about twenty days to two months.

The Chicago Fire.

Will you please state the date on which the Chicago fire occurred? Was it on the 8th or the 9th of October? L.

The Chicago fire broke out at 9 o'clock Sunday evening, Oct. 8, 1871. It burned all night and the next day. On the 9th the day the principal damage was done, is usually mentioned as the day of the fire.

Lacrosse.

Who originated the game of lacrosse? Is it of French Canadian or Indian origin? F. W.

It is of Indian origin, and first witnessed by the French when exploring the St. Lawrence region. The French Canadians called it baggataway, because of the similarity of the stock used in the game to the crosier of a bishop.

Tax on Bank Stock.

Is national bank stock taxable? If so, who pays the tax? FINANCE.

It is taxable. The bank pays it and charges it to general expenses.

Theatres Burned.

Please state through your columns whether there have been any theatres burned in the States since the Brooklyn theatre, where lives were lost. If so, where and how many lives were lost.

There have been several theatre fires since the Brooklyn theatre burned. Accurate information on this subject can only be obtained, if at all, from the superintendents of fire patrols of the large cities. At the burning of the Temple theatre at Philadelphia recently two firemen's lives were lost. A curious circumstance occurred at this fire. A number of wax figures were destroyed, leaving only two unharmed. These were the figures of Jesus and the Virgin Mary.

An Unfrocked Priest.

Seeing a statement that Dr. McGlynn, the Roman Catholic priest in New York who advocates Henry George's land theories, has been "unfrocked," I would like to know what is meant by the term "unfrocked." M. O.

An unfrocked priest is one who has been deprived of the privilege of performing his priestly functions, such as saying mass or baptizing, marrying or giving communion to the people. But he remains always a priest, and even in a great emergency can perform those duties. For instance, in case of danger of immediate death, he can hear the dying person's confession and give absolution.

The Story of Santa Claus.

Under the head of "Questions and Answers," will you be kind enough to inform me what is the origin of the story of Santa Claus? H. Y. Z.

The custom originated in Holland. St. Nicholas is said to have been bishop of Myra, and to have died in the year 326. He was fond of children, and became their patron saint. He is said to have supplied three destitute widows with marriage portions by secretly leaving money at their windows. This occurred just before Christmas, and all the children in Flanders and Holland came to believe that Santa Claus, or Knecht Clobes, as they called him, would put a prize in their shoes and stockings for good conduct on Christmas night. From Holland the custom spread to other parts of Christendom.

Non-Transparency of Steam.

Why is it that water is transparent and steam is not, though steam is only heated water? E.

Steam only becomes non-transparent when it comes in contact with the air. It is claimed that steam within a boiler is gaseous. The reason why water is transparent and free steam is not is that pure water at rest is of uniform density, and the light rays, though refracted, pass through it. Free steam is vapor of different degrees of density, so that the rays entering it are not uniformly refracted, and therefore neutralize each other. A good illustration is cross seas making the water smooth.

The First Settlement.

Can you settle a point of history? I want to know when and where the first settlement was made on the continent of America. Harvey.

The first settlement was made at Darien, by the Spaniards, in 1510.

British India.

What are the British possessions in India? Who established the British power there. L.

British India is a tract of country lying south of Afghanistan, Turkestan and Thibet, and jutting between the Arabian sea and the Gulf of Bengal into the Indian ocean. It extends over an area of 1,525,540 square miles and has a population of 257,000,000. Within its limits are the Himalaya mountains, including Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Its plains are watered by the Indus and the Ganges, rivers mentioned in the earliest histories of the world.

The first East India company was established by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. The French and Portuguese also made settlements. The rival companies of England and France came into collision in 1746 and a young Englishman named Clive commenced a brilliant career of success which resulted in the expulsion of the French and the establishment of the British empire.

The Faith of Generals.

Can you inform me whether Gen. Sherman and Sheridan are Roman Catholics? C. J. R.

Gen. Sherman is not a Roman Catholic. His wife is of that faith and his eldest son is a Roman Catholic priest. Gen. Sheridan is a Roman Catholic.

Costume for Brides.

Will you please state at what hour it is proper for a bride to dress in traveling dress during the marriage ceremony? S.

It is customary for a bride to wear either traveling dress or bridal costume if married at noon or any hour up to say 6 o'clock. If married in the evening it is not en regle for her to wear traveling costume. But if bride must be made to catch a train or there is any good reason, it would not be amiss.

A Quotation.

Who was the author of the poem in which occurs the line:

"And night lets her curtain down and pins it with a star?" R. G.

MacDougall Clarke, born 1792, died 1849. The poem is called "Death in Disguise." The quotation is:

"Night lowers her cable curtain down,
And pinned it with a star."

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 81. PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD,

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate, as the "Colorado of the East," covers about twenty square miles, including the borough, which is about five miles long by four wide. It is divided into two nearly equal portions, Netherwood Heights, sloping to the southeast, is the southerly portion, and extending to the Raritan river. It has the Watchung mountains, 500 feet high on its northerly border, over fifty miles of good roads, and a beautiful mountain drive, terminating at Watchung Falls, streets beautifully shaded by arches of stately trees, and lit up by electric lights and gas lights, has a complete and handsome system of pole connections, and is the residence in part of the city, and on which account with New York, is but twenty minutes distant is had by twenty-six trains each way daily, occupying from half an hour to an hour for the journey. The consumptation rates are $7.08 per month by the year and I write of houses range for an entire house from $15 to $300 per month, according to the neighborhood. The locality abounds in beautiful, comfortable homes, has the finest ample and improved educational facilities, the finest churches, schools, hotels, theater, halls, public library, art gallery and museum in the State, the largest and grandest military and scientific association in the world, has the reputation by statistics of being specially adapted for healthfulness, excelled in the average of wealth of its inhabitants, only by New York city, the fifth greatest manufacturing city in the United States. The population is about 14,000, and the advertising columns of THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the official city, county and State local daily paper, show the public spirit and the business enterprise of the people who encourage trade by all the modern ways show that they are devoted to Plainfield and welcome all worthy people. Briefly it is a city favored by nature and beautified by art in every way to make it the most attractive city of homes in the country.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, observations taken by Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

	1887	1886		
6 a. m.	37		Sun rises	7 03
9 a. m.	34	30	Sun sets	5 26
12 m	36	38	Moon rises	
3 p. m	39	43	Moon sets	

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JOTTINGS.

—The Somerset County Board of Chosen Freeholders are in session at Somerville this afternoon.

—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Trinity Reformed church held a session in the church parlors last evening.

—The annual meeting of the State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Masonic Hall, Trenton, on Thursday.

—Contracts are out already this year for over one hundred new houses to be erected here this spring, and the supply is reported by no means equal to the demand.

—To-night will be held the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, but as most of the members are absent from the city it is unlikely that a quorum will be present.

—The petit jurors of the United States District Court were summoned to appear at Trenton to-day. As no cases on the Court calendar are ready, the jurymen will probably be dismissed until next week.

—Messrs. Pope Bros., the Front street dry goods merchants, are about to dissolve partnership, and in their advertisement in another column will be found something of interest to persons who wish to purchase anything in their line.

—A hack belonging to Richard Day of North avenue collided with a business wagon belonging to Messrs. Carney Brothers at corner of Park avenue and Second street this morning, completely wrecking one of the hind wheels of the latter. agt.

—The total number of men employed by the Central Railroad Company from this city to handle freight in place of the strikers at New York and Jersey City, is twenty-eight. The men leave here on the early train every morning and return home about seven p. m.

—All persons nominated to office by the Mayor at the Council meeting last evening and confirmed by the action of the Common Council will meet Mayor Male on Saturday evening of this week at the City Clerk's office and take the required oath before entering upon their duties.

—A meeting of the New Jersey Kennel Club was held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City on Friday, when it was decided to hold the third annual bench show at Newark, during March. Among those who were present at the meeting was Percy Ohl, a former resident here, and the owner of many blooded dogs.

—The New York Philharmonic Club appear to-night at Stillman Music Hall, in the second of the Y. M. C. A. series of subscription concerts, as per program elsewhere. The well-known reputation of the Y. M. C. A. in such matters is sufficient guarantee of the quality. It is asserted by those most competent to judge that the association has never yet failed to give a good entertainment.

—During the five days last week when the freight traffic over the Central Railroad, was at a stand still, 150 cars loaded with merchandize from Philadelphia were deposited on the sidings near Bound Brook, waiting transportation to New York. These cars have all been taken to Jersey City, and are being unloaded as fast as possible. Meantime the line will be open for the shipment of freight from intermediate stations.

—A much larger audience than was expected on account of the sleet storm which left the sidewalks dangerously slippery, was present at Stillman Music Hall last evening to witness Belasco's domestic drama or "My Blossom," in which Benjamin Maginley, the comedian, personates the jolly good natured parson, the company being under the management of Gustav Frohman, who some months ago brought here Modjeska in Rosalind. "May Blossom" is in itself a play which leaves a good impression when properly produced, and the production last night seemed quite pleasing to the audience judging by the applause.

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

FOURTH MEETING.

The Mayor's Nominations all Confirmed. — Vote on the Rejected License Applications Reconsidered—Adjournment to Wednesday, 16th Instant.

The regular February meeting of the City Council was held last evening. When the time arrived for calling the meeting to order every available seat in the Council Chamber and City Court room was filled and many were obliged to stand throughout the proceedings. The roll showed the following members present: President Marsh and Councilman Bowers, Carey, Cox, Dumont, Dunham, Simpson, Voorhees and Wilbur—8. Councilman Cuthbert and Taylor were absent.

The clerk read the minutes of the last meeting and they were approved as read.

A petition from Henry Hansen for a hack license was presented and referred to the License Committee.

A petition relating to the granting of a franchise for a horse car railway was read and referred to the Street Committee. It was signed by Messrs. J. W. Johnson, K. T. Folak and F. T. Lerned, and stated that such a franchise should be awarded to a house that owns property in the field and will become all worthy people. Briefly it is a city favored by nature and beautified by art in every way to make it the most attractive city of homes in the country.

The Mayor's communication relative to the appointments made by him since the last meeting was read as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Plainfield:

Gentlemen—I hereby nominate the following persons to the offices set opposite their names, to serve for the term ensuing their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified:

Commissioner of Appeals—Charles W. Dodd.

Commissioners of Appeals—Charles W. Dodd, George W. Grant, Thomas McCue and Patrick Lynch.

Board of Health—Dr. Charles Ogden, Dr. Thomas Hall, Dr. Charles Hall, Dr. Charles Hall, Dr. Charles Hall, Dr. Charles Hall, Dr. Charles Hall

Plainfield Evening News,

T. W. MOORMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week. Copies will be supplied to parties out of the United States at four dollars per annum in advance.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

NEW JERSEY'S CONTEST.

A Lull Before the Senatorial Storm Breaks.

TRENTON, Feb. 8.—The contested election committee met in the assembly chamber to hear evidence relative to the Jones-Walker case. The Democrats produced some witnesses who acknowledged that they had voted for Jones, and in each case the voters were paupers or convicts. The senate met and adjourned after performing some routine work. The bill will be introduced when it is introduced that requires a special marriage license to be procured in this state. When the house had come to order last night a message was received from the senate that thatbody had organized and was ready to receive business from the house. The old committee on contested election, consisting of three Republicans, one Democrat and one labor member, was discharged, and the special committee consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans was retained. This leaves the committee exactly now in the hands of the Democrats who have a majority in the house. Considerable excitement was caused by McDermott offering a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to look into and improve the construction of ballot boxes, so that it would be impossible in the future to tamper with them. Almost all the Democrats had overlooked the fact that the Republican committee had been discharged, and when it was moved to refer the matter to the contested election committee, it was violently opposed by the Democrats. They carried their point, however, and a special committee was appointed consisting of three Democrats and two Republicans. The committee also was raised over the clerkships of committees, Beckwith uttered a vehement protest against the appointing of the many clerks to draw salaries from the state treasury, which although his opposition his own side lost a clerk. A joint resolution was offered for the building of a mansion for the governor. The committee on ditches reported progress and asked for power to send for persons and papers, and will report next week the results of their labors. This committee meets after the adjournment of the house every night either in Perth Amboy or Hoboken, and will try to adjust the present trouble between the coal companies and their employes. A bill was offered appropriating $5,000 for the erection of a monument to Gen. McClellan. The evidence produced at Camden last week relative to the opening of the ballot box in the Haines-Turby case was the principal subject of it. It is not determined yet to strike out that evidence, but the general opinion is that it will be, as the locksmith who picked the lock cannot identify him, neither can he give any positive proof that can be connected with the line of evidence. The case will have a final hearing on Friday night. It is quite possible that the committee will say they and Sumner Chattle cannot yet be determined. Their votes are necessary to elect Abbett, unless some more Republicans are unseated. Democrats think that Senator Baird always votes with his party on unimportant questions, but where an issue arises he sides with the Republicans. He will give no information as to how he will vote for senator. It is rumored that the Democrats will adjourn the house to-day for a week.

The British Waking Up.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, said in the house of commons that a dispatch from the Dominion government containing suggestions as to a modus vivendi between Canada and the United States was now on its way to London, and the imperial government would not, therefore, send proposals to Washington until the Canadian dispatch was received.

Gen. Roberts Returns.

RANGOON, Feb. 8.—Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, who came here to assume command of the British army, returned to Calcutta to-day. Sir Frederick on the death of Gen. Sir A. T. Macpherson, will shortly return to his post at Calcutta.

About Time for Such.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Robert Barry, superintendent for the Pullman company, says that the sleepers of that company, will soon be heated otherwise than by stoves, so that they cannot burn up in case of wreck.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—For New England and the middle Atlantic states, rain or snow, easterly winds, slightly warmer.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Money closed at 5 per cent. The highest rate was 5 and the lowest 5 per cent. Exchange closed firm; posted rates, 4.86½@4.87; actual rates, 4.84@4.84½ for sixty days and 4.84½@4.85½ for demand. Government bonds firm; currency, 6s, 125¾ bid; 4s, coup., 123⅝ bid; 4½s, coup., 110¾ bid.

The stock market was weak after midday, prices declining and the day's speculative volume of business to the close. The weakness was attributed for the most part to selling of some of the leaders by the Gould party, and of foreign holders, and rumors to the effect that labor organizations intended extending the strike. The closing sales showed irregular changes as compared with those of Saturday, but in most instances they were fractionally lower.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Closed steady and dull. Minnesota clears, $3.10@3.40; city mill extra, $4.00@4.60. Southern flour closed dull; common to choice extra, $3.50@5.00.

WHEAT—Options were dull and irregular, and closed heavy and 1@1½c lower. Spot lots closed dull and weak. No. 1 red state at 89@89½c, No. 2 do. at 89¾c. No. 2 red winter at 88¾c, and ungraded red at 93@94c; No. 2 red winter, Feb., 91⅝c; do. March, 89¾@90c; do. April, 89½c.

CORN—Options were only fairly active but irregular, and closed at about yesterday's prices. Spot lots closed ½@¾c lower. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 53½c; ungraded mixed at 49@49½c; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 49½@49¾c; do. March, 50½c; do. May, 50.

OATS—Options were fairly active and irregular, closing steady and unchanged. Spot lots closed heavy at a trifle lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white at 40@40½c, and No. 2 do. at 39½c; No. 3 mixed, Feb., 36c.; do. March, 35¾@36c.; do. May, 36@36½c.

RYE—Dull, but firm; state, 69@69c; western, 69@69c.

BARLEY—Dull.

THE GREAT DISASTER

SCENES AND INCIDENTS DURING AND AFTER THE CRASH.

Tobacco as a Means of Saving Life—Many Remains Unrecognizable—Belief that Others May Yet be Found—One Body Claimed by Two Families.

HARTFORD, Vt., Feb. 8.—The doctors say all the injured passengers are improving and out of danger of any further deaths. Quite a number have gone to their homes. A bureau of information has been established. All inquiries concerning the wreck should be directed to Mr. Charles F. Tarbell, and they will be answered at once. That gentleman has received dispatches stating that the Kennedy family from Montreal, who have lost, have been found all right in Montreal. Work was resumed on the wreck, and nearly all the pieces of the broken cars have been pulled from the clutch of the ice, and it was decided that no more bodies were there. The top of the third car from the rear was extricated in large sections. No whole bodies were found, but parts of a man's thigh, some small bones and flesh, probably of a woman; a number of smaller fragments, and part of a woman's felt hat, with a feather, were discovered. It could not be determined how many victims these fragments represented.

Every shovelful of ice, every log and ashes is carefully searched for money, jewelry or whatever else might assist in the identification of the killed. A lady's emerald gold watch, $5 in Canadian money, a man's trunk key and a silver dollar, all of peculiar, the iron work of a lady's bag and near it a purse containing two quarters and several pennies were found. It is feared that many bodies were carried through the ice and were floated down the river.

A section land states that he saw a woman's body sucked under the ice before he could grasp it. It was thought that the wife of ex-Governor Horace Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the manufacturer of the famous scales, is among the lost. The governor was here Sunday and with Mr. Corbin and for his wife's body. It is said that her clock and watch have been found. A. E. Hazen, a farmer of this place, is also supposed to have perished in the wreck. Mr. Richburg, who was here seeking his wife's remains, has just learned that she is safe in Montreal, she having, at the last moment, taken the Rutland route.

Charles B. Hebard, of Cambridgeport, Mass., who is supposed to be among the dead, is wanted in Boston for the embezzlement of $4,000. Superintendent Pinkerton, who telegraphed Chief O. A. Randall, of this place, to arrest him if it was found that he was not dead. He was making his escape to Canada. His name is not included among the injured, but he may have given a fictitious name and continued his way.

The following additional persons have been ascertained to be missing and are supposed to be lost:

Homer Riggs, of Middlebury, Vt., whom his brother, T. B. Riggs, says was certainly lost with the train. He can give any positive proof that can be connected with the line of evidence. The case will have a final hearing on Friday night. It is quite possible that the committee will say they and Sumner Chattle cannot yet be determined. Their votes are necessary to elect Abbett, unless some more Republicans are unseated. Democrats think that Senator Baird always votes with his party on unimportant questions, but where an issue arises he sides with the Republicans. He will give no information as to how he will vote for senator. It is rumored that the Democrats will adjourn the house to-day for a week.

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RANDALL AND CARLISLE.

Pull to Agree Upon a Tariff Bill—Conference Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The following are some of the propositions looking to tariff legislation submitted to Mr. Randall by Speaker Carlisle on behalf of the tariff reformers:

First—If the reduction of internal revenue tax upon distilled spirits is to be made a condition upon which you, and the gentlemen acting with you are acting will be willing to agree to a reduction of tariff, then we shall insist that in the same bill an equal amount of reduction shall be made in the internal revenue derived from customs, and that this reduction shall be made upon such articles as those with whom we are acting shall indicate.

Third—We are willing to submit the measure which you have referred to us to a caucus of our political friends for its consideration, all parties to be bound by such action as it may decide upon the subjects to which this bill relates.

Fourth—In case none of the suggestions herein before made are accepted by you and the gentlemen with whom you are acting, we are willing at any time, upon reasonable notice, to support a motion to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the house bill No. 9,382, introduced by Mr. Randall at the last session of congress and now on the calendar.

Speaker Carlisle's declination to recognize any gentleman for a suspension of the rules, the bill to repeal the tobacco tax is thought by many to end all prospects of tariff agitation and discussion this session. It is also said that Randall protectionists, in reply to their tariff reformer's ultimatum, will say in their reply to the speaker that they will abandon the matter this session, since no agreement can be reached.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Senate Without Division Prepares for Emergencies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—After brief debate the bill was passed without division. Mr. Hawley then moved that the senate proceed to consider the Twin bill which provides for the encouragement of the manufacture of steel for modern warfare and other naval purposes, and for the creation of ordnance adapted to modern naval warfare. This bill was passed without debate.

The first of these bills provides for the establishment of a naval foundry at West Troy, N. Y., for finishing and assembling guns, adapted to modern warfare and for making gun carriages and ordnance equipments, and authorizing the secretary of war to make contracts with steel manufacturers for materials adapted to modern warfare and appropriates $8,000,000.

The second bill provides for a naval gun factory at Washington for similar purposes, for naval warfare and for the purchase of steel ordnance, armor, etc. It also appropriates $3,000,000.

An amendment to the first bill further appropriates $5,000,000 for the construction of coast defenses.

Dynamite in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The Geary street cable road was delayed by an infernal dynamite explosion. Just as the train going west had reached the corner of Fillmore and Geary streets a loud explosion occurred. The whole side of the car was thrown in splinters. There were no passengers on it, and the only person aboard besides the gripman and conductor was a policeman, who was detailed for protection against dynamite fiends. He was riding on the front of the dummy, and his complete escape from injury, and that of the gripman and conductor, are marvelous. The conductor had stepped off the car a minute before to permit a party of ladies and gentlemen to leave it. The concussion was felt for a mile. The wrecked dummy was quickly replaced, and traffic was not interrupted.

Reading Men Quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—General Manager McLeod, of the Reading Railroad company, had a conference with a committee of the company's coal handlers employed at Port Richmond. Mr. McLeod stated upon its conclusion that no proposition had been made by either side, and that a general talk of the situation was all that transpired. Everything is quiet, and he thinks it will so continue. He denies that the men demanded the discharge of all non-union workingmen.

Sentenced to Fifteen Years.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Dr. T. G. Ford, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter when charged with having killed J. C. Kirkpatrick, the seducer of his wife, was sentenced by Judge Romain to fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary. All the newspapers in New Orleans save one call for the pardon of Ford, and a petition in his favor is being largely signed by women as well as men.

Champion Chicken Thief.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 8.—Edward B. Boughton, an expert chicken lifter, who has stolen over 1,000 fowls since October, was arrested after a long search by the detectives. He had just come in from a raid, and had fifteen chickens in a bag. He has sold his stolen chickens to marketmen here, explaining his possession of many fowls by saying that he owned two large incubators and a big chicken farm at New Milford.

Pleased with Manning's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Representative Belmont, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, is well satisfied with Secretary Manning's letter about the fisheries question. A meeting of the foreign affairs committee will be held soon, and he thinks the republican and legislation proposed by the secretary will be adopted without change.

Special Delivery Growing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Returns made to Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen through fifty-three offices for the quarter ended Dec. 31 show that 308,534 special delivery letters and parcels were delivered, as against 183,053 for the previous quarter. This increase, it is thought at the department, shows that this service promises to be a success.

"Prof." De Leon's Career.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Prof. John De Leon, who has been sentenced in New York to fifteen years in state prison for procuring girls and sending them to Panama for immoral purposes, was at one time a resident of Toronto. While here he was a fortune teller, and it is said that a number of young girls of Toronto were ruined.

Vessel Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Wieland, from Hamburg; Germanic, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—Arrived, State of Georgia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Britain King, from Philadelphia.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

A GROWING SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Conferences with Leaders on Both Sides of the Controversy—'Longshoremen Tired of Idleness and Want to Go to Work—Business Still Retarded.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—W. O. Cloyes, Matthew Perkinson, John J. O'Brien, Edward Hayes and James W. Coly, a committee from the engineers, called to see Frederick A. Potts and Austin Corbin yesterday in an endeavor to settle the coal handlers' strike. They did not find Mr. Potts, but they saw President Corbin. Timothy J. Putnam, of the executive committee of the Ocean association, was present also, and it was reported that a committee of the employes of the Reading railroad was there. The conference lasted two hours. Mr. Corbin said afterward that he was not at liberty to talk about it. Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell, of Maxwell & Graves, who was present, said:

"The conference may be far reaching in its results. None of the Reading employes was present. All that I can say is that the stationary or eccentric engineers, as they called themselves, employed in the large and big apartment houses up town, and said that their coal supply was running short."

Chairman Cloyes, of the committee of engineers, who was one of the 300 Grant men at the national Republican convention which nominated Garfield, said that Mr. Corbin had expressed his willingness to meet the committee at any time. Delegates from Knights District Assembly 49 has been laying plans to call out the Reading coal handlers at Port Richmond if occasion serves. Mr. Corbin, the committee said, expressed a wish that 49 would call out no more men. Committeeman Putman said he really believed that there was a slight chance for an amicable settlement of the vexed labor difficulty.

State Arbitration Commissioner F. P. Donovan is doing all he can to bring about a settlement of the coal strike. Last week he says he called up Vice President Depew, who went to Legrand B. Cannon, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal company. Col. Cannon said that he had nothing to settle. The other managers on the coal companies talked in a similar strain.

Master Workman James E. Quinn, of District Assembly 49, went to Philadelphia yesterday morning. He returned last night. He said that his business with the general executive board was routine only. He was informed of the efforts of the engineers to bring about a settlement by arbitration. He said:

I am in favor of arbitration, and the moment everything is satisfactory the men will return to work. It is no pleasure for us to have the men out on strike."

It is expected that the committee will renew its efforts to-day to bring about a speedy settlement. Master Workman McMahon, of the Ocean association, said last night that, as he was informed, three coal companies had agreed to arbitration. He had it on heresay only.

STEVEDORES' ACTION.

They Advertise for New Men Regardless of Unions.

The boss stevedores held another meeting yesterday afternoon. They resolved to advertise for new men to take the places of the striking 'longshoremen. They say they will employ all who apply, and that everyone who is capable of doing the work will be retained, no matter what the union may do. When the 'longshoremen went out, some of the stevedores, to aid the strikers, took away their masts, tackles, trucks, etc., thereby seriously crippling the steamship companies to buy new outfits, but when the strike was made general on sailing vessels as well as line steamers the office of those stevedores to keep their men at work where no coal was used and no Old Dominion freight was handled were unavailing. The steamship companies have bought new apparatus for handling freight say that no more stevedores need apply. They will do their own business hereafter. They say that the reasons why the stevedores say they are so thoroughly united in their effort to do such work as is left to them.

President Orcutt, of the Produce Exchange, has appointed Alfred D. Snow, W. S. Wallace, A. H. Brown, Gustav Schwab and O. Randebrock a committee to confer with the committee of strevedores.

At the Pennsylvania railroad's pier 4 it was pay day, and General Freight Agent J. S. Boden paid off 100 strikers. They received from $50 to $55 each, and went away with out a word. Mr. Boden said that on the Pennsylvania railroad piers freight is moved now with more satisfaction to the company than it had been before the strike. The New Jersey Central railroad took on a new force of men yesterday. The superintendent said that they were all Americans. All of them looked as though they had been clerks in country stores.

The New York and New Haven pier was opened to freight for the first time since Thursday. There were a dozen men at work.

The Brooklyn Coal Exchange held a secret meeting last night and resolved not to reemploy any man who had gone on strike unless returned to work to-morrow morning. A committee was also appointed to open a labor bureau for employment of men, whether belonging to an organization or not.

A BROKEN BACKBONE.

The Railroad Officials in Jersey on the Situation.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 8.—The backbone of the strike is considered broken by the railroad officials and Chief of Police Murphy. The only thing to be done in connection with the strikes that happened yesterday was the visit of seven delegates to the sugar house of Matthiesen & Weicher. A gang of men were engaged in loading car floats with sugar. The delegates ordered them to stop the work because the freight was consigned for transportation to the Erie Railroad company.

The workmen in a very few words told the delegates that they would continue their work. The delegation replied by threats, and a committee of them called on an officer left the piers.

At the Erie dock a little excitement was created by Antonio Belanvich, an oysterman, who visited the Italians at pier No. 2 of the Erie docks and endeavored to persuade them to quit work. When they refused he was threatening language and was arrested by Patrolman Terwilliger. He is locked up at police headquarters.

The second regiment is on duty at the armory at Hoboken and the Fourth regiment have a guard at their armory at Jersey City. This was done in obedience to an order from Trenton to the colonels.

AT THE NEW JERSEY WHARVES.

All of the steamship companies on the New Jersey shore having steamers at their wharves are handling cargo except at the Wilson line docks, where very few men are up as well as the Cambria. Railroad of New Jersey there has been no trouble.

PAIN TO PAUPERISM.

A Grand Master Railroad to Beg by the Old Age.

Dunport, Mich., Feb. 8.—A remarkable and even pathetic incident occurred at Kalamazoo, in this state, the latter part of last week. A very old man—past 80 years, appeared in the office of the superintendent of the poor to solicit public assistance. He had so overcast and was dressed in a thin, threadbare suit of black. The silk hat on his head, with the white hair beneath it, had seen the storms of many winters. He carried a small parcel and two canes with which to support his steps. It was with difficulty that the official, after the aged man had given his name, recognized in him the famous Augustus Littlejohn, an orator of such splendid ability in his prime, forty years ago, that no one who heard him ever forgot the almost irresistible magnetism of his eloquence. Arriving from Niles Mr. Littlejohn had applied to the poor authorities for assistance to enable him to reach Schoolcraft, which place he desired to visit. The assistance was instantly furnished him, as one whose talents and past services to mankind entitled him to consideration. Mr. Littlejohn able poverty in his old age, and armed with a pauper's ticket he left for Schoolcraft that afternoon.

Augustus Littlejohn was a great man among a generation now passed away. He was the Gough of the forties. Old settlers who have heard him repeatedly say that he surpassed Gough in the vividness of his descriptions and the wonderful and altogether indescribable dramatic force of his utterances. He lectured repeatedly all through Michigan and Ohio, and Wisconsin, with enormous crowds attending his lectures everywhere. He was known also throughout the east as well as in the west. Thousands of dollars have been obtained by him from intemperance. He was of the noted Littlejohn family of Herkimer, N Y., a family distinguished for its talent. Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, was a brother. Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, N. Y., were nephews of his. Now in picturesque, but nevertheless miserable, poverty the old man is dying in a public alms. It will be startling news to most of those who knew him in his prime, or those who are only acquainted with his splendid reputation, to hear that the famous orator of nearly a half century ago is still alive, so long has he been hidden away from public observation and knowledge.

BOSTON LABOR MATTERS.

The 'Longshoremen and Coal Workers Did Not Strike.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The predicted strike of 'longshoremen in this city did not materialize. The steamer H. F. Dimock, of the Metropolitan line, arrived at her dock at Central wharf yesterday morning and all hands turned to on her cargo with the greatest cheerfulness. The barge Oakland, which brought about 1,000 tons of ocean-loaded coal to this city, was also unloaded. The report that two barges loaded by scabs were on the way to this port is said to be incorrect.

It is said that there is much uneasiness among freight handlers and that they are liable to knock off at any moment, but such is the abundance of labor material now offering to work for fair wages at this port it is thought the regular men will hesitate before they decide to go out.

The coal dealers have decided to advance the prices on coal as follows: Stove coal to $7 a ton; egg, to $6.75; furnace, to $6.50, and Franklin coal, to $8.30.

ONLY ONE CRIME,

Although it Covered a Term of Three Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the supreme court Judge Blatchford has rendered a decision in the case of Snow, convicted in Utah for unlawful cohabitation. The lower court held that the unlawful cohabitation constituted a cumulative crime, inasmuch as it extended from one year to another, and were three indictments. A writ of habeas corpus was refused, and the case came to the supreme court. The supreme court reverses the decision of the lower courts, remands the case and directs that a habeas corpus be granted.

"There was but one entire offense," says Judge Blatchford, "for the continuous time, and the court has no jurisdiction to inflict a punishment for more than one conviction." He held that the want of jurisdiction appeared on the face of the proceedings, and that the defendant could berelieved on a habeas corpus.

Steel Hardened by a New Process.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Tests have been made here of a new process for hardening and tempering steel. A drill made of the new steel penetrated in forty minutes a steel safe plate one inch thick, while a burglar drill for twelve hours. A penknife tempered by the process cut the stem of a steel key readily and with the same blade the inventor that the key were all American. The inventor is a young blacksmith, who has been experimenting with the process for years and who says that this tempering is conducted without expense to anything. He has also a new process for converting iron into steel at small expense. He says he is able to make steel so elastic and hard as to turn a ball fired from the latest gun ever constructed. The invention is a secret, not having been patented, and a company has been incorporated to push it.

Cleary's Trial Postponed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Ex-Alderman Thomas Cleary, one of the thirteen combine of the boodle board of aldermen, and janitor of the Equitable building, appeared in the court of oyer and terminer this morning before Judge Barrett. Mr. Martine asked that his trial be set for next Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Counselor Ira Shafer asked that the case be set down for the 21st inst. on account of personal engagements and also to enable him to prepare for the trial. On this request the attorney Martine would not listen, but he was willing that the case should be set down for the 16th inst. instead of next Monday. Judge Barrett set the time down for at 10½ o'clock. The court then adjourned until Friday noon.

A Negro Duel.

ALBANY, Ga., Feb. 8.—Merrick Heppard and Stephen Rucker, negroes of Hoboken, Ga., fought a duel Sunday at fifteen paces, Heppard using a pistol and Rucker a shot gun. At the first fire Rucker fell mortally wounded, his abdomen being torn. Heppard fired quickly, emptying five chambers of his revolver before Rucker could get his shotgun to work. Two pistol shots entered Rucker, one piercing him just under the heart and the other going through his bladder. As Rucker was falling, mortally wounded, he discharged both barrels at Heppard, perforating him with buckshot.

Boston's Car Strike.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The directors of the South Boston Street railroad were in session most of the day with reference to the tie up, and at 4 p. m. voted to refuse the demands of the strikers and to advertise for new men. The police at the various points report that there has been no violence and that the strikers abstained from gathering in the orderly crowds.

THE COLOR LINE

AS AN ISSUE IN POLITICS WITH THE SENATE.

The Vote by Which Matthews was Rejected—The Senate Argues the Question with the President—Each Side Seeking Advantages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from the vote by which the nomination of James O. Matthews to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia was rejected in executive session. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS—Allison, Blackburn, Bowen, Cockrell, Colquitt, Farwell, Gibson, Hampton, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas; McPherson, Mitchell, of Oregon; Payne, Vest, Walthall, Whitthorne—13.

NAYS—Allison, Blackburn, Bowen, Chace, Coke, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Edmunds, Ingalls, Jones, of Nevada; McMillan, Mahone, Morgan, Palmer, Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Salisbury, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Spooner, Vance, Williams and Wilson, of Iowa—24.

The injunction of secrecy has also been removed from the resolution submitted in executive session by Mr. Ingalls in reply to the president's message accompanying the renomination of Matthews, the resolution, or paper, which was subsequently adopted in executive session, after splitonizing the history of the earlier actions of the president and the senate in nominating and rejecting Matthews last year, says:

The president attempts to justify the renomination of Matthews by stating:

"Further than the fitness of the nominee has been demonstrated.

Second—That the previous opposition to his appointment among the citizens of the district is largely modified.

Third—That he desires in this way to tender just recognition and good faith to worthy and well colored fellow citizens.

It is sufficient to say as to the first two reasons alleged, to say that neither could have been applicable when Matthews was appointed in August, immediately after the adjournment of the senate, for at that time his fitness had not been demonstrated, nor had there been any interval for local opposition to subside.

Until suggested by the president, the senate was not aware that the question of "just recognition" or good faith to our colored fellow citizens was involved in the question, and it has never before been urged that a person's nomination for an office should be confirmed or rejected because he was black or because he was white.

This classification has been abolished by the suppression of the rebellion and amending the constitution, and is no longer properly to be recognized in dealing with public affairs. The senate, however, in view of the message of the president, cannot forbear to apprize him, since he has raised the race question, that Frederick Douglass was, it understood, requested to resign the office of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia in order that Matthews might be appointed to his place. Whether or not Frederick Douglass is the most distinguished representative of the colored race, not in this country alone, but in the world. "Just recognition" would have been tendered to our colored citizens by the retention of Frederick Douglas, rather than by his enforced retirement in order to reward an inferior colored man who had never been a slave, and therefore represented the enfranchised race only by the accident of color. The senate has no official information that Matthews is considered in the message of the president, whether Matthews is white or black. He is admitted to be a citizen of New York. The office to which he is nominated pertains to the District of Columbia, and for the performance of its duties is not paid by the government, but mainly by citizens of the District having papers to be recorded therein. The senate is not informed, with such substantial unanimity by the citizens of the District without regard to color, politics or occupation.

The just principles of self government, as well as the declarations of both political parties, justify their desire that the duties of the office of recorder of deeds should be performed by some resident of the District acceptable to those whose property is to be affected by his acts, and who have the entire expense of his administration to bear."

Paid for Her Injuries.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 8.—Harriet J. Burbank, of Great Falls, while going to work in the cotton mills Oct. 12, 1884, fell over an unprotected embankment on the company's premises and was severely injured. She gave notice that she would sue for $10,000. By agreement the matter was left to three referees—Judge Smith and C. R. Mesarve, of Dover, and H. P. Moore, of Great Falls. They have returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,250.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The peace footing of the French army is 523,283 and that of the German army 445,417 officers and men. These figures are believed to be approximately correct.

Miss Susan B. Anthony and an army of Kansas women are after the scalp of Senator Ingalls.

The monument to Francis S. Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," which is to be placed in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, has just been finished by W. W. Story, of Rome.

A daring but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the express car on the Wabash westward through express train between Philadelphia and Toledo, Ills., Saturday night.

A board of trade has been established in Montreal composed entirely of French Canadian merchants.

The strike of 'longshoremen and coal and freight handlers are out of funds. They must receive instant and large aid from organized labor or give up the fight, according to reports made to the general labor union.

The Telegraphers' Mutual Aid and Literary association, of Boston, is anxiously inquiring the whereabouts of its treasurer, Martin W. Ryan, who has disappeared with nearly $900 of the association's funds.

In all sections of north and east Georgia, and especially in the prohibition counties, there is a marked renewal of illicit distilling. There is also a revival of feeling along the line of the Ohio river. The flood has been at a standstill and the water is reported to be gradually falling.

Coal Hill springs and limestone, mountain high and mountain thick, abundant and of easy access, are said to be elbowing one another in Alabama, thus forming the opportunity and the basis of cheap southern iron making.

Affairs in St. Stephen's parish, New York, are settling down to their usual routine.

All the members of the Knights of Labor working in the bone and shoe shops in Worcester, Mass., in which the employers refuse to treat with committees of labor organizations have been ordered to quit work.

The accident on the Vermont Central has caused a number of persons who expected to visit the Montreal carnival to cancel their forging car accommodations.

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Masons Materials

Coal and Fertilizers,

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LEHIGH COAL,

Fresh from the Mines.

It is under cover and will protected from the weather. We are now prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Sea-soned Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice.

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Coal Hill springs and limest

A SINGULAR SUPERSTITION.

Former Stokes and His Seal Inhabited Rocks.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Superstition plays a more important part in determining the actions of men than most people are willing to admit, and almost every one has his pet belief as to what will bring good or ill luck. Hallucinations of one sort or another, too, often take possession of people who are otherwise quite sane.

One of the strangest hallucinations on record is the singular notion of a farmer named Edgar G. Stokes, who used to live and very likely still lives near Middletown in Connecticut. He is a man of culture and some thirty odd years ago was graduated with high honor from a noted New England college.

He believes that the souls of dead persons reside in rocks and pebbles. This post mortem existence in stones is ordained, he believes, for the purpose of purifying and refining the spirits. But only the souls of the great are thus purified. And acting on a sort of theory that it is well to be near the departed spirits of great persons, he has collected from every part of the state, and even from outside its boundaries, such stones as he fancies are now inhabited by certain individuals whose career in the flesh he admires. He doesn't matter whether the stones be large or small, handsome or ugly; by some theory of his own which he only understands, he thinks he can tell what particular soul is now the inhabitant of any given stone. And when he has found such a stone he instantly procures it, and gives it a place upon his farm.

Of course this does not enhance the value of the farm to any one but himself. In fact, it diminishes the practical value of the land for the stones are often placed just where they interfere with cultivation.

Sometimes he secures a stone that is, as yet, uninhabited. One day last year he saw a smooth granite bowlder brought all the way from the Rocky mountains which had not been taken possession of at last advices. Not far away from this now lifeless rock is a rough jagged stone, wherein abides the soul of George Washington. Over there is a smooth faced crystal which by and by will rest on the soul of Farmer Stokes himself. Beyond is a granite spar possessed by good Queen Bess. Napoleon Bonaparte is kept from the vestal in a "tack lot." Hannibal is in another field and not far from him is Cæsar. Many other great men of the past are in the collection, but as is not known if Grant, or Garfield, or Tilden, or Hendricks have yet found a resting place on the Stokes farm.

It was only a few years ago that any one knew why Farmer Stokes could tell the rocks that adorn his farm, and his neighbors always treat his idiosyncracy with respect now, for he is a shrewd business man and in every other respect of well balanced mind.

SOME ALBANY REMINISCENCES.

Brought to Mind by the Contests of the Present Year.

[Special Correspondence.]

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The bitter contest waged here this year for a seat in the United States senate and election of Jimmy Husted speaker of the assembly after he had announced himself "retired," and his declaration for Miller later in the contest, call to mind some incidents which came under my observation a few years ago when business, not entirely non-political, made my presence in New York's capital for a time a matter of convenience. It was the year that Conkling and Platt resigned and contested their seats again. But unfortunately before that time I was called away from Albany.

Husted's "stickiness," to use a word that is both slangy and expressive, is proverbial, and if he were in Washington he would doubtless cause some spy-springing. But I speak of this year in the way he swooped down on the speakership. During the session I speak of he differed materially with a member from New York city—a tall, impetuous young fellow, whose name need not be mentioned here. In the course of the discussion that ensued, which took place during an executive session of the judiciary committee of which both were members, our young friend called Husted a liar.

The Bald Eagle didn't allow a feather to become ruffled. Rising from his place with the utmost suavity he left the room, saying as he did so:

"Gentlemen, I cannot take part in any further deliberations of this committee until that epithet is withdrawn."

And he didn't. Neither did he speak of the matter outside, and as the executive proceedings of committees are always secret, this is the first time the matter has seen cold type. It was a bitter pill for the young New Yorker to swallow, but in time—say a week or ten days after—he did it, and his retraction was accompanied by an apology, made the more easily, perhaps, by the fact that Husted had not bruited the matter abroad.

Once a number of clergymen came here to secure the passage of a law restricting the sale of Sunday newspapers. To them Husted was more than attention, as he was last year to the advocates of woman's suffrage, and those who wanted to shut out reporters from witnessing hangings. But it was very hard to tell which way he cast the most influence. It is needless to say that any of these measures were adopted by the legislature.

The most amusing thing Husted ever did was the way he dressed himself this year for his first appearance as speaker. He not only wore a full dress suit but his vest was cut away down, and gold chains and jewels galore sparkled upon various portions of his person.

M. J. DEXTER.

Men Who Hunt Terrapin.

The genuine diamond backs come from the upper Chesapeake and its tributaries. The Patuxent river is a great place for them. In Baltimore they are sold by the dealers and by street merchants. Several colored men do a good business, as the only stock in a dozen or two of the reptiles, lying torpidly on their backs along the edge of a street. The best terrapin for eating purposes measure six inches. They are called "counters." They should be freshly caught. The male terrapin is known as a "bull" and the female terrapin as a "cow." The female is the better because she contains the delicious eggs, and these eggs add greatly to the dish when cooked.

The men who hunt the terrapin are called prowlers. They have several ways of capturing the adroit and elusive reptile. They often profit by the terrapin's curiosity. They will anchor by low gunwaled skiffs in a quiet nook, wait in silence for a few moments and then rap sharply on the side of the boat. If a terrapin is in that neighborhood he will invariably come to the surface to see what the noise is about, and there he finds a head net ready to rob him of his freedom. A favorite method is to take a three pronged stick, something on the order of Neptune's trident, except that the prongs are placed angularly, and then proceed to prod the stick into the mud. When he feels something move he reaches down in the water and hauls forth a diamond back. Dredges are also used with success.

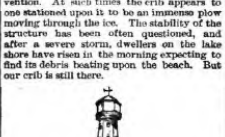
CHICAGO'S WATER WORKS

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF A BIG ENGINEERING WORK.

Lake Water Pumped from the Lake Into the City of the West in Enormous Quantities—Still More Water Needed.

[Special Correspondence.]

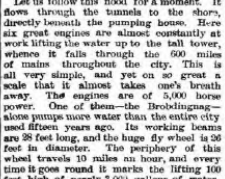
CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Twenty years or more ago Chicago tapped Lake Michigan with a tunnel, five feet in diameter and reaching two miles from shore. Later on a second tunnel, seven feet in diameter, was dug alongside the first one. Of course, there had to be something out in the lake to protect the ends of the tunnel from ice and for the shafts to find lodgment in. So the engineers constructed a big structure on shore, a great five-sided concern as high as a four storied house, built of the heaviest timbers, and strengthened with 300 tons of iron bolts. When completed they towed the ungainly thing out into the lake and, locating it at the ends of the tunnels, threw thousands of tons of rocks into the compartments provided for that purpose, this weight causing it to settle to the bottom. There it has stood ever since, through wind and storm. This is the water works crib, which every visitor has pointed out to him as he rides along the shore. Of course there is a keeper of this crib, a man who lives out there all the year round with his family. It is not a pleasant place to live in winter. The old crib has a habit of quaking in a storm which must be trying to the nerves of its denizens, and the grinding of ice against its sides often makes a roar exceeding in blustrousness that of a Chicago political convention. At such times the crib appears to one stationed upon it to be an immense plow moving through the ice. The stability of the structure has been often questioned, and after a severe storm, dwellers on the lake shore have risen in the morning expecting to find its debris boating upon the beach. But our crib is still there.



THE CRIB.

In summer the crib has many visitors. And it is then a very pretty place. Within the huge walls and over the deep well are climbing vines, flowers and honey bees, and the sunlight streaming down through a broad glass roof. At the visitor's feet are two patches of bubbling water—the fountain heads of Chicago's water supply. Ninety-five feet below the surface the water is let in, and what a lot of it. He who stands an hour amid the blossoming vines which garnish this wonderful fountain head, will prove himself indeed fond of mathematics if he pause to calculate that in that time a lake 200 feet square and 16 feet deep—large and deep enough for the biggest ship in port to turn round in—has started on its journey to the faucets of Chicago.

Let us follow this flood for a moment. It flows through the tunnels to the shore, directly beneath the pumping house. Here six great engines are almost constantly at work lifting the water up to the tall tower, whence it falls through the 160 miles of mains throughout the city. This is all very simple, and yet on so great a scale that it almost takes one's breath away. The engines are of 5,000 horse power. One of them—the Brobdingnag—alone pumps more water than the entire city used fifteen years ago. Its working beams are 28 feet long, and the huge fly wheel is 26 feet in diameter. The periphery of this wheel travels 10 miles an hour, and every time it goes round it marks the lifting 100 feet high of nearly 3,000 gallons of water. Just think of it, 85 barrels of water at one fell swoop. When we were boys we thought the windmill out on the farm was doing some pretty lively pumping when it raised enough water in an hour for a dozen cows to drink. And this is such an industrious old monster, too. It goes right along, night and day, never getting sick or tired. For seventeen months, the proud engineer tells me, this engine has not stopped for any cause whatever.



CHICAGO WATERWORKS.

But these are not the only giants this great water system has. Three miles over on the west side, four miles distant, is another house full of iron workers quite as big and strong. Whence do they get the water they pump? Through another tunnel. Chicago is very fond of tunnels as of water or beer. Running right under the heart of the city from the shore end of the two lake tunnels to the west side pumping house, right under the Sherman house, the $2,000,000 city hall and scores of business blocks, is a tunnel five feet in diameter, through which a young river of 100,000,000 gallons runs daily. The congress of the United States has voted many generous slices of the public money to "improve for purposes of navigation" streams much smaller than this one.

The present capacity of Chicago's water system is 150,000,000 gallons daily, about equal to New York's supply, and exceeding in quantity that of London or Paris or Philadelphia, or any other city in the world save New York. Already Chicago's water works have cost $11,000,000, and are one of the wonders of this wonderful city, but more tunnels are to be dug and still other pumping giants to be erected. When Chicago sets herself, about it she can do almost anything, except close her gambling houses.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Dangerous Celluloid.

It has been predicted that the amazing popularity in which celluloid is held will one day get a setback by a serious explosion in some store or private dwelling in which there is a quantity of the stuff.

STORY OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER'S CRUISE AND COMBATS.

Account by One of the Crew—Remark of an Old Tar—Semmes' Reluctation—Sinking the Hatteras—When the Alabama Met the Kearsarge.

In the Century the story of the cruise and combats of the Confederate steamer Alabama is retold briefly, and in an extremely interesting way. The contributors to the account are Dr. J. M. Browne, surgeon of the Kearsarge; Capt. J. M. Kell, executive officer of the Alabama, and Mr. F. D. Haywood, one of the Alabama's crew. This looks at first like two on one side and one on the other, but Mr. Haywood seems more like an observer of the American domestic quarrel than like an advocate. His few pages, which are of unusual interest, and apparently of no little historic value, let in a striking light upon the Alabama's cruise.

Mr. Haywood, who was dragged out of the forecastle of the Alabama by the "petty officers, by the navy fellow in petticoats and top boots," belonging to a French pilot boat that came to the rescue of the swimmers, says that what saved him when he reached Cherbourg was to find Englishmen there plying him with questions designed to depreciate the Kearsarge's victory:

MEANING OF A GUM OLD TAR.

"One grim old tar, who had been quartermaster in the royal navy, and was saved with me, said to the point, 'We was whipped because she was a better ship, better manned, had better guns, better served; that's about the size of it,' and he walked away. I have seen somewhere an account of the sinking of the Alabama, that made it a daring achievement. To sneak up to an enemy under a false hail and pour in a broadside at short range is more than one could return—surely no English sailor will see anything to the national credit in this. The poor show we made with the Kearsarge, however, left no cloud of the glory we achieved in turning defenceless merchantmen."

When Haywood signed in Liverpool the articles that made him one of the crew of the "290," he found the Alabama, the shipping master warned him against Yankee spies, and assured him that Great Britain would soon declare war against the United States.

"Next day I went aboard, and liked the look of the vessel. Everything to a practised eye indicated the character of the ship. No platforms were laid, but the places for the pivot guns were plainly marked; her magazines were finished and shot lockers were lying handy.

At Terceira an English bark brought her guns and war material, and more men and the captain came by another vessel. Then, leaving Angra on the morning of the 5th, Britons for the first time saw the flag they were to fight under, and heard the first to Semmes' valedictory:

"He told us, among other things, that Providence would bless our endeavors to free the south from the Yankee, etc. A boatswain's mate behind me growled, 'Yas, Providence likely to bless this yer crew!' During the night some one ornamented a bread bag with a terrific skull and crossbones, and managed to fasten it to one of the mizzen braces. In the morning the master-at-arms was hunting for the decipherer, but the man only laughed at him, and suggested that 'Chucks, the marine,' had been at his tricks. I had been looking over the crew, and made up my mind that of the whole, I had interviewed on a slip with such a bad lot. They were all sailors from clew to earing—no haymakers among them—but they were mostly of that class found in seaport towns all over the world that ship for the 'run' (from port to port), and not for the voyage, and are always a rough, mutinous lot. They did not seem to care for the ship's officers, and were determined to stand no 'man-o'-war dickey' from them.

TWENTY-TWO MONTHS OF SUCCESS.

The wonder is that Capt. Semmes accomplished so much. Mr. Haywood acknowledges his "judgment and resolution," as shown by twenty-two months of success, and in this Mr. Kell has had an effective executive officer. Hazing and fighting were not uncommon. Prisoners were always well treated, except that "the wanton destruction of the clothes and effects of captured sailors was simply disgraceful."

Of the fight with the Hatteras, Mr. Haywood's opinion has already been given. But when the Alabama met the Kearsarge there was a different sort of battle. This combat, the first ever fought between screw-propelled war vessels in the open sea, was a duel of ships evenly matched in size, 1,040 tons to 1,031 tons, but, repeating the familiar story of fifty years before, with the American vessel throwing a heavier weight of metal than the British from a smaller number of guns, with greater precision. The advantage in fertility of device was also with the Union ship. For example, over a year before, Capt. Winslow, at the suggestion of Lieut.-Commander Thornton, had the ship's head chain hung outside over her boilers. This protective device was equally open to the Alabama, but nobody thought of it. Again, Mr. Haywood thinks that if Semmes was somewhat "flurried, and commenced firing too soon," when far away, in the hope to disable his antagonist by a lucky broadside, Winslow reserved his fire with a result thus described:

"The enemy circled around us and did not return our fire until within seven or eight hundred yards, and then she let us have it. The first shot that struck us made the ship reel and shake all over."

Capt. Kell considers that the glory of the victory was tarnished by the Kearsarge's firing several shots after the Alabama's colors were struck; but this was due, as Surgeon Browne explains, to the renewal of firing from the Alabama, either through disobedience of Capt. Semmes' orders or a failure to understand them.—New York Sun.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at

WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for, as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the man whose profession is the "safest"—be he a clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a physician, a book-keeper, a dry goods clerk—he may fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, or slip while stepping from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such occurrences, and the amount of mind comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply inestimable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken arm, leg, etc., what is a comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year premium—pay the price of one cigar a day!—no man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.

Accident insurance is so easily understood as are insurance, for each protects through the law of averages. Many a man will say that twenty-five or fifty dollars a year is too much for him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars a year for life breaking up of home by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that Semmes' widow is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the ready cash one leaves for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.

There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty Co. repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The company has its well executed bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

JOS. T. FALL, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

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R. C. FISHER'S

24 West Fourth street, opp. Public School.

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VALENTINES

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT NEW AND IN GREAT VARIETY

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Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia; Phœnix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan Firing from Mortgages, either through disobedience of Capt. Semmes' orders or a failure to understand them.—New York Sun.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF FRESH

ORANGES,

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.

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FRUIT STORE,

KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE,

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English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.

S. POUND, 9 East Third street.
H. SERRELL Plainfield avenue.

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

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Frank C. Green's

get his prices and

SEE His Display.

HIS STOCK IS

COMPLETE,

His

Prices LOWER

than any house in New York.

DON'T FAIL

to give him a call.

AT

THE BEE HIVE.

10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size 1 to 4, regular price 25c, at 25c each.

Child's Leather Rib Hose, black and colors, white feet, full regular made 5 to 6-2 15c, and 7 to 8-2, 17c per pair.

JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Bonnie Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.

Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.

We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 69c.

Corsets! Corsets!

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38 WEST FRONT STREET.

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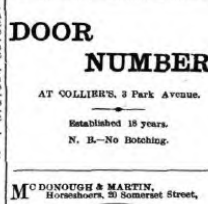

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Agents for THIS CITY for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes nineteen-twentieths of all cases of HORSES LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

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Furniture Wareroom

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FOTOGRAFS.

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Great Success with Children's Portraits.

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Opp. Post Office.

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JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning out cesspools, vaults and privy wells. The quickest and cheapest work guaranteed. Leave orders at Jones & Co.'s office, 5 Park avenue, with D. W. Lindley, C. Rayner Addis and Haviland, practical Plainfield plumbers and Co., 9 E. Second st., Plainfield.

Telephone C H 28.

NOTICE.

The Plainfield Electric Light Co.

Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.

Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets
Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest styles. 19 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Dunellen street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,
Grapevines, Hyacinths,
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E. B. Maynard,
16 North avenue,
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,
(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, combs and powders. Duquesnile wig of theatrical costumes to hire. 18 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,
Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale of New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred L. Smalley,
North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Cal No 14.

Ten Eyck's
Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

L. L. McVoy,
Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After a long experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to me to entire satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E Front.

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 37 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Front.
Boarding, Permanent and Transient, Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bimm, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 22 Somerset Street,
Grocer and Seedsman,
Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Lard. Canned Goods. Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White Grains, Yellow Rock, Bones, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 5.32, 6.33, 6.55, 7.05, 7.30, 7.56, 8.02, 8.35, 8.40, 9.02, 10.07, 11.06 a. m., 12.36, 1.31, 2.23, 3.15, 3.51, 4.30, 4.45, 5.07, 7.08, 7.25, 8.05, 9.05, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 4.37, 5.01, 8.07, 10.25, 11.53 a. m.; 1.07, 3.35, 5.51 p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at 6.00, 7.06, 7.40, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 12.15, 1.00, 2.00, 2.45, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30, 12.00, p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.35, 6.33, 7.05, 7.30, 7.59, 8.05, 8.40, 9.52, 10.57, 11.06 a. m.; 12.36, 1.31, 2.23, 3.15, 3.51, 4.05, 4.30, 5.07, 7.08, 8.05, 9.05, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.07, 10.25, 11.53 a. m.; 1.07, 3.35, 5.51 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.30, 7.06, 7.35, 8.35, 9.05, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.45, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.05, 7.35, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 night Sunday, at 8.30 a. m.; 12.00, 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30, 12.00, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.15, 7.56, 9.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.05, 3.16, 3.43, 4.34, 5.05, 6.10, 7.25, 9.25, 10.15 p. m.; 12.55, 3.00, 5.35, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 5.45, 8.14, 6.48, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.25, 7.59, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 3.00, 5.35, 6.00, 6.50, 8.05, 8.15, 9.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.05, 5.05, 7.00, 9.30 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.35 a. m. 2.05, 3.16, 4.34, 5.02, 6.38, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 5.45, 8.14 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.57 a. m.; 12.40, 4.30, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 5.05 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

6.38 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Asbury.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 8.02, 11.06 A. M 5.01, 8.06 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.57 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.28, 5.10*, 8.29, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 3.16, 6.10, 8.10*, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.28, 5.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, North and Green Streets, at 8.30*, 9.20, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 7.00*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m. 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.50,* 8.30,* 9.05 0.30 a. m.; 1.05, 4.30, 5.25, 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m. 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 7.20, 7.00, 9.00, 10.10, 11.35 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.34, 7.40,* p. m. Sunday at 1.35, 8.18, 9.40* a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

Philadelphia time by trains marked * Change cars at Bonnet Street.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

50 NEW STYLES

Cardigan Jackets

at Bargain Prices.

FUR CAPS $1.25 up

SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS

at

U. B. CRANE'S,

THE HATTER

12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

Charles Bock,

7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Imported and Domestic

Champagne, Wines,

LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS Agent for H. Clausen & Sons' POMMERN ZEC
Imported and Domestic ... or Wines, Vichy, Carlsbad Salts, Mineral Waters, Lemon Syrup and Ginger Ale. Also Rose Imported Rolled Gold per Ale Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine,

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Rhine Wine).....	25c.....	$1.25
BURGUNDY (Claret).....	25c.....	$1.25
SWEET CATAWBA.....	25c.....	$1.25
MUSCATEL.....	25c.....	$1.25

Philadelphia Ale and Porter, delivered in any part of Jersey. ... to count discount for cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Price list free. ... page) quarts $2 per dozen, $1 per dozen. ... pints $1.50 per dozen, 75c per dozen. All goods retailed at wholesale prices. Send for price list. Goods may be left at P.O. Box 99 or private residence 4 East Second street. Basement free of charge. C. O. D.

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OF NEW YORK

New plan of Life Insurance by an old company. Insurance at cost. No assessments. Definite results.

About $10 per $1000 at age of 30.
" 15 " " " 40.
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Only $5 per $1,000 for expenses first year. Over $100 per $1,000 paid to heirs of first $1,000. Popular with business men. Address

A. S. TITSWORTH,

New Market, N. J. Agt. for Union County
Office with M. M. Thorn, opposite depot.

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Funeral Directors
AND
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

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While he is out at the well knows store on the corner of Front and Park avenue, opposite the depot, where a full line of Furniture, Carpets, etc., cannot be excelled. R. ANDERSON.

BUY Drugs, Medicines

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Miller's Pharmacy,

All Goods at REASONABLE Prices

PRESCRIPTIONS

A SPECIALTY.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Miller's Cough Candy,

10c a pound.

MME. QUICK'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED **VAPOR**
TREATMENT

Best Bath House, Best Steamers and Finest Rooms.

Physicians' help in curing all Chronic disease applies the circulation, cleanses and purifies the blood, cures Colds, Influenza, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, Liver, Kidney, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Paleness and Skin diseases and all skin diseases.

It cures the most obstinate cases of Scrofula and fever and all cutaneous disorders.

Hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Closed Saturdays, Sundays.

Ranges & Stoves

with all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of

House Furnishing Archives

While he is out at the well known store on the corner of Front and Park avenue, opposite the depot, where a full line of Furniture, Carpets, etc., cannot be excelled. R. ANDERSON.

MONUMENT FOR THE STOVE PIPES.

A Story of Pioneer Life in Early California Days.

Yes, there are many, a great many, good stories told by pioneers, some more excellent than true. A few years after our occupation of the state I was stationed in southern California, near Los Angeles, and one afternoon I strolled out to the scene of the Los Angeles massacre, in which a friend of mine, a young officer, and some enlisted men had been killed by the Mexicans some time before. While endeavoring to get a good idea of the position occupied by our troops I accidentally stirred up the earth with my shoe, and looking down I saw something glisten like gold in the sun. I picked it up and found it to be a human finger bone, and still on it the West Point class ring of my dead friend, marked with his name and the date of his graduation. I had visited his family in New England, so I wrote to them, inclosing their boy's ring and explaining how it had come into my possession. In due course I received another kind letter announcing the arrival of the remains, and the family seemed not able to thank me enough for what had been no trouble to me at all. Later on, having been granted a leave of absence, which I was spending in the east, I found myself in New York city and I received an invitation to visit the family again. So one Saturday morning I started and reached the lovely old homestead, which was beautifully situated in a New England town. I was hospitably received. On the following morning, Sunday, I was taken to the little cemetery and shown my friend's grave, over which had been erected a beautiful marble monument, inscribed with his name, military history, and the date and manner of his death. After a delightful visit I left, and my leave being up, I received orders to proceed to San Francisco to report for duty as depot quartermaster. In those days quartermasters when relieving each other, were very careful to see that all public property received for, even to the last bolt, was there in the store house before touching a pen to the receipts relieving the other from responsibility. The amount of property was great, and it took me four days to verify it according to the invoices.

On the invoices were some original boxes of stovepipes—that is to say, some which had never been opened. While going around with the quartermaster sergeant, on the afternoon of the fourth day, we came to the boxes of stovepipes. Being original packages, I did not order them to be opened, but satisfied myself by moving them slightly in order to see if they were of the proper weight. I had moved sixteen or seventeen of them, when one seemed to be unusually light, and I directed the sergeant to open it. He did so; raised the lid of the box slightly, and looked in. I noticed him quickly drop the lid and start back with a frightened look on his face, and I said:

"What's the matter, sergeant; isn't it all right?"

"No, sir; there's no stovepipes in there," he half-gasped out.

I said: "What is there in the box?"

He said: "There's bones—human bones, sir. I saw a skull."

The truth then flashed across my mind. I had made a mistake and shipped the wrong stovepipe box to the old homestead in New England. I paid the government the price of one box of stovepipes, gave the old quartermaster a full receipt, and the remains nicely buried in San Francisco and until this moment I have never breathed it. But a lovely white marble monument in that pretty little New England town marks the last resting place of my box of stovepipes.—New York Times.

A Tale of Socrates.

Alcibiades, having cut off his dog's tail, met Socrates in his market place, and was rebuked for his folly.

"Tell me, O Alcibiades, why in the name of Jupiter didst thou chop off thy dog's tail?"

"Because it was too long, Socrates. Is not that reason enough?"

"The reason thou givest is no reason, fool. For if thou sayest truly, there is as much argument for cutting off the end of thy nose. Answer me again, Alcibiades, why didst thou chop off thy dog's tail?"

Again I say, O Socrates, the tail of the dog was too long. And now that thou hast cried me with words that sting like the fangs of scorpions, let me prove to thee, by the logic of the sacred academy, that thou art the greater fool.

"Make good thy boast, Alcibiades, or leave me in peace."

"Hear me then, O Socrates. Thou art the greater fool because thou hast not cut off thine own tails. By Jupiter, they are much too long."—Tid Bits.

A Glimpse Into the Future.

He—I saw a lady at the theatre last night with her bonnet on.

She—You don't mean it! What could she have been thinking of? How everybody must have stared at her!

He—Yes; she was the cynosure of all eyes. She was on the stage, you know, and her part called for a bonnet.

She—Oh, you great tease! How you frightened me! I didn't know but that that odious custom of wearing one's bonnet at the theatre was coming in fashion again.—Boston Transcript.

Adapting the Means to the End.

A certain German was very much blamed by the owner of a vicious dog which the former had shot.

"Why didn't you keep the dog off with the butt end of your gun instead of shooting him?" exclaimed the irate owner of the defunct canine.

"You dot tog comes at me tail first, den I pushes him away mit de butt end of my gun; but ven he comes at me mit his biting end first, den I shoots him mit ter biting end of dot gun."—Texas Siftings.

PLANTERS OF RICE.

GEORGIA FARMERS WHO SAY THE TIMES ARE DULL NOWADAYS.

Contrast Between the Old Days and the New—Machinery Gradually Finding a Place—Reapers in Place of Sickles. Some General Information.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—Rice planters are great growlers. They are always complaining of something. If it isn't the weather it is the labor, and if it isn't the labor it's the price of rice. The truth is they have pretty good reason to complain. They are not as prosperous as they were when they owned their labor. Once they were regarded as the nabobs of all this section of the country. They had their fine houses and drove their fine horses. They went north or to Europe in the summer. Life had many pleasures and few troubles for them. They are cultivated gentlemen now, as a rule, but their pocketbooks are not as fat as they were thirty years ago.

But why the rice planting interest is not as prosperous now as it used to be, is hard to explain. Perhaps, after all, it is more prosperous than the rice planters would have the world believe. Those who make a living by tilling the soil are inclined to look on the gloomy side of things.

The methods of the cultivation of rice are gradually changing. The old planters remember very well when they had neither plow nor harrow, and when the planting was done with the hoe and the hand. The soil was turned up and the trenches were made with a hoe. The rice was drilled in the trenches by hand. Of course the planters had to have plenty of help. About all of them owned their labor, and, hence, they did not realize how much their crops cost to make them. In those days they considered that about ten hands were necessary to make an acre of rice. The hoe was kept moving pretty steadily until the crop needed no further attention. When the rice ripened the sickle was used to harvest it. It can be readily seen how slow the process was, and yet the planters were contented, and the negroes were apparently happy. Now only about half as many hands are required to an acre. The mule, plow, harrow and drill have largely superseded the negro and the hoe. The planter now talks about the number of plows he is running, instead of the number of hoes. His fields are prepared quickly, and the rice is put into the ground by a machine. The hoe is still useful, however, in cutting the grass out of the growing rice. The water does much of that, because the fields, which are almost always below the water courses, are flooded at stated periods during the growing season.

How long it was before the planter would permit a machine to cut their rice! "Oh, no," they said, "it will never do to let a reaping machine enter our rice fields, the rice is so lightly attached to the stalk that more than half of it will be lost." Their fears were overcome, however, and now the sickle is gradually becoming a forgotten instrument in rice culture. During the past season there were planters who even used the self binding reapers. If any one had suggested such a thing ten years ago he would have been regarded by rice planters as fit for a lunatic asylum.

What a remarkable change has taken place in the market value of the rice lands! When they were worried by slave labor they were assessed all the way from $100 to $200 an acre. Now the best of them do not command more than $30. They are not as productive now as they were when first placed under cultivation, but they are still very rich. They lie along the rivers and smaller streams, and are comparatively worthless for anything but rice. Under slave labor they yielded from fifty to sixty bushels an acre, and under free labor they yield from thirty to forty. There is no doubt that the cultivation under slave labor was in every respect superior, but it is probable that if fertilizers were used more freely the lands would recover their original fertility.

The negroes on the rice plantations are a queer lot. They see little of civilization and occupy a much lower place in the scale of intelligence than the cotton plantation negroes. Those not familiar with them find it extremely difficult to understand them. The malaria of the flooded rice fields does not affect them injuriously. It appears to agree with them as well as it does with the alligators. What shiftless, lazy creatures they are! They don't care much whether they work or not. The rivers and creeks afford them an abundance of fish and oysters, and doubtless they are not often without rice. They are given just as much as they want, but they cannot be made to do their work well. If complaint is found with their work they will hunt for planters who will let them do pretty much as they please. What pay do they get? Well, not a great deal. About fifty cents a day, except at harvest time, when they get a little more.

There is one thing connected with rice in which there has been no advancement in half a century, and that is the pounding of it. The same comparatively crude methods which were employed by the mulla when they were first established, to change the rough rice to clean rice, are employed by them now. The inventive faculty of the present day has left this field entirely alone.

"Of course the rice planters are all protectionists; they believe they couldn't live without a protective duty on rice. At present, however, they are not bothered by rice from abroad. Competition to the Georgia and South Carolina states comes from Louisiana, where a great grade of rice is produced. Notwithstanding the complaints of the planters and the low price of rice lands, it is noticeable that plantations which have not been worked since the war are being taken up and placed in condition for cultivation.

E. NULL.

The Star Spangled Banner.

The only changes of consequence that have been made in the Star Spangled Banner since the time it was first sung are in the following:

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more!

Its fir blood hath washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.

As originally written these lines read:

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more!
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.

In the same verse the line "banner in triumph shall wave" originally read "doth wave," and the fifth line "That conquer we must when our cause it is just" read "Then conquer we must when our cause it is just."

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC MAGNETISM. Dr. Gilchrist, licensed to treat all nervous affections, uterine complaint, skin diseases, asthma, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Lady attendant for the ladies. 62 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Office, corner of Park avenue and Second st.

CHARLES H. SMITH, ARCHITECT, No. 258 Broadway, New York, rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh street, corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 77.

ARTHUR P. MILLER, Successor to the late William B. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH Counsellor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 128 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware store, (formerly at 104 East Second street). Has attended since 1868. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THEIHS, DENTIST, 28 West Front street. A new local anesthetic applied for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

J. H. FRESTER, Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Laing's old stand, corner of Main street and Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended. Telephone Call No. 18. Consultation on diseases of all domesticated animals. Residence 72 East Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALE, Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city. Rooms 2 and 3. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM, No. 1 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

WM. K. McCLELLAN, Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

Educational.

ELOCUTION. Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

T. E. HAZELL, Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT, Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON, Teacher of Piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1765.

Builders Cards.

THEODORE GRAY, *Mason and Builder,* JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. P. O. Box 850. RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

JOHN CHANDLER, Established 1865 *Carpenter & Builder,* 36 EAST THIRD STREET.

PEARSON & GAYLE, Carpenters & Builders P. O. BOX 1421. W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street. H. E. Gayle, No. 84 East Second street. All Work Promptly Attended to.

Peter G. Kline, Carpenter and Builder, Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 22 Chatham street. P. O. Box 555, Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross, 11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish Mouldings, Sashes, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Dwellings a specialty.

R. V. Sauins, Car cente and Builder, Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evona. P. O. Box, 1528. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning, Residence, Evona, P. O. Box 350. arpenter and Builder, All jobs established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street, Mouldin s, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

F. E. KINSMAN, Vice-President and General Manager. The Electrical Construction and Supply Co. Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883. *A1 Burglar Alarms* AND ELECTRIC BELLS. Plainfield P. O. Box 1368. New York office No. 145 Broadway corner Liberty street Telephone "379 Nassau." WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

WALL PAPERS. *G. F. & C. E. Brown* WALL PAPER. *WINDOW SHADES,* INTERIOR DECORATIONS 321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES at *Hanchett & Sparks,* GROCERS, CORNER PEACH AND FIFTH STREETS. We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.

Our unusually large stock of canned goods has been recently replenished, and new varieties added until we consider this line complete.

Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting will prevent.

We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffee grown and we believe it is unexcelled.

Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that our fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.

Good bread is in demand in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Hecker's Superlative Flour.

We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. Dana's celebrated New Process Kerosene. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.

Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetables from day to day.

We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them as well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.

Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

J. P. LAIRE & Co. sells *HARDWARE, House Furnishings,* STOVES, RANGES, *Imperial Egg Food,* GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc. AS USUAL CHEAP. Corner Fifth street and Park avenue.

John P. Emmons, Successor to Emmons Bros., Mason and Builder. Jobbing Promptly Attended to. Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 982.

NOW Having my stock in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of *FLOUR* I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear. *BONNY FLOUR,* PEERLESS, PILLSBURY, A specialty of Woodenware. *L. HEYNIGER,* 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street. Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to. A Fine Line of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC *WOODENWARE*

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE Just Received from the Mills *AN INVOICE* of the FAMOUS WARREN MILLS CHEVIOTS and during the dull season we offer them To Order at $16. These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.

N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER. *Boston Clothing House* 239 Park avenue. R. J. PERKINS.

DR. KING'S *SPECTACLES* AND *Silver Toboggan Pins* at DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S, North avenue Jewelry Store.

STOP at the new store of ALEX THORN, 29 SOMERSET STREET, for Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, etc. CHEAP for Cash.

VALENTINES, A Full Line of all Kinds. *A. W. RAND,* 24 WEST FRONT STREET.

HARDWARE. *PLUMBING, Steam & Gas Fitting* SHEET IRON AND *HEATER WORK.* TELEPHONE CALL 6. *GRIFFEN,* 33 EAST FRONT STREET.

JUKES Cozy Restaurant, 35 WEST FRONT STREET, Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of OYSTERS. HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY. The Celebrated Dixon's Ice Cream

THE PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE. J. E. White & Son. WHITE'S INTERESTING SALE. *Crockery, Tinware, Woodenware.* Market and Lunch Baskets 5c, 20c and 25c. Our Best Clothes Baskets 30c, 40c and 70c. Coal Hods 25c. Clothes Line 15c and 20c. Clothes Pins 5 dozen for 5 cents. Wash Boilers 35c, 40c and 50c. Large Wash Basins 10c and 12c. Tin Quart Pails 10c. Mixing Bowls, 1st, 30c, 25c. Cups and Saucers 45c and 20c half dozen. Best Quality Corn Beef Hash 8½ and $1.35. Large 5-arm Clothes Horse $1. Water Pails 18c. Wash Bowl and Pitcher 70c. Decorated Toilet Sets, 9 pieces, $3.90. Best Quality Paper Pails 30c. Our Best Wash Boards 25c. Dripping Pans, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c. The Improved Carpet Sweeper $1.50. Camp Wash Tubs 95c, $1, $1.10. Lamps 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 100 other articles at cost prices. *J. E. White & Son.*

JAMES Q. MILES, *Artist Sign Writer* 21 NORTH AVE. P. O. BOX 1172. *Number Your House.* GOLD, SILVER, BRASS, NICKLE, GLASS, PORCELAIN, JAPANNED TIN and GOLD LEAF, NUMBERS and LETTERS in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Glass, Wood, Stone or Metal. Agent for all Character of Patent Letters and House Numbers for application to Glass, Stone Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.

FOR BARGAINS in new and second-hand House Furnishing *GOODS* and for FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK and UPHOLSTERING call at the store of *F. S. POWLISON,* 55 WEST FRONT STREET.

RANDOLPH'S *SHOE STORE* for *Boots, Shoes, Slippers* etc., also agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE Agents for Life and Fire Insurance 12 WEST FRONT STREET.

TRY *B. T. BARNES'* FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS Molasses Creams, Broadway Molasses Candy, Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds. OUR OWN MAKE. OPP. POST OFFICE.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND DRY FEET AS A SURE preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the *CORK-SOLED SHOES* which *John J. Kenney's* is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city. SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

A. M. RUNYON & SON Undertakers and Embalmers 58 PARK AVENUE. Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FOR ARTICLES in Royal Worcester, CARLSBAD, FRENCH AND JAPANESE CHINA ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES, ELEGANT LAMPS, etc. go to GAVETT'S, 15 EAST FRONT STREET.

PLUMBING Carney Brothers, 7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET. Tinners and Plumbers HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY. We employ in this Department none but THE BEST WORKMEN Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your furnace does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS. *Woolston & Buckle* 25 NORTH AVENUE, Painters and Paper Hangers. WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH *CARRIAGE Manufacturer* FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, *CHEAP,* for Prompt Cash. Repairing in all its Branches at short notice. *18 Somerset Street.*

W. N. ROWE, (Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.) *PAINTER,* DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER. Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale. None but FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED and satisfaction guaranteed. *18 East Front street,* Plainfield, P. O. Box 1288.

PLAINFIELD *Steam Laundry,* Established 1877, EAST THIRD STREET, *A. G. THORN,* Proprietor, Laundrying in all its branches. COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY. Custom or Gloss Finish. Central Branch Laundry office of R. M. Laing's, 6 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS In the Line of *SHOE WEAR* Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify. WE MANUFACTURE on the premises and have the benefit of nearly TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. We also make a fine line of Ladies' Shoes which are using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be had made, without using any nails and made quite new. NO. 8 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE *Wm. A. Woodruff,* Represents the following first-class Insurance companies: Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of Liverpool, Phoenix of New York; Norwich Union of England; North British Mercantile of Edinburgh; Queen of England; The Merchants of Newark; The Washington Life of New York. All losses promptly and equitably adjusted and procures insurance at best rates, but MONEY TO LOAN on approved security and has bargains in *REAL ESTATE* Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor E. Second St.

J. A. HOPKINS, Proprietor of the *PARK HOUSE,* Corner of EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE. Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good tables and attendance. Billiard room. Hay room for children. Steam heat throughout the house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

COLEMAN *Business* COLLEGE, 7 & 9 BROAD ST., Newark, N. J. Fifth Year. Men, Boys, Middle-aged Men and Young Ladies for a successful start in Business Life. The Largest, the most popular school in the state. Complete course of study combines Theory with Practice, by a system of business transactions, based on real values. No vacations, rates low. Graduates assisted to situations. The finest penmanship house and College Journal mailed to any address. E. COLEMAN, Pres.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 32, PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

1887	1886		
6 a. m..... 40	28	Sun rises.....	7 02
9 a. m..... 49	38	Sun sets.....	5 20
12 m 45	46	Moon rises.....	P. M.
3 p. m..... 43	52	Moon sets.....	7 14

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN FIRST CLASS STYLE AND THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—In consequence of no quorum being present the Fire Board could not hold their regular February meeting last evening.

—A lecture for women only, by a woman, Mrs. Abbie E. Cutter, M. D., is to be given to-morrow, as per advertisement elsewhere.

—The Rt. Rev. Wm. Wigger, bishop of the Newark diocese will deliver a sermon in St. Mary's church to-morrow evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—The trains from New York were all more or less late last evening on account of the fog. In some instances the trains did not wait for the arrival of the boats at Jersey City, and some of them carried but few passengers.

—An unknown tramp was struck and instantly killed by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Metuchen yesterday afternoon. The body was mangled beyond recognition, and there was nothing found on the person that would lead to the discovery of the man's identity.

—During the month just closed City Treasurer Titsworth has received from N. W. Pease, County Superintendent of the Public Schools, the sum of $9,363.91, which amount has been paid over to the Board of Education. The Treasurer also received during the month for State and County tax, the sum of $1,798.24.

—The severe rain storm of yesterday and last evening covered the trees with a thick coating of ice, and made the walking very dangerous. Many of the telephone wires in various parts of the city were broken down by the ice, and a force of workmen were kept busy repairing the breaks. A number of falls on the ice is reported, but no serious damage.

—The convocation of New Brunswick met in St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Rahway yesterday. The order of services were morning prayer at 9 a. m.; holy communion and sermon by Rev. Mr. Crozier at 10.30 a. m.; missionary service at 7.30 p. m. Bishop Scarborough of Trenton and Dean Rodman of this city, besides some forty delegates, clergy and laity, from different parishes of the State, were present.

—Monday morning two coal cars jumped the tracks on the Central railroad at the Union depot, ran into the platform and toppled over. The cars and platform were considerably damaged but no one was injured. The cars were being taken from the Pennsylvania tracks on the Central tracks, and in backing up the train, which was a long one, the two front coal cars next to the engine, which were light ones, were forced from the track; hence the accident. The debris was soon cleared away.

—A prominent temperance man about town was heard to remark yesterday that no more evil would result from licensing the three saloons on West Third street than there would if only one of them was licensed. "For" said he "if only one is licensed, people who are in the habit of visiting saloons would get the usual allowance at the licensed place, and if there were three licensed places, the business would be more equally divided up, and besides the city would be $1,000 better off." The wishes of the people in that vicinity should be respected.

—Yesterday the New Jersey Central Railroad assumed control of the Cumberland and Morris River Railroad, running from Bridgeton to Port Norris. The Cumberland Road has heretofore been in communication with the West Jersey Railroad system and negotiations were carried on so quietly that the West Jersey Railroad officials were not aware of what was going on until the result of the negotiations was announced. The Jersey Central by means of this adjunct road will have a through line from Delaware Bay to New York.

—Pope Bros., are the only concern in the dry goods business in Plainfield who were in the business when they started in 1867. They were also the first who started exclusively in dry goods. Previously groceries and dry goods always were conducted here as one business. Webster & Marsh, the latter the father of the present President of the Common Council, Frank E. Marsh, put up in 1853 the building in which Pope Bros. are located, corner of Front and Somerset streets. Webster & Marsh carried on a clothing manufactory on in the upper stories, dry goods in the main store and groceries in the basement. In 1867 Messrs. Webster & Marsh sold out to Messrs. Pope, Parse and Mundy, who continued the business until about 1872, when the present firm of Pope Brothers was formed and purchased out the old firm. The firm of Pope, Parse & Mundy subsequently announced are about to dissolve, and at their dissolution sale propose to offer some of the best bargains ever known in Plainfield. The concern has a splendid reputation for reliability.

To Benefit the Railroad Corporations.

The following bill which is designed to protect the railroad corporations of this State has been presented to the Legislature by Assemblyman John F. Feeney of Hudson, and referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that when any person is killed or any person is injured at a railroad crossing in any city of this State, by contact in connect with the train on said railroad, the company or companies controlling said railroad shall be debarred from proving contributory negligence on the part of the person injured.

2. And be it enacted, that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, that this act shall take effect immediately.

Anti-Saloon Republican Meeting at Reform Hall.

According to the announcement in yesterday's News an Anti-Saloon Republican meeting was held in Reform Hall last evening. The auditorium was well-filled with an appreciative audience and although the speakers were late in arriving, no meanness was occasioned thereby. The speakers announced for the occasion were Dr. Bancroft, and Albert Griffen of Kansas, and Albert Mabee, a late partner of Joseph English the temperance revivalist. Besides the speakers there were seated on the platform Rev. Dr. H. H. Lewis and Lessee Isaac Brokaw of North Plainfield. Rev. Dr. Lewis opened the meeting by prayer, and in a few congratulatory remarks introduced Mr. Mabee, who said he was glad to be able to meet so many of his old friends again. After a few pertinent remarks Mr. Mabee introduced as the speaker for the evening, Alfred Griffen of Kansas, Chairman of the Anti-Saloon Republican National Committee.

Mr. Griffen is a fluent talker and for more than an hour kept the audience deeply interested. In substance he said: The Temperance people are all one, but every day that it breaks out anew; when temperance reform first started it was not political, but the general question was up and should array themselves on the right side and in the ark of safety for their own good if not for the good of their families. In olden times men were put upon the rock of safety, to-day and to-morrow they are driven down to the depths of degradation: man's constitution was too weak, and the appetite for drink too strong; there was too much temptation: to-day the weak are being strengthened and lifted out of the miry chasm; when the liquor dealer goes into the business, he works for the increase of his business the same as the temperance people are now working for the decrease of his patronage; the liquor dealer fits up attractive places, and the weak minded are drawn there and held under his controlling influences. The temperance people want to know if it isn't time to put some restrictions on the liquor traffic; restrictions have been placed on the traffic, but they were not severe enough; it was necessary to go to the root of the tree and hew it up and burn it in the fire. The rum seller has at all times been instrumental in repealing the restrictive measures and has had full sway in making the laws which govern the sale of intoxicants; a few years ago, the Women's Christian Temperance Union started a crusade against the evil and the ranks are now assuming alarming proportions: no law has been passed in favor of temperance which did not receive the majority of the Republican votes. On the other hand no law has been passed favoring the liquor dealer's interests which was not almost unanimously supported by his Democratic compatriots. Because of this fact in 1882 a Finally a third party was formed, small at first, and although its methods were mistaken and its politics bad, unfortunate, he said, the members rank higher intellectually and morally than those of the other parties; the editor Cox, [sic] of Bergen county, is the only man who favors his interest will get the nomination; in the event of such a candidate being selected the saloon element of Bergen will march solidly to the ballot box and defeat the opposition candidate; so long as the liquor traffic sort of politics, so long will the enemies of the saloon refrain from doing them injury; the friends of the republican party come to saloons; shall the minority rule? Those who do right will have God to help them to do right; the saloon element is too strong, the desire for strong drink, but he also creates the demand; three-fourths of the people who are occupants of the saloon have acquire the habit drinking socially, until finally the desire grows upon them and they demand it. This subsequently confirmed upon him responsible for the acts of criminals; Chief Justice Dixon of New York said that ninety-five per cent. of the criminals were educated in saloons.

In concluding Mr. Griffen said that he was not right prohibitionist, but a temperancelist. The anti-saloon movement was no sham, but was intended to strike at the saloon until it ceases to exist. The movement is being organized all over the country and the result is a matter of absolute certainty; the only question to consider is how much right to be made to make the change. The speaker closed by eulogizing the Republican party for the anunciation good deeds the party had done in the past and besought his Republican friends to put their shoulders to the wheel and continue the good work, thus aiding in suppressing the saloons.

At the close of Mr. Griffen's remarks Dr. Bancroft of Kansas announced that a similar meeting would be held in Reform Hall this evening and he desired to see there present bring their friends with them. [A voice—"and hear a temperance talk."] He asked that he was would like to engage in the liquor traffic to stand up, but the audience remained seated.

Mr. Mabee then spoke a few words, saying ing that he took the responsibility of inviting the speakers to Plainfield—the hub of temperance work—and he regretted it, around which so many spoke centre.

Rev. Dr. Lewis then dispersed the audience with the benediction, after which some of Anti-Saloon Republican League literature and also some membership cards were distributed.

Daniel J. Marshall, who was among the audience, became livid with rage while the speakers were talking, and finally lost all control of himself to such an extent as to scare a few timid ladies from the hall. His symptoms became still more violent when some one suggested that he hire a hall and lecture on his own account. "Hurrah for the Black Republicans;" and "Swindlers!" were some of the phrases which he hurled at the speakers, and that he was grieved for trying to disturb the meeting is due to the forbearance of those present. "Gep, old boy, behave yourself to-day that he was present at the meeting to regulate the irate Daniel, but says he will there to-night sure.

'St. Valentine's Day.'

Before one week shall have elapsed, thousands of these missives will have been purchased, placed in envelopes, and forwarded to their destination. Comparatively small yet, but in a few days the demand will commence, and continue until after the day for sending them has passed.

Valentines have grown into disrepute of late years to a large extent because of the lack of appropriateness displayed by the sender. This, of course, pertains to the "comic" valentines, and neither age nor sex are spared. Much hard feeling has been brought about, and quarrels have ensued.

In the case of handsome valentines, however, even though the cost may not be very extravagant, the case is far different, and lovers and friends take this method to testify their regard for each other. A valentine is incomplete and perishable unless some poetry accompanies it.

List of Advertised Letters

Remaining in the post-office Feb. 8th. When calling for the following say advertised:

Bradley, Alonzo, Raymond, E.
Brown, W. T. Morrison, Josie
Blane, I. W. Maxfield, Jno. H.
Collins, Joannna Stewart, E.
Day, L. Smith, C. M. W.
Day, Julia Shepard, Joanna
Dyers, R. M. Thomas, Lotta
Day, Mattie E. Tobin, Johanna
Fowler, M. L. Van Nortwick, Jane
Galbraith, E. Wells, Lucy C.
Hanford, L. M. Wilson, Lucy
Fourth Class—R. G. Dunn.
W. L. Force, P. M.

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Mr. Mabee then spoke a few words, saying ing that he took the responsibility of inviting the speakers to Plainfield—the hub of temperance work—around which so many spoke centre.

Rev. Dr. Lewis then dispersed the audience with the benediction, after which some of Anti-Saloon Republican League literature and also some membership cards were distributed.

Daniel J. Marshall, who was among the audience, became livid with rage while the speakers were talking, and finally lost all control of himself to such an extent as to scare a few timid ladies from the hall. His symptoms became still more violent when some one suggested that he hire a hall and lecture on his own account. "Hurrah for the Black Republicans;" and "Swindlers!" were some of the phrases which he hurled at the speakers, and that he was grieved for trying to disturb the meeting is due to the forbearance of those present. "Gep, old boy, behave yourself to-day that he was present at the meeting to regulate the irate Daniel, but says he will there to-night sure.

The Second Y. M. C. A. Subscription Concert.

Though it was foggy, drizzly and slippery last evening, it did not prevent the attendance of a fine audience at Stillman Music Hall, at the second of the Y. M. C. A. series of concerts by the New York Philharmonic Club, and the audience was not disappointed in the confidence thus shown in the entertainment committee.

The program was a delightful one, every number being good. The Sextet, by H. Fuchs, which opened the concert, was perfectly rendered, and called to some, in the first two movements, but the remaining three movements, viz: Allegro Scherzando, Adagio and Finale (Allegro) were very bright, particularly the Scherzando. Of the other pieces rendered by the club the Evening Song by Schumann and the Quartet by Schubert were charming and played with most exquisite taste and expression. The Turkish March by Beethoven was, of course, admirably played, and an encore demanded. Mme. Emil Gramm sung two songs in the first part of the program, and "The Rafr" by first part of the program, and "The Rafr" by first in the second part. She has a fine mezzo-soprano voice, rich and powerful in tone, which she uses well. "The Rafr" is quite a dramatic song and gives opportunity for a good singer to display her voice to advantage. Mme. Gramm rendered it in excellent form, and was heartily encored.

The flute solo by Eugene Weiner included Handell's "Largo" and an Allegro by Terschack, both played with his accustomed skill, and the former with the required dignity and feeling, and the latter with great facility and execution.

Emil Schenck played for his violoncello solo an Adigo by Gottermann and a Tarantella by Popper, the former with great beauty, and the Tarrantella with consumate skill.

Both Mr. Weiner and Mr. Schenck were cordially greeted and encored. The concert closed with von Weber's "Invitation to Dance."

PERSONAL.

Fire Commissioner Knowland has gone on an extended trip through the south-west.

Joseph G. Miller, the druggist, has fallen heir to a son, whose age will be recorded from Sunday morning.

At the residence of the bride on Craig Place, North Plainfield, last evening, Miss Sarah B. Long, daughter of Jacob Long, was united in marriage to Stephen O. Staats, Rev. Mr. VanMeter performed the ceremony in the presence of about seventy five of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom, including Surrogate Long of Somerset county, a brother of the bride, and Judge Dalrymple of Morristown. After the ceremony the newly wedded couple received the congratulations of their friends. The bride was the recipient of many valuable and useful presents. Mr. and Mrs. Staats left on the 11.16 p. m. train to spend their honeymoon at Washington, D. C. They followed by the best wishes of a host of friends.

Craig A. Marsh was born in Plainfield December 8th, 1856, the oldest son of Alfred and Kate S. Marsh, of East Third street. He prepared for college by a by a post-graduate course at the High School. He then entered at Union College, and was graduated A. B. in 1876, the youngest man in his class, and with the honor of "class orator." His college subsequently conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He pursued his legal studies in the office at Newark of Hon. Amzi Dodd, then Vice-Chancellor, and now Associate Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He also took the regular two years course of study at the Columbia Law School, New York City, graduated therefrom and received from that institution the degree of L. L. B. He was admitted to the bar of this State, and sought to improve his equipment for his profession by extensive travel throughout America and Europe. With this preparation, it is not surprising that his career at the bar has been highly successful, in entering upon the practice of law in Plainfield. He has had many positions of trust. Besides the usual offices held by all young men, he was elected by every Judge on the Supreme Court Bench, viz., that of Commissioner of the Supreme Court. He was Librarian and Vice-President of the Second Ward Republican Association, is now one of the Directors and Managers of the Stone Hall Association and Secretary of the late Union Club. He was first appointed Corporation Counsel by ex-Mayor Van Liew Randolph, next by ex-Mayor Mason, next retained by the Common Council, next was twice nominated by ex-Mayor Rockfellow and twice by Mayor Hall, and by the unanimous action of Mayor Male, unanimously confirmed by acclamation by the Common Council, the latter of nominations by successive Mayors of three different parties respectively, and confirmation by Common Councils at one time Democratic and at other times Republican, has been in every instance merited. During his term as Corporation Counsel, the city has for the first time in its history compelled the payment of taxes by levy and sale of delinquent's property. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, and was won by the city. Real Estate was never sold for taxes until the term of Mr. Marsh began; since it is sold annually. The power of the city to compel the flagging of sidewalks was never successfully maintained in the courts until the decision in favor of the city just obtained in the Marcley case. Mr. Marsh has been as successful in city cases as in his private practice, and those who know him best rejoice most at his continued successes. We cordially congratulate him.

Of Course.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—In connection with Ordinance in regard to house numbering, can you not get it boiled down to a word or two for me? Having so many varieties of numbers—gold, silver, nickle, brass and porcelain, for glass or wood, at extremely low prices.

J. Q. MILES.

STATE NOTES.

John Kirsch, a fireboss employe at the coaling works, foot of Slip-a-tuxon, Jersey City, hanged himself to a rafter in the building during Sunday night.

The E. A. Thompson Steel Works, in Jersey City, have shut down. The 300 men employed there struck yesterday without giving any reason for their action.

Professor Benjamin Breckenridge Warfield has resigned his position in the Allegheny Theological Seminary and has accepted the call to the chair of didactic and polemic theology in Princeton seminary, vacated by the death of Dr. Hodges. He will visit Princeton soon.

At Evesboro, near Marlton, on Thursday night, seven men managed to play a practical joke on a colored man named Hitchell. They covered themselves with sheets, hid behind a fence and when Hitchell passed, gave a yell. A gleam of running, the colored man signed one of the perpetrators and beat him so severely that he has been unable to leave the house since.

Lever Wins the Shooting Match at Dunellen.

The long talked of shooting match for $100 a side between Leander Campbell of Little Silver, and William Lever of Elizabeth, took place yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Middlesex County Gun Club at Dunellen, and was witnessed by a large number of sporting men from all over New Jersey. The terms of the match were: Thirty-five birds each, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, single barrel, and Leander Campbell to furnish the birds. They were accustomed for the occasion, having had their wing feathers pulled out in places and their tails cut, causing them to fly uneven. The weather interfered a great deal with the shooting, a heavy mist settling near the ground and with the smoke from the guns made it very difficult at times to see a fast flying or chocolate colored pigeon.

The shooting began at half-past two and was hotly contested throughout. Lever won the match, killing twenty six to his opponent twenty-four out of thirty-five. The following is the exact score:

Campbell	01111	11111	11101—13
	01001	01111	01000—7
			11110 —4
Total.....			24
Lever ...	11111	01011	10001—10
	11111	11110	10110—12
			11101 —4
Total.....			26

Campbell had a large number of friends betting constantly before the match, and it is estimated that fully $1,000 changed hands on the result. At the fifteenth bird Campbell's friends were jubilant and offered to bet $100 to $50 with no takers. A dispute arose on the twenty-first bird which was quickly decided by the referee that Campbell shot the bird on the ground, and it was scored lost bird against him.

WESTFIELD.

J. T. Lawrence returned on Saturday from his western trip.

Mrs. M. A. Ward died on Friday last after months of illness. Age 52 years.

A number of the men from here who had taken work at the Central Railroad docks last week, failed to go Monday. A little too much like work for them.

The Town Clerk has been very busy for the last few weeks' getting out the annual report of the township officers. It will be a more complete report than the taxpayers ever had before.

The firemen held their annual election for Chief and assistants last evening. Whole number of votes cast by Bucket and Engine Co., No. 1, 34; Empire, No. 2, 18; Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, 12. Total number of votes cast were 64, and 33 votes were required for choice. For Chief, F. R. Pennington received 35, and his opponent, J. N. Wilcox, received 23. For First Assistant, William S. Wade received 34, Charles S. French 28, and Dr. Gale 2. Amos R. Smith received 34 and Eb Hart 30, for Second Assistant. The aforementioned will have the printing and commission the newly-elected officers.

PLAINFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Roll of Honor for January.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Senior Class.

Eleanor C. Beal, Mary Titsworth,
Kittie C. Case, Abbie N. Wilson,
Lizzie C. Holmes, Louie B. Wilson,
Helena E. Horan, Lucius L. Gilbert,
Edith G. Hyatt, Frank Randolph,
Walter J. Moore, Clara M. Burt.

Junior Class.

Emma F. Baker, Sarah C. Sharp,
Lelia Betts, Emma K. Weir,
Ethel B. Boardman, Grace H. Wheeler,
Allan L. Bunn, M. Louise Wilson,
Lillie E. Dunham, Walter N. Chamberlin,
Minnie E. Green, Frederick F. Dayton,
S. Kate Potter, Harry L. Maxson,
Marion F. Randolph, Fred B. Newman,
Sarah L. Schuck, Edward T. Perrine,
Anna A. Searing, Frank D. Randolph,
William A. Runyon.

Third Class.

Lottie M. Beckman, Harriet M. Lesh,
Anna L. Bonnell, M. Frances Pond,
Fred S. Cutter Elmira C. Runyon,
Annie W. Crane, Louise B. Runyon,
Emma F. Gillen, Leora Wessel,
May Flanagan, Ella U. Osborne,
Alice Quinn, Alfred E. Wilcox,
Maggie R. Case, Harwood Prest.

Fourth Class.

Alice G. Cornue, Edmund Niechwitz,
Nellie McCann, Louis B. Prentice,
Percy Van Alstyne, Elmer S. Blackford,
Edward C. Potts, Edward J. Patterson,
Bertie N. McKinney, Percy E. Randolph,
Anna M. Spriggs.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

First Class.

Mattie Covert, William F. Moore,
Edson Grant, Mabel Woodruff,
Emma L. Gilbert, Minnie E. Force,
Margaret A. Bennett, Amy S. Hyer,
Mabel Woodruff. Helen Hazell,
Bonville Leake.

Second Class—First Division.

Caroline L. Adams, Kittie M. Berry,
Sarah E. Carney, Rosa A. Pearce,
Ella H. Cornell, Ida Pierce,
Ida M. Lexton, Charles H Angleman,
Donna M. Montayne, John C. Sutphen,
Jennie V. Perkins, Clarence Perkins,
Daniel J. Galbraith, Richard Peniston,
Harry W. Clifford. Daniel J. White.

Second Class—Second Division.

Harry A. Lowrie, Frank S. Parsons,
Ella Bonnell, Elmer Hutchinson,
Grace M. Phillips, Charles R. Parsons,
Lillie Hann. Harry W. Bennet,
Willie Mhyng.

Third Class—First Division.

Florence M. Kline, Stephen Rushmore,
Mary A. Corbett, Maud L. Belknap,
Hattie M. Powelson, M. Adelaide Runyon,
Helen A. Dorn, Mary Elizabeth Bird,
Emma S. Miller, Lizzie L. Smith,
Nellie Bodine, Frank Randolph,
Frank H. Clarkson, Alfred D. Conant,
Arthur Hann, Arthur L. Serrell,
Frank Sheppard, John Slevin.

Third Class—Second Class.

Margaret Finley, Mary Young,
Helen French, Charles Goldsmith,
Lotta Connett, Maude Brumley,
Clifford Green, Maude Cook,
Cora Sheppard, Albert Martin,
Edward Lawrence, Lizzie Chandler,
Margaret Wierenga, George Fuller,
Mabel Bowne, Elmer Corwin,
Raymond Potter, George Rockefellow.
Fred Taylor.

Fourth Class—First Division.

Julia E. Day, Millie E. Langdon,
Julia M. C. Belknap, Mary H. Miller,
Mabel Bodine, Bessie Cornwell,
Julia B. Day, Kittie Quinn
East Orange, Wm. Hayes, Reginald Bayley,
Mary A. Curren, Charles P. Bull,
Mary A. Gilen, Maude V. Allen,
Alice N. Kline, Agnes G. Morrison,
Lucy Wengiesl. Charleton N. Osborn,
William E. Boardman, Charles N. Dallas.
J. Newton Goddard, Fred W. Goddard,
William A. Cook, Chauncy L. Oakley.

Fourth Class—Second Division.

J. Gilmore Drayton, Emma V. Fish,
Annie L. Clarke, Mary E. Mowery,
W. Sherry C. Leonard, Cornellus N. Shadde,
William A. Simpson, G. Russel Van Neste.

Fourth Class—Third Division.

Florence A. Abbott, Mabel W. Mitchell,
Ella Bell, Florence Randolph,
Agnes E. T. Tingley, John A. Daly,
John Cahill, Robert Perrine,
Mary A. McCann, Mabel M. Akins,
Mabel M. Knight, Lester Hartpence,
William H. Shannon.

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous employments. "Carpenters, tanners, and all the best regulated families," so will they to the manner born professors of the "natural"—be a clergyman, a staff officer, a lawyer, a physician, a book-keeper, a dry goods clerk—he may sail the seas, or ride on the cowcatcher, he may a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, etc., your rewards are full of just such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by the Accident Union, in such a time of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Actually is such protection valuable to men on salaries with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose earnings may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three, six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year premium—(say the price of one cigar a day)—he ought to pay large dares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.

Accident insurance is so easily understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of averages. Just as the loss of a few twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be still without fire, but upwards and thousands pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. So, $25 a week during disability and $5 weekly somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the family one leaver for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.

There are constantly moments of danger when the policyholders in the Fidelity and Casualty fills repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man has his accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Geo. D. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 36 North avenue. 13-24

FOR SALE—A cut under Rockaway and two extension top phaetons. Apply to James Cahan, carriage manufacturer Somerset treet. 8-3

FOR SALE—Thorough bred Jersey cow and calf. Call on or address "Dr. Signal," registered bull. Can be seen at 36 East Second street. Address H. K., Box 1404. 8-4

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FOR SALE—Some choice imported canaries. Call at James Tracey's shoemaker shop No. 24 East Front street, where they may be seen and heard. 1-tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-21-tf

SITUATION WANTED—by a girl for general housework. Call at No. 2 Cottage Place.

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. Inquire before for six months or longer. Address F. Hotchkiss, 46 John street, New York. 2-8-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. 1-tf

WANTED—A situation by a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or at general housework, in a small family. Call for two days at No. 2 Cottage Place.

WANTED—Position as governess. Also a student to teach music. Address P. O. Box No. 15.

WANTED—A girl for general house work. Apply to Mrs. Leo Daft, Putman avenue.

WANTED—A neat honest colored girl. Apply at 10 Third Place after 5 p. m.

Special Notices.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Favorable terms will be made with capable men, especially with those contesting exclusive control of the sale of the Extinguisher in specified territory. Address E. G. H. Jones, Hartford, Conn., or Park House, Newark, N. J. 2-8-1w

PROF. J. DENNSTAEDT is forming a class for advanced pupils, to be taught the Norwegian Lunees and the New American Method. Terms reasonable. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 2-3

A HOUSE of nine rooms and bath, with all modern improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale, within 5 minutes to depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further information call on or address Fred Street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield. 1-26-tf J. H. HOUSE.

TO LET.

The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x165 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to let for concerts, lectures, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. B. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the rink from 2 to 6 p. m.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at R. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a household family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.

Floral designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of art. Miss A. S. Lincoln, Florist, opposite Netherwood Avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Address

J. H. FERSTER, Veterinary Surgeon.

Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC.

Is furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. Terms two dollars per evening furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1270.

ELECTRICAL WORK

To all those desiring Electrical Apparatus in their dwellings I desire to say that I am now prepared to put in

GAS LIGHTING APPARATUS

of the newest and most improved kinds. Also bells of any description and

BURGLAR ALARMS AND ALARM MATS

in the neatest and most satisfactory manner. All work guaranteed for six months. Prices reasonable.

S. MERRITT POTTER, PLAINFIELD, N. J

P. O. Box 307.

POPE BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION SALE.

The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.

Amusements.

AROUSE! Again To-night.

ALL True Friends of Temperance. The National Committee of the anti-Saloon Republicans will continue to-night the work of organizing the local Leagues in the various States. A Mass Meeting for this purpose at Reform Hall to-night *will* be addressed by DR. BANCROFT of KANSAS and ALBERT GRIFFEN. MR. MABEE *will* also be present.

To Ladies Only.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will Lecture to Ladies to-morrow at 3 p. m. in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street. Subject: "Organs of Woman," illustrated by life-size dissecting manikin so that every organ in the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

DRUGS AND *MEDICINES*

The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.

21 W. Front Street,

opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention

is directed to our

LOW PRICES

In Hot Water Bottles.

Pine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 20c a box

Balsam Fenugreet Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, Cures young and old.

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.

Coraline for the Teeth (Zozodont style) 50c.

Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate people.

Beef, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.

Sargains in Toilet bottles for covering. Camphor Ice 10c.

Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.

All goods as popular prices as possible. Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.

Respectfully,

Wm. H. Voorhees.

THIS WEEK

We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4,

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for these goods. THEY ARE SOLD AT

EDSALL'S

THE

Toboggan Slide

IS

NOW OPEN

AFTERNOONS 2.30 to 6.

EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30

The date of the Bicycle benefit will be announced later.

PRIZES FOR SLIDE PRIVILEGES.

Admission 10 cents. 6 Slides for 25 cents. 15 slides for 50 cents. 40 slides for $1. Including use of Toboggan Suit. Children under years half price in afternoon, full price evening.

Season tickets $3, covering admission, use slide and of Toboggan.

FOR SALE,

REAL ESTATE

2 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

In North Plainfield, one mile from post office fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Rockview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with bathroom. Water and Gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds. Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned on the premises, Park portion.

12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

A. SWALM,

WALL PAPER,

NO. 6 NORTH AVENUE.

Plainfield Evening News,

E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week. By mail to subscribers in all parts of the United States, at $5 per year payable in advance.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

MISS RANDALL MARRIED.

The Eldest Daughter of the Keystone Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The marriage of Miss Annie Randall, daughter of Representative Randall, and Mr. Charles Calvert Lancaster, took place at the family residence on Capitol hill at 3:30 p. m. yesterday. Only a family gathering was present at the ceremony, at which Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ills., officiated. Miss Randall is the elder of the daughters and bears a striking resemblance to her father, whose friend of an old Catholic family of lower Maryland. Richard Spaulding, a brother of Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, married Mary Jane Lancaster, a cousin of Mr. Lancaster. His son, Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, officiated at the marriage. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen at the ceremony. The wedding tour will be dispensed with, and the newly married couple will go directly to their new home, No. 1,443 Q street, where they start housekeeping.

McGLYNN GIVES IT UP.

He Has Changed His Plan of Action and Sent Down Below.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Dr. McGlynn has yielded to the powers that be and ordered the Steinway hall demonstration dismissed. Instructions were also issued through Chairman John J. Feeney, of the parishioners' committee of thirty-five, that no more subscriptions should be received toward the McGlynn fund.

The committee met last night. In view of Dr. McGlynn's recent action there was divergence of opinion whether the committee ought not to be discharged. After a short and lively discussion it was decided that the thirty-five should continue to hand themselves together and agitate until their late pastor should be reinstated.

Chairman John J. Feeney announced that a letter would be received to-day from Dr. McGlynn and read at this evening's meeting. The chairman also stated that all purchasers of tickets for the Steinway hall demonstration can have their money refunded.

Dr. Shrady said that his patient was rapidly improving and that he had decided to go to Fortress Monroe as soon as he became sufficiently strong.

Sugar Growers in Council.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The National Sugar Growers' association met in this city this afternoon. President Coleman's address showed that the total production of cane sugar in the United States was 5,197,000 metric tons and in 1886-87 was 2,308,000 meteric tons. The production of sugar from sorghum cane in this country amounted to 100,000 tons. The importation of sugar from all other country from Europe had only lately commenced, but it already reached an amount equal to our total production of all kinds of sugar.

Train Wreckers at Work.

CHARLOTTE, C., Feb. 9.—Last night train wreckers removed a rail on the Carolina Central railroad, twelve miles east of Charlotte, which resulted in throwing the engine and tender of the passenger train passenger train down an embankment twelve feet. Engineer Missenheimer and Fireman Alexander were dangerously injured.

An Old Soldier Dies, Aged 105.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—John Albertson, 105 years of age, died at Northen, Kings county, on Sunday. He was an old British soldier, who was present at the battle of the Nile and Trafalgar, and subsequently at the battle of Waterloo and numerous minor engagements. He was probably the last living survivor of the battle of the Nile, fought ninety years ago.

Italian Losses at Massowah.

ROME, Feb. 9.—The official report of the Italian losses at Massowah shows that twenty-two officers and 407 men were killed, and one officer and eighty-one men wounded.

Joseph Christie Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Joseph Christie, a well known telegrapher and journalist, died at his home in this city last evening.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, fair weather, colder.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Money closed at 3½ per cent. The highest rate was 5 and the lowest 3. Exchange closed steadier, posted rates 4.85@4.85½; actual rates, 4.83@4.83¾ for sixty days and 4.85½@4.86 for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 126¼ bid; 4s, coup., 128¾ bid; 4½s, coup., 110¾ bid.

The greatest activity was were the strongest on the list, notably Northwest and St. Paul, which were quite actively bought on the increased earnings of the two roads. The general tone of the market comes at work to which the strength of speculation could be attributed, and manipulation was generally with the view of the effect on the course of the advance. The market was not so active during the afternoon, but the tone continued firm and prices made a further advance in a number of instances. Pacific Mail was the strongest on the list, and closed at an advance of ¾ per cent.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—FLOUR—Closed steady after a moderate day's business; winter wheat low grades, $3.10@3.40; Minnesota extra, $3.15@3.35; city mill extra, $4.00@4.70; Ohio extra, $3.15@3.85. Southern flour closed steady; common to choice $3.40@4.70.

WHEAT—Options were dull and irregular and closed about steady with a trifling advance. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 86½c., No. 2 do at 83c., No. 3 red winter at 86½c., No. 1 white at 92¾@93c. and No. 2 red winter at 81c.; No. 2 red winter, Feb., 84½c.; do. March, 85½c bid; do. April, 86½c bid.

CORN—Options were dull and weak, closing at unchanged prices. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed 46c. and unchanged; do. at delivered; do. Feb., 46c bid; do. March, 46c.; do. May, 50c. bid.

OATS—Options were fairly active and steady closing at unchanged prices. Spot lots closed dull and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 40½c. and No. 2 do. at 38c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 35¾@36c.; do. March, 37¾@38c.; do. May, 40¼@40 3-16c.

RYE—Dull, but firm; state, 59@63c.; western, 59@62c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $11; old mess, $10.75@$11.

RANDALL-CARLISLE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PROTECTIVE TARIFF DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN

Writes a Letter to the Kentucky Tariff Reformer in Which He Tells the Speaker How Much He is Disappointed About His Tobacco Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. — Representative Randall and several of his revenue reform associates have addressed the following letter to Speaker Carlisle:

Hon. John G. Carlisle, speaker of the house of representatives:

DEAR SIR—We regret exceedingly that you could not see your way clear to give recognition on Monday to a Democrat to enable him "to move to suspend the rules for the purpose of giving the house an opportunity of considering the question of the total repeal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco." Your refusal to give this recognition, together with your letter of the 7th inst., deserves more than a passing notice. If two-thirds, or more, of the house are in favor of such appeal it was a grave responsibility for you to oppose such a large majority of the representatives of the people. Such, however, for the sake of the argument, that the friends of the proposition constitute a less number than two-thirds their strength is certainly such that they ought to have been permitted to test the sense of the house upon the question, especially since the country is watching with intense interest the action of the house in respect thereto, and the presence of a large number of the members of the house have been urging them to obtain, if possible, a consideration of this subject. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We earnestly desired from a party standpoint that recognition should have been given to a Democrat to make the motion, but we would vote cheerfully for the resolution, whether made by a Democrat or by a Republican.

You assume in your letter to us that we ignored your communication of the 3d inst., and had deliberately refused to make a response thereto. Our friends did not have an opportunity of considering that communication until Friday evening, the 4th inst. It was of such a character as to require more than a formal reply. We called at your hotel, but through no fault of yours or ours, we did not succeed in obtaining an interview.

We believed that the friends of the repeal of the tobacco tax were so strong in the house that we would save to the oppressed taxpayers of this country an annual reduction of taxation to the extent of $38,000,000 if the motion for repeal could be made in the house on Monday of this week, the latest day when such a motion to be effective under the rules could be made in order during the Forty-ninth congress. The motion, if made during the first six days of the session, would almost certainly be carried. We therefore ask the consideration for the question in the senate.

We did not anticipate refusal of recognition for the purpose intended. We understood you to say to us verbally that if you gave to any one of our friends the desired recognition, fair play all round would require you to give other Democrats an opportunity to make a motion to pass some distinct proposition having relation to a reduction of tariff duties. To this we assented. You instanced as one such proposition the pending bill in the house.

We think that a revision of the tariff and of the internal revenue laws can be attained from time to time by reforming the obvious and gross inequalities of the two systems, and that we should not refuse to make such reforms because sweeping changes have not been practicable. The country is expecting to obtain from this congress relief from the grievous burdens of taxation. If some of us cannot get all we want, we should all take what we can get. Our single proposition that the tax on tobacco was not intended and cannot fairly be construed as intending to exclude from the consideration of the house all other measures for the reduction of taxation. We wished to obtain consideration for that proposition, but we were not pressing for the reduction of the internal revenue taxes to the exclusion of other measures for the revision and reduction of the tariff." A Democratic caucus cannot successfully deal with the tariff question in the present session" at this late stage of the season. That suggestion comes too late. If the caucus could have controlled the legislation of the Forty-ninth congress from the beginning the country might have been much better off. If the house was considered competent to deal with the silver question, with the pension question, and with the congressional question, free from the dictation of a Democratic caucus, we think it ought to be competent to deal with the question of a reduction of taxation if the majority did not vow to be invoked to justify a policy of delay and non-action on this subject.

We announce, hope, with you, "that some plan may yet be devised which will enable the house to consider the whole subject of revenue reduction" and revision "in a spirit of fairness and fidelity to the interests and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the platform of the national Democratic party adopted in the year 1884, and we assure you that we are ready to meet any of our Democratic associates who are prepared to treat with us on such basis.

JOHN S. HENDERSON,
GEORGE D. WISE,
SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

Representative Randall, Warner, Henley McAdoo, George D. Wise, Henderson and Gay also addressed a communication to Speaker Carlisle "and others" "tariff reform —in which they say that their recent conference led to the hope that the way had been finally opened for agreement on a measure that could generally be supported by their political friends. They hoped a basis of compromise could be reached without requiring of any one sacrifice of principle or convictions entertained on the subject of tariff and internal taxes. The Randall bill, they urge, is not intended to be a revision of the tariff, but a bill for the reduction of revenues and the correction of inequalities only, and therefore there should be no difficulty in agreeing either to extend the free list, or to reduce proposed rates so as to insure no increase in the actual duties in any case. They oppose placing wool, lumber, lumber, coal and iron on the list, as demanded by the tariff reformers, because it would raise at once vital questions which has heretofore prevented harmonious action on this tariff question.

They conclude their letter by rejecting the proposition to submit their measure to a Democratic caucus, all parties to be bound by the action of the caucus. The question is not a party question. Republicans as well as Democrats differ on it. The differences are not political differences, but differences on important economic and industrial questions.

In lieu of a caucus they suggest a conference of a committee composed of members representing different phases of the question involved in the two measures under discussion, "with a view to coming together on a basis which will improve the present situation by being called upon to surrender convictions or to prove derelict in their duty to their constituents."

THE FISHERY CONTROVERSY.

Correspondence on the Subject Submitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The president has sent to the house of representatives copies of the correspondence between this government and Great Britain (recently called for by a resolution of the house) on the fisheries controversy, which has taken place since Dec. 6. The correspondence embraces the ground of controversy and gives in detail the history of each case of seizure, and discloses the fact that Canada while justifying her action in the main, apologizes for handing down the American flag in one instance. The last of the correspondence is a long letter from Minister Phelps, under date of Jan. 26, to Lord Salisbury, in which, after a review of the seizure of American vessels in Canadian waters, he says, that, aside from the question as to the right of American vessels to purchase bait in Canadian waters, the complaint which has been given to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain as to amount almost to a declaration of complete non-intercourse. The most unjust conduct, he says, has been refused in these cases, and in one instance at least, he adds, the ordinary offices of humanity. In concluding his letter Minister Phelps thus summarizes the complaint of his government: "But what the United States government complains of in these cases is that existing regulations have been construed with a harshness and enforced with an energy in cases of inadvertent and accidental violation where no harm was done, which is both unusual and unnecessary, fishing vessels have been permitted to test the sense of the house upon the question, especially since the country is watching with intense interest the action of the house in respect thereto, and the presence of a large number of the members of the house have been urging them to obtain, if possible, a consideration of this subject. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We earnestly desired from a party standpoint that recognition should have been given to a Democrat to make the motion, but we would vote cheerfully for the resolution, whether made by a Democrat or by a Republican.

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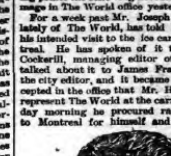
PULITZER'S FIST

COMES IN CONTACT WITH ONE OF HIS STAFF.

A Fistiest Encounter in a Newspaper Office—The Editor and Proprietor Wears the Title as the Champion of "The World"—A Bloodless Battle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Sun this morning prints the following account of a scrimmage in The World office yesterday:

For a week past Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., lately of The World, has told his friends of his intended visit to the ice carnival at Montreal. He has spoken of it to Col. John Cockerill, managing editor of The World; talked about it to James Francis Graham, the city editor, and it became generally accepted in the office that Mr. Howard was to represent The World at the carnival. Yesterday morning he procured railroad tickets to Montreal for himself and his wife and



JOSEPH PULITZER.

daughter. The trunks and everything were in readiness for Mr. Howard's departure last evening. He went to The World late in the afternoon, as he thought for final instructions. He stopped in the editorial rooms and chatted with the editorial writers and others. While he was there Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the paper, entered from his private office and said:

"Howard, I have a particular assignment for you. I want you to go to-night and write up Bishop, the mind reader."

Mr. Howard expressed great dissatisfaction with the change in his plans, and was told that however much he might have supposed that he was to go to Montreal, Mr. Pulitzer had certainly given no such instructions, and finally Mr. Pulitzer flatly refused to permit Mr. Howard to leave town.

Thereupon Mr. Howard became very angry. He used some vigorous epithets in addressing Mr. Pulitzer, and finally shook one at his chief which Mr. Pulitzer evidently thought unbearable, for he promptly knocked Mr. Howard down with a blow of his closed fist. Then came the ingloious confusion incident to a newspaper office once in a generation. Mr. Howard's glasses flew off, he carried down a couple of chairs in his unexpected fall, but he was not at all vanquished. Getting to his feet, he essayed to sail into his chief, but Col. Cockerill appeared at that instant and stopped the fight.

Mr. Pulitzer insisted that Mr. Howard should leave the office immediately, and before he went to his home he left word that Mr. Howard's connection with the World was to terminate immediately.

Mr. Pulitzer was reluctant to speak of the affair. He said he was very sorry that he was forced to discharge Mr. Howard, but Mr. Howard had always done about as he pleased in the office, but Mr. Pulitzer intimated that he still considered himself boss of the office, though he was sometimes forced to resort to fisticuffs to maintain his authority.

At Mr. Howard's home his bright faced daughter said that her father had left town, and it was stated later that Mr. Howard had gone to Montreal, anyhow.

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Mr. Howard is also well known in Washington, and was stated that the quarrel between Mr. Pulitzer and Mr. Howard has been brewing for a number of months. It appears that there was a misunderstanding as to Mr. Howard's status in the office. He considered that he was hired only to write special articles, while Mr. Pulitzer thought that he ought to do whatever he was told to do. Mr. Howard left The Herald to take the place on The World at $150 a week. It was said that Mr. Pulitzer did not like Mr. Howard's work, and caused a reduction of Howard's salary to $100 a week. Mr. Pulitzer continued to complain of Mr. Howard's matter, and Mr. Howard was put among the space writers at $12 a column. He was also told to put himself under the instructions of the city editor and to have read just as the "copy" of other reporters. It is said that this step was taken because Mr. Pulitzer objected to what he thought was Mr. Howard's adulation of certain people. All these changes stirred up Mr. Howard, but, according to one of his friends, Mr. Howard thought the climax had come when Mr. Pulitzer objected to Mr. Howard's getting up a special letter to be sent to newspapers at $20 a letter. This outside work, it is reported, led Mr. Pulitzer to believe that Mr. Howard was neglecting The World, and he therefore took steps personally to supervise and intend Mr. Howard's work, and this led to the row.

Coal $60 a Ton.

FORT SHAW, M. T., Feb. 9.—There was a heavy snow storm Sunday night, extending through northern Montana, beginning with Fort Assinaboine to Fort Shaw. From four to eight inches fell, making from fourteen to twenty-four inches on the level. The cattle are suffering terribly. The fuel famine still continues at Fort Benton. Coal is $60 a ton, and is extremely difficult to obtain at that figure. Wood is retailing and is selling at a high figure. The Indian commissioners have been snow bound at Chotean since Jan. 28.

The Boston Tie Up.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The complexion of the South Boston railroad tie up remains unchanged. Few new men have applied for work in answer to advertisements. The company will not attempt to run cars until its force is large enough to give the public good service. The men keep a patrol at the stables to dissuade applicants from entering. Neither party shows signs of weakening.

Bridges Overtaxed.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 9.—Chief Engineer Hoyt, of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad, furnishes statistics which show that owing to the use of heavier locomotives and cars numerous old bridges throughout the country are carrying loads twice as heavy as they were designed to bear.

Yale Declines.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Yale has declined to row the Harvard-Yale freshmar race on the Charles river.

NUTTING SOCIALISTS

Endeavor to Hold a Meeting in Defiance of Orders.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Socialists of Berlin met in Castle wall last evening for the purpose of holding meetings and subsequently marching in procession in defiance of the government prohibition. Hundreds of mounted police were on the spot, but their presence did not prevent the gathering from giving utterance to most incendiary speeches. An attempt on the part of the Socialists was made to light torches preparatory to forming in procession, but the police interfered and the mob dispersed, breaking into three parties and taking three different routes. This piece of strategy rendered the forces of police on the ground wholly inadequate to control the entire number of Socialists, compelling the former to also divide itself into three parts. The Socialist contingent which marched with the them away, but doing nobody injury. The rioters were met at Newgate by a strong force of police and quickly dispersed. Several of the mob were arrested. The sections of the original mob which started westward from Clerkenwell sustained a gradual depletion of numbers before any damage of consequence was done, owing to the extremely cold weather, and the absence of organization or leadership in their ranks.

BUFFALO FLOODED.

An Ice Blockade Imperils Life and Lake Vessels.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—The Buffalo flood is imminent in the Thirteenth ward. The long continued rains have again caused the Buffalo creek to rise and, judging from appearances, considerable damage is threatened. Cars in the vicinity of the Abbott road and Seneca street it has flooded everything. The propellers Fountain City and Idaho are still ashore on the Buffalo breakwater, from where they were forced by the ice jam some weeks ago. Between these boats is the Annie Vought. All are held firmly by the ice which piled up in the river to the depth of a depth of fifteen feet. Although this ice is honeycombed to a certain extent, yet it has sufficient resistance to prevent any considerable movement. Residents of the ward are getting ready for the expected freshet. Some of the people keep boats in their house and those were being got ready for use. There is no fleeting taking place in Buffalo creek. The only fear is that the flood will move houses from their foundations. On Seneca street the water is two feet above the road and is rising rapidly.

NO DAILY PAPERS.

Floods Shut Off the Power and do Other Damage.

ELGIN, Ills., Feb. 9.—Elgin has a large sized flood. The Chicago street bridge is partly washed away. It was built six years ago by the Milwaukee road after the washout of 1881, which was followed by the terrible ferryboat disaster. The Chicago street bridge is the principal one. There are two others and it is feared they may go. Cellars filled with coal and the engine rooms of the publishing house has several feet of water in the rooms. The loss of printing stock is very large. Merchants are taking goods out of the basement. The damage amounts to many thousand dollars. It is reported that the dam at Algonquin, a few miles north of Elgin, has been swept away. There is no steam power in Elgin, and the water is cut off, and electricity is supplied through that power. There will be no daily papers here to-day.

A Clyde Steamer on Fire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—Fire broke out on the steamer Cherokee, of Clyde's New York line, this afternoon after coming for New with freight and passengers. The ship at once returned to her dock. The fire department was called out and in an hour had the fire under control. The vessel is badly flooded. The damage to ship and cargo from the fire is not very serious. The passengers will go north by rail.

Mormons Jubilant.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9.—In consequence of the ruling of the supreme court of the United States, reversing the decision of the territorial court on the legality of segregating the offens e of unlawful cohabitation, Lorenzo Snow was released from the penitentiary yesterday. A great crowd of Mormons assembled and escorted Snow into the city in a four-horse drag. There was much enthusiasm.

A Lively Melee.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—In a melee between the police and the Socialists, which occurred yesterday at Stettin, three Socialists were killed and many wounded. The Socialists arrested at Magdeburg include Herr Heine, Socialist member of the last reichstag and a candidate for re-election, and the entire Socialistic committee. A large number of Socialists have been expelled from Friedrichsburg.

Chinese Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The house passed the Chinese indemnity bill. This bill was to pay a claim in favor of certain Chinamen whose property was destroyed in various times by mobs in Oregon, California and Washington Territory.

Have Decided Not to Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The employes of the Reading railroad at Port Richmond have decided not to strike.

CONDENSED NEWS.

There is a toboggan slide at Bismarck, D. T., where they say that the steel shod toboggans acquire a velocity of three miles a minute.

Paterson, N. J., is investigating a small specimen of an aldermanic combine, growing out of charges of bribery in connection with purchases of supplies for the city almshouse.

The correspondence between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Canadian fisheries question, containing full information as to the history of the whole affair, is shortly to be laid before parliament.

The boasted dryness of the atmosphere of Minnesota has departed, the present winter having been one of the most trying in its extreme cold, dampness and sudden changes in temperature that has ever been known in the northwest.

It is apprehended that the prohibition of Russia, Austria and Germany against exporting horses, with the probability that like action will be taken by France, will strike a serious blow at the American horse breeding industry in the west.

The demurrer of the Arcade Railway company in the suit of certain property owners in New York, for an injunction restraining it from constructing its road on Broadway, has been sustained by Judge Van Brunt in a decision settling all the material points in favor of the company.

MORE FAVORABLE.

AUSTIN CORBIN COMES TO TERMS WITH READING MEN.

The Threatened Strike at Port Richmond Averted and There is Likely to Force a Crisis with Competing Lines—Business Much Obstructed.

NEW JERSEY, Feb. 9.—The endeavor of President Austin Corbin of the Reading railroad to come to terms with District Assembly 49 and prevent a strike of the Reading coal handlers at Port Richmond seems accomplished the last mentioned result yesterday, and just where District Assembly 49 comes in will probably be discovered to-day. The Port Richmond coal handlers signed an agreement with Mr. Corbin, the terms of which are not known, except that they avert a strike there. An erroneous impression appears to prevail that Mr. Corbin is acting in some way for the chief coal carriers other than Reading, but this is not. Sam Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Le Grand B. Canon, of the Delaware and Hudson, and President Little, of the Jersey Central, say very emphatically that they will have no negotiations looking to a compromise of the strike.

The stationary engineers who called on Mr. Corbin on Thursday understood him to say that he could speak for the Reading, the Jersey Central and the New York and Susquehanna, of which last road Mr. Frederick A. Potts is president. He designated James R. Maxwell to represent him, and the Knights selected Timothy J. Putman, of the Ocean association, to represent them. The Knights say that Mr. Corbin offered at once to pay 2½ cents an hour, but that the whole question was referred to Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Putnam. The notion of the Knights is that if they come to terms with Reading competition will compel the other large coal carriers to make terms or be driven out of the market.

Mr. Corbin went to Philadelphia yesterday to confer with a committee of Reading employes. He returned to-day. Mr. Maxwell for a short talk in the morning, and is to see him to-day. The committee of engineers will call again to-day upon Mr. Corbin and find out what conclusion has been reached.

West street was full of busy truckmen yesterday. More coal carts than have been out before during the strike came overloaded with coal from New Jersey ferries. Communipaw. Many merchandise wagons crossed the ferry for coal. At pier 2 of the Lehigh Valley road the trucks were delayed some hours. At pier 14 of the Jersey Central the trucks were somewhat delayed by the slowness of the new checkers. East bound freight, which the company had been unable to move since the strike, was brought across the ferry in small installments. At the Morgan line pier occurred the biggest jam yesterday. The line of trucks extended half a block up North Moore street. At the Pennsylvania, New York Central and Erie piers freight was moving rapidly. At the Long Dock many applicants for work were turned away.

Big muscular men from the country have in many instances taken the places of the feeble specimens who made up the handlers and other places in the first days of the strike. The belief is general that the majority of the strikers would be glad to get back at their old jobs. It is reported that the shovelers have re-engaged some of the strikers and put them to work. A freight handler at pier 4 writes that the report that the strikers have been taken back in such for January is not correct, and that he himself worked all the time and got but $42 and a few cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—There will be no strike on the Port Richmond. The officials of the Reading railroad and the labor representatives conferred and agreed. After the all day session in the private office of President Gowen, the committee of engineers, selected on Sunday by delegates from all the assemblies in the anthracite coal regions and along the Reading railroad, and President Corbin, and it was stated later that General Solicitor Kaercher signed an agreement, the exact nature of which is not divulged. Master Workman Kelly, as he walked away from the meeting, remarked that the result would only say that the result was satisfactory to all. "There will be no strike, and that settles the trouble here," said another of the Knights.

Farm Hands Seek Work.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 9.—No strikers have applied for work at the coal docks, all of them being apparently satisfied with the arrangements made with them by the committee of the Knights of Labor on Sunday, increasing their weekly allowances of money from $3 for single men to $8 and for married men from $5 to $10.

It is reported that on Monday next the shippers of coal will make a new schedule of prices for work. Farm hands from all parts of the state are flocking to the coal ports looking for employment.

Only Two Unaccounted For.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 9.—One more body has been identified, that of Lewis B. James, of New Haven, Conn. The total number on the train, as shown by the evidence, is eighty-three, including employes. No more bodies have been recovered. The number stands at thirty-two, and the deaths of Brakeman Bangs and Conductor Stockwell, making thirty-four known to be dead, and twelve known to have gone home, which with thirty-six wounded leaves only two known to be missing more than accounted for by the thirty-two charred bodies. There are fifteen dead that are unidentified.

On the Turf.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—First race—Mile dash: Cathart won. Wedding Day second, King Dearing third. Time, 1m. 46¾s.

Second race—For beaten horses, five-eighths of a mile: Kensington won. Frolus second, Nat Kramer third. Time, 1m. 04½s.

Third race—Three-quarter mile: Little Joe first, Our Friend second, Queen Esther third. Time, 1m. 16¾s.

A Gorge Broke Up.

RENO, Pa., Feb. 9.—One of the gorges up the Susquehanna river broke yesterday and caused a rise, the town being so thickly packed as to prevent its running clear. The backwater overflowed the Philadelphia and Erie track for three miles north of here, and the lumber along the river front were carried away. No loss of life is reported. The road will probably be cleared to-day, as the water is receding.

Fair Play for Sweet Wine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The Enquirer says that a very strong movement is on foot to have a law passed which will allow the sale in this state of liquor compounded from grain alcohol. The promoters of the scheme admit that they are working to secure fair play at Washington for sweet wine.

Elmira's Election.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Elections were held here yesterday, and resulted in the election of six Republican supervisors in Chemung county, and five Democrats and a Republican gain of two.

DON A. GAYLORD,
Dealer in
LUMBER,
Masons' Materials
Coal and Fertilizers.
Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.
OFFICE, MADISON AVENUE.
YARD, SOUTH SECOND STREET.

RICHARD DAY,
(Successor to Frank Day.)
Livery Stable,
NORTH AVENUE, Opp Depot, Plainfield.
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Family Riding a Specialty.

JOSEPH T. VAIL,
Real Estate and Fire Insurance.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Office Opposite Railroad Station. Residence No. 68 East Sixth street.

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Blue Stone Flagging.
P. O. BOX 626

S. W. WAKEFIELD,
ENGINEER
AND PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam. Agent for the Dunning and Kreidler self Feeding Boilers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
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Dealer in
Best Quality Coal.
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Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
P. O. BOX 149.

TO THE PUBLIC!
We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the
BEST QUALITY OF
LEHIGH COAL,
Fresh from the Mines.
It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are also prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice.
A. D. Cook and Bro.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
18 NORTH AVENUE, PLAINFIELD.

Only Two Unaccounted For.
I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take pleasure in informing them that with improvements recently completed, I have added to my capacity for furnishing a superior quality of brick. A trial solicited.
Isaac Scribner,
MAPLE AVENUE, NORTH PLAINFIELD.
P. O. Box 903.

A Gorge Broke Up.
LAING'S HOTEL,
J. B. Miller & Bro.,
PROPRIETORS.
Front street opposite Madison Ave., Plainfield.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

COOK'S FRUIT STORE,
214 W. FRONT STREET.
Fruits of all kinds.
Also a Large Assortment of CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, Etc.

STORY OF LINCOLN.

TOLD BY EX-REPRESENTATIVE BRAINERD, OF CONNECTICUT.

A Gun Maker's Claims—An Interview With the President—Lincoln's Personal Appearance—A Persuasive Executive Document—Admiral Dahlgren.

I first saw Mr. Lincoln in the summer of 1860. I had been elected in the spring of that year to the Thirty-eighth congress, and visited Washington some time in June to look up quarters for the coming December session. The corridors of Willard's hotel were crowded with officers on leave, office seekers, contractors and jobbers—the swarm which always gathers around the hive of the treasury. The most conspicuous figure, and one of the most remarkable I ever saw, was Horatio Ames, an iron founder of Falls Village, Conn., a brother of Oakes Ames. He claimed to have invented a process of forging wrought iron cannon of heavy calibre, by subjecting the molten metal to the impact of two immense trip hammers, which with characteristic grim humor he had named respectively "Thor" and "Odin." Ames complained that though his gun had been subjected to unfair tests by Dahlgren, who was then chief of the ordnance bureau, and though it had withstood all attempts to burst it—while the Dahlgren guns had burst like glass bottles—yet he could neither get a report in his favor nor an authentic record of the experiments. Ames soon discovered that I was one of the newly elected Connecticut members, and insisted that in the absence of his own immediate representative it was my duty to present his appeal to President Lincoln. I did not "hanker after the job," to use one of the expressive phrases of Mr. Lincoln. But Ames was not the man to stand upon etiquette and I finally yielded to his importunity, on condition that an interview should be arranged with Mr. Lincoln's approval.

Every one knows the general appearance of Mr. Lincoln. That he was tall, swarthy, awkward and unconventional in dress and manner are the broad outlines of any conception of him. But those who has not stood face to face with the man can never realize a lifelike idea of the great original. As he rose—and seemed to keep on rising—before me, his lank form in black, encased of an unkempt appearance, his nose prominent, his cheek bones high, his cheeks very hollow, his complexion swarthy, his manner gracious but subdued, while his eye had an expression that I find myself incapable of describing, as though they lay in ambush in their deep caverns, ready to spring forth or retreat further within, as occasion required. He was awkward, but it was the awkwardness of nature, which is akin to grace. The expression of his face was earnest, with a shade of sadness, and his voice was soft and at times as tender as a woman's.

I had prepared what I thought a neat little speech of introduction, but he at once put my rhetoric and embarrassment to flight by taking me by the hand and saying, "Well, what does little Connecticut want?"

The tone, the familiar address, the friendly manner, the gracious smile at once put me at my ease, and I stated my case as to a friend, and almost an equal. Mr. Lincoln listened with evident interest. Ames had stated that a record existed of the various charges, the number of firings and the respective results to each gun, and that it would vindicate all he claimed, but he had been denied access to it. Mr. Lincoln heard the interview by requesting me to procure it and bring it to him at 8 o'clock that evening. And to my suggestion that I was unknown at the department, he took an executive envelope from a bundle which lay always on his table and wrote the following: "Let Mr. ——, of Connecticut, have a copy of such record as he indicates. A. Lincoln."

Armed with this concise but persuasive executive message, we visited the navy department, where we waited in the anteroom for more than two hours for the arrival of Commodore Dahlgren, who was said to be absent. Suspecting after a while that Dahlgren's absence was rather conventional than actual, we at last pushed by the janitor into the chief's room, where we found him calmly writing at his desk, where he had probably been from the commencement. My request for a copy of the report was curtly refused, until I produced the envelope with the unmistakable sign manual of the president, causing an immediate complete change in Dahlgren's own guns had burst in his own department. We got what we wanted and took it to the president that evening according to appointment.

Mr. Lincoln sat at an office desk, under which his long legs protruded to an extent which made them conspicuous. At first he had on a pair of red carpet slippers, but as the conversation progressed he unconsciously withdrew his feet, disclosing what seemed to be a pair of dark yarn stockings, through which had worked his great toe, and this he kept in almost perpetual motion. The record verified the claim of Mr. Ames, and after much discussion and searching questions Mr. Lincoln took an executive envelope and wrote the following: "If Horatio Ames will make ten wrought iron guns after his method, which will stand satisfactorily such tests as I shall order, I will see that he gets paid $1 per pound for each gun. A. Lincoln."

Thus ended my first interview. I never saw Ames afterward, but was told by Oakes Ames, his brother, that the guns were made, answered all tests, and that his brother received $100,000 on the strength of that envelope.—Augustus Brandegee in New York Tribune.

London Reportorial Enterprise.

The London Times has not often of late distinguished itself for enterprise in getting news, but there is no doubt of its power to keep a bit or intelligence away from its rivals. Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation, announced exclusively by the "Thunderer," is a late example. The young statesman drove into Printing House square shortly after 11 o'clock at night and asked to see the editor. He was lodged with him for nearly an hour, at the end of which time, lo! as Mr. Black says in his novels, a strange thing happened. As soon as Lord Randolph had been seen off the premises an order was issued to lock every door, back and front, and take the keys to the editor's room. Dispatches, as they arrived through the night, were taken in at a window in the courtyard. Not a soul, from the editor to the printer's devil, was permitted to leave the premises on any pretext whatever. For some hours mystery and consternation brooded over the establishment. The secret was till 2 o'clock in the morning locked in the breasts of the editor and two leader writers. The telegraph announcing the resignation, and the articles commenting thereon, were written and held back to the last moment. But even then, the hour being one at which other papers had gone to press, the doors were still locked, and it was not till the paper had gone to press that the doors were unlocked.—New York Tribune.

Miss Dora Wheeler won the prize over 300 artist students for her study of "Penelope," since put into tapestry by the Associated Artists.

A STRANGER IN GOTHAM.

Things Electrical—Rapid Transit—Some Other Matters.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Feb. 1.—The killing of a man by contact with an electric light wire at a fire the other day has stimulated an inquiry as to whether electric light wires cannot be handled in such a way as to render it somewhat less dangerous to touch them. But little is likely to be accomplished in that direction, I fear. Men who have to cut wires should never wear gloves that have naked iron handles. There is ordinarily little danger if the precaution of using only wooden covered handles be observed. The last unfortunate victim neglected it. But the company that employed him declares he was not killed by the shock, but by his fall from the pole to which he was clinging. Whether they were right or not will probably never be determined.

Electricity, by the way, is taking up a good deal of attention in the metropolis just now, as, indeed, it is everywhere, for that matter. The attempt to lay the telegraph, telephone and electric light wires under ground, and the complicated, costly and impractical, that term not the subway commission at every step, will by and bye be recorded in pages of scientific and political history.

The most interesting electrical matter at present before the people here is the attempt that is being made by one of the surface roads to run its cars by the aid of the air-cable current. Conflicting stories are told of the progress of the work. Most schemes for the utilization of electricity as a locomotive power include the transmission of the fluid to the motor through the rails. It would seem that if this plan be adopted in a street railway, there would be great danger to horses, unless the current should be of much lower tension than that employed for lighting purposes.

The electricians have been working for years at the problem of electric locomotion, and there is little doubt that the fortunate inventor who reduces the refractory problem to practice will be received with open arms by the railroad men of the world. Steam would gladly substitute for the noisy, bustling, dirty steam engine some other motor—light, noiseless and clean. But to be acceptable this motor must be as cheaply run as a steam engine, and there, I fancy, lies the chief difficulty. It is quite possible to make electric motors work—in fact, hundreds of them are now in use—but most of them are now in use in places where a very light power is required. But the chemical production of the current is a matter of very great expense, so great, indeed, as to be prohibitory. And in the transformation of power into electricity there is so large a waste as to make this method much more expensive than steam.

And this brings one to the problem of rapid transit in this big city. It is far from being satisfactorily solved at present. The trains on the elevated roads are constantly clogged. It is not unusual for one to have to allow two or even three trains to pass before getting a chance to board the cars. The big bridge between here and Brooklyn will, in a short time, be quite inadequate to accommodate the people who want to cross it. Already the bridge trains are packed to an ingonizing degree during both the early morning and the late afternoon hours, and the loads put upon the big cable the other day were so heavy that the engine was choked down and the people had to wait or walk for a round half hour. Underground railroads, electrically operated, will soon be a necessity in New York.

A new vice has arisen which is rapidly taking hold of legislators, newspaper correspondents and other great men. It is called the "dry smoke," and possesses all the elements of the legitimate smoke. Dry smokers are at no expense for matches; they get a cigar, chew the end off, place it (the cigar) between the lips and that's all there is of it. Some dry smokers will make one cigar last all day. Whenever I pass the corner of Church and Cortlandt streets I notice a little old newspaper vender, who constantly holds a pipe between his lips, which pipe never contained any tobacco or other ammunition. Still the old fellow's satisfaction with his pipe is evident. He will close his lips on the mouthpiece, contemplatively gaze at the bowl, and after a little while remove the pipe and roll his eyes upward, as if following with pleasure a line of smoke. His dry smoke is much drier than any other on record.

I wish to close this rather rambling letter with a protest against the utter depravity of metropolitan mud. It is black, unctuous and, whenever there is rain, omnipresent. It's almost as much as your life is worth to try to run across Broadway on a damp day, for the chances are even that you will slip because of the mud that coats the paving, fall and be run over by a wagon or a horse car. But there doesn't seem to be any way of getting rid of it. At least the city authorities do not seem to be able to find it out. WALTER WIBERLY.

HOW DAKOTA WAS SETTLED.

The Present Distribution of Population, North and South Dakota.

YANETON, Jan. 27.—Omitting the French voyageurs and Bois Brules, the first permanent settlers of Dakota were Americans in the southeast corner. Immediately after them came many thousand Scandinavians and they now have a majority in five southern counties, the Norwegians predominating. They acquire the English language more rapidly than other foreigners, are enthusiastic for schools and churches, and are an excellent class of citizens. The Mennonites came almost in a body. They are of German blood, but had lived a century or more in Russia; they are in colonies in this and adjoining counties, are a noticeable class on the streets of this city, and are commonly called "Roosh-ups." In the extreme northeast a good class of Canadian Liberals control two or three counties. In Douglas county is a large colony of Hollanders. And of all the foregoing peoples there are scattered residents in many counties, while Irish, English and Germans, here as well as elsewhere, are diffused in the general population. Four hundred miles north of this place, in the western part of Pembina county, is a colony of Icelanders. Surrounding all these colonies everywhere are the native Americans, who are still a majority of the whole.

The school and territorial census of 1885 made the population 416,000; and the officials tell me that nearly all the good land in the southeastern division is taken. But many million acres of very fine land remain open to pre-emption in the north, some especially fine not far north of Bismarck. This place is located at the northwestern corner of continuous settlement. Indeed, if a diagonal line were drawn from northeast to southwest through Bismarck, nineteen-twentieths of the people would be on the southeastern side of that line; and since I am badly misinformed as to the climate and soil of the northwest, the chief is not born who will live to see one-fourth of Dakota's population on the other side of the supposed diagonal. The people, as you know, have, therefore, simplified the question by dividing the territory—in their minds. The southern half they call Dakota, the northern Huron or Pembina—or North Dakota—latter preferred. This plan has not, however, yet been approved by congress, as you probably know. J. C. B.

MEXICAN MANNERS.

CHARACTERISTIC GESTURES AND GALLANTRIES OF THE PEOPLE.

Peculiar Method of Shrugging the Shoulders—How Wealth is Indicated—A Sign of Greeting—Hand Shaking—A Farewell—Clapping the Hands.

The Mexicans are adepts at expressing themselves by means of signs and gestures, and many of them exhibit a courtly grace and profound gallantry which, if amusing to a foreigner, is also worthy of admiration. A lady who has traveled in all parts of the republic and made a study of these national peculiarities recently described them to your correspondent, and many of her observations were very interesting. She said:

"When any one fails and runs it is customary to call out: 'Come here and I'll pick you up,' or to express the same sentiment by a gesture. The hand is held up vertically, palm outward, about level with the face. The fingers are then bent down rapidly and in the direction of the person addressed, the motion being directly the reverse of beckoning. Tossing the shoulders and does not imply annoyance, as in most countries, or simply no, as in many European countries. It is simply an equivalent to 'I don't know.' 'What do you want?' or 'I don't understand.' Foreigners who try to rid themselves of the importunities of beggars by this signal, naturally increase their trials rather than bring them to speedy termination.

The Mexican of refinement has a very peculiar method of shrugging his shoulders. He raises his shoulders slightly, stretches his arms down at his sides, hands open and palms out, places his head a trifle on one side, uplifts his eyebrows and pulls his mouth down at the corners. These elaborate motions signify doubt, uncertainty, a difference of opinion or 'I told you so.' This is the fashionable manner of expressing triumph on being proved correct in regard to a prophecy or an argument.

INDICATIONS OF WEALTH.

"Instead of tapping the pocket to indicate money or its absence, the Mexican holds up his thumb and forefinger, curved as if encircling a coin. The token or threat of corporal punishment is a slap, lateral, horizontal treatment of the hand, similar to the turn it takes in the act of beating eggs with a fork. The phrase 'a screw loose' is illustrated by a boring motion of the index finger against the temple, but indicating not an aberration of the mind, as with Americans, but of the temper. When a Mexican wishes to say that a crowd of people be brought together the tips of all the fingers of one hand, to represent crowding. The first time I ever saw this gesture—the holding up of the hand vertically, and thrusting it forward two or three times with a repellant or protesting motion—was at a party, where a lady who had held another's fan during a dance offered to return it, when the owner, seeing that her friend was using the little implement of challenge, insisted that she retain it. Not a word was spoken—the hand said it all. The same gesture is used to imply: 'Keep your seat,' 'Do not disturb yourself,' and the like.

"There is a sign of greeting used in the City of Mexico and the southern part of the republic that I have never seen in the north nor on the western slope, where the bow still rules. At the capital an acquaintance, whether gentleman or lady, in saluting one of either sex lifts the open hand, palm toward one's self, and waves the fingers, or often only the two middle ones. It rather startles a foreigner at first, but is really a very pretty and graceful mode of greeting. I have observed that it is most used when saluting from a little distance, as across the street, and it no doubt in such cases into use because of the density of traffic, in which the bow might pass unperceived.

"The Mexicans are very much given to hand shaking, and they are eminently a friendly and cordial race. It is the fashion among Americans to call their politeness superficial and insincere. I have not found it so, but I do admit that its formality is at times a little inconvenient. For instance, when one is in haste to catch a train or meet an appointment, one cannot rush away with a hasty 'So long.' It would violate the conventionalities to depart without exchanging the customary elaborate farewells with each individual member of the circle. Then, in passing the street, there is almost invariably a contest of courtesy as to who shall go first.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION.

"The proper demonstration of farewell between Mexican women is the light embrace, emphasized in the north by each patting with her right hand the other's shoulder; in the City of Mexico and thereabouts by a kiss on either cheek. Between women and men, a bow and a handshake, or the bow alone, is the correct thing. Gallantry in the interior the provincials employ at meeting and parting a modified form of the embrace, between persons of the opposite as well as of the same sex. More than once my breath has been taken away by a handsome young hacendado meeting me literally with open arms. To my mind there is nothing prettier than this embrace, and the warm hand pressure, or pat on the back, between two men who are friends, particularly between an old man and a young man.

"Handclapping is very common in Mexico, and in its oriental sense of summoning. It is difficult to account for all the peculiarities of Mexicans in the matter of gestures and manners. Some of the old Spanish gallantry is evidently a copy from, and improvement on, the French, and this handclapping is clearly derived from the Moors through the Spaniards. It is recognized as such all over the republic, although about the national capital it has been pretty well supplanted by a peculiar, disagreeable sound—pat-a-t, which always sets my teeth on edge. I believe this absurdity exhausts the gestures of general usage; of course there are infinitely numerous signs of special and arbitrary significance. The Mexicans, as a rule, are adepts at expression by this means.

"As I have already touched on motions and manifestations of the body to be classed as gestures, I might strain a point and put in the general list the performance which, from its ursine regularity and monotony, is known as backing the bear, or, 'playing the bear,' and which means the fixed promenade of an enamored youth over a short beat, before or beneath the window of the adored object, in which he spends as many hours a day as his leisure will permit."—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Ore Discovered by Electricity.

Leadville is excited over a new electric indicator that is used to determine the location, form and value of deposits of underground mineral bodies. It is the invention of a prominent electrician of Boston, and is constructed upon the theory that the strong electric currents shown by large mineral bodies can be utilized to locate the latter. The machine is a simple affair, consisting of electrodes which connect with batteries in a box containing an electric needle. The influences of the electric subterranean currents upon the needle is supposed to indicate the presence of an ore body.—New York Sun.

Toboggan note paper and envelopes have appeared in time to be mixed up with the grass of the hour.

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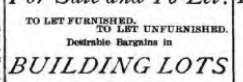

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Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular made to fit 6½ ins, and 7 to 8½ ins per pair.

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CENTRAL R. R.

OF NEW JERSEY.

Trains in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.

Plainfield passes New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 5.30, 6.35, 7.40, 7.50, 7.55, 8.05, 8.25, 8.40, 8.50, 10.27, 11.05 a. m., 12.05, 1.20, 1.30, 1.57, 2.51, 3.30, 4.05, 4.30, 4.50, 5.05, 6.05, 6.30, 7.05, 8.05, 9.10, 10.15 p. m. Sunday at 2.27, 5.30, 6.35, 7.40, 8.05, 8.40, 9.50, 10.27, 11.05 a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.51, 3.30, 4.05, 4.30, 5.05, 6.05, 6.30, 7.05, 8.05, 9.10, 10.15 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 12.00, 12.15, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.35, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30, 10.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.40, 7.15, 7.55, 9.25, 11.35, 11.44 a. m., 12.55, 2.35, 3.55, 4.55, 5.51, 6.02, 6.38, 9.50, 7.25, 8.08, 9.17, 9.56, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 2.45, 5.14, 6.42, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.35, 7.50, 8.15, 9.05, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 2.00, 3.05, 4.38, 5.08, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.30, 9.50, 10.35, 12.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.00, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.15, 7.55, 9.25 a. m. 12.55, 2.35, 3.55, 4.55, 5.51, 6.02, 6.38, 9.50, 7.25, 8.08, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.42 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.07 a. m.; 12.40, 4.05, 5.10, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.50 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delton Junction, Sunbury, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Delton, Hackettstown, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Plymouth, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

12.05 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

2.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Groves, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 7.40, 8.05, 11.06 A. M. 8.51, 6.06 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.07 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Round Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Easton at 5.35 a. m., 8.35, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 4.16, 5.02,* 6.08,* 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.29, 8.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 6.30, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 7.00 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.30 p. m.

Third and Arch streets, at 5.30, 8.30,* 9.05 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, *3.30, 4.55, 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Perseverance and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 7.00,* 9.00,* 10.10, 11.25 a. m.; 1.54, 4.23, 5.34, 7.45* p. m. Sunday at 9.45, 9.15, 9.40* a. m. 5.34 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * have cars at Round Brook.

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J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

50 NEW STYLES

Cardigan Jackets

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FUR CAPS $1.25 up

SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS at

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12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

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WHOLESALER AND RETAILER in Imported and Domestic

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Imported and Domestic Cigars. Wines, Whisky, Gilbey's Kinnahan's Whisky, Bass, Burgundine and Glenn Alin Ales, Guinness' Stout, Lager Beer Ale Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine,

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ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	25c	$1.00
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SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
MUSCATEL	25c	1.00

Philadelphia and Pennsylvania Rye, 25c per quart, $1.00 per gallon. Old Bourbon, 50c per quart, $1.50 per gallon. PURE APPLE CIDER, 25c per gallon; quarts 30c per dozen; pints 25c per dozen. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. All orders may be sent by mail. P.O. Box 977 or private residence 9 Second avenue. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

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EDITOR GRADY AT HOME.

What a Reporter Saw In and About the Sanctum.

In May last a Memphis reporter, who was swinging around the southern circuit in search of a newspaper that could not exist without his services, changed to visit Atlanta and called upon Mr. Grady.

He says: "It was not exactly a friendly call, as Mr. Grady had not the honor of my acquaintance. My mission was one of business exclusively, and the social amenities of journalism were lost sight of in the hope of getting a job at almost anything a week. In front of The Constitution building I saw three reporters standing and gazing reverentially up at the third story corner window. I knew them to be reporters by their fashionable attire and intellectual foreheads. I asked them in what part of the building Mr. Grady might be found. They sharply pointed with jeweled forefingers in the direction they were looking and resumed their orisons. The elevator boy was engaged when told that I wished to be set down on Mr. Grady's floor. He evidently considered me rash. At the second floor we took on several compositors. I knew they were compositors, because they were careless in raiment and bore themselves as men who carry the earth in a typestick.

"I remarked to one of them that I wished to see Mr. Grady.

"'Rather it was you than me,' he replied, with a sympathy that was a little puzzling to me then. It didn't puzzle me ten minutes later.

"On reaching the third floor the elevator boy pointed me silently down a spacious hall lined with rare plants and adorned here and there with costly works of art in bronze and marble. At the further end was a massive door of carved oak. In the center of the middle panel was a round hole about the size of a half dollar and just below this a silver bell pull. I gave the knob a twist and in a moment a mellow tenor voice was heard through the opening asking who was there. I told my name and business.

"'Beg pardon for standing you off,' said the owner of the voice, opening the door. 'I thought you were a congressman; we're so pestered with 'em.'

"I entered a luxuriously appointed anteroom and confronted a handsome young man wearing a priceless diamond ring and a delicate bang.

"'Wait here until I seek the Presence,' he said, solemnly, and disappeared through an inner door.

"By this time nerve was as scarce about my person as the price of board.

"Presently the handsome young man returned and said, 'He will see you.'

"I followed him and found myself in Mr. Grady's audience chamber. It was furnished with oriental splendor. There were four persons in the room—the governor of the state, a United States senator, a stenographer and the man I was seeking. The great journalist was seated on a rich divan, dictating to the stenographer, while the others hung breathlessly upon his words. I took him to be about 40 years old. He is thickset and has the appearance of a man whose stomach never gets left, if he knows it. His head is round and covered with a short growth of black hair, his face sallow, smooth shaven and lighted by a pair of cold, piercing black eyes. His voice is well modulated, but penetrating. It went through me like a knitting needle and stuck in the wall beyond.

"'Tell him,' he said to the shorthand man, 'I have my eye upon you, and if Gordon does not get a majority of the delegation from your county—Well, sir,' suddenly discovering me, 'what do you want?'

"I thought Uncle Remus was here,' I stammered out. Nothing else occurred to me. I was paralyzed.

"'You'd find him down at Miss Sally's,' replied Mr. Grady, and somehow in about a minute I found myself on the pavement outside.

"Everybody in Atlanta seems to regard Mr. Grady as the greatest product of Georgia, and the awful reverence with which he is treated is not confined to the employes of The Constitution. He is the king-bee in that jingling hive and beyond all conquest is the most overpowering journalistic magnate I ever encountered."—Memphis Avalanche.

Culture's Progress.

"That gurrul of mine 'ill be a-fther decoratin' ivrything purty soon. There goes me best ain' shoes. Bless her sowl! She's not to blame fur the janyous that runs in ther fam ily."—Judge.

Why Were the Witnesses Not Produced?

In a will case before a court and a rustic jury, Jere Black appeared as counsel for the youngest of three sisters, and sought to break the will on the ground that the two elder sisters had, with the assistance of his learned brother, the counsel on the other side, cajoled and coerced the dead father during his dying hours into signing a will giving them all his property and leaving the youngest daughter out in the cold. Black, who was young then, made a great speech to the jury, in which "King Lear" very naturally appeared.

"Goneril was at that bedside, gentlemen of the jury," he exclaimed. "Regan was there. But where was Cordelia?"

The jury remained out for some time. At last they came in, but the foreman reported that they could not agree. All of them except one man were in favor of the youngest sister, but this one man was not satisfied and could not be satisfied about what he thought a flaw in the evidence.

"What is it?" asked the court of the obstinate juror.

"Why, your honor," said the fellow, "if Mr. Goneril and Mr. Regan we-e present, as that lawyer said, why didn't he put them in the witness box?"—Philadelphia Record.

A Hopeless Case.

In a certain city in Connecticut there lived a very small boy with a liberal share of small "original sin." It is charged that one day he was playing in front of the house and overheard some street gamin using slang expressions profusely. "Maroma, mamma, what's a gone sucker?" Now, mamma did not in the least know, but as her son had been disobeying her that morning she took the advantage of the opportunity to point a good moral. "A gone sucker, my son? Why, it means a naughty little boy who doesn't mind his mother." That night, as Johnnie was saying his prayers, the full measure of liberty seemed to occur to him with awful significance, and stopping short the usual petition he cried out in the abandonment of his sincere, "O Lord, I'm a gone sucker!"—Harper's Monthly.

BILL NYE.

The "Bolony Retina" Sounds to Him Like Son on Rest'o Rat a Newspaper.

MY DEAR SON—Your first letter written since you started your paper at New Boloney was received yesterday. We felt glad to hear that you were located in a business for yourself, and it made me feel proud to get a copy of the paper which you call The Retina. I do not know why you call it The Retina. Still The Boloney Retina sounds kind of fulsome and didactic.

Retina, I have supposed, was kind of a medical term, and I would be just fool enough if I started a paper to call it The Sciatica or The Polypus at Work. It's wonderful how people run to the names these days, and a plain man with a common school education has to go groping along through the world the best he can. I presume that, with your thorough and florid education, such a word as Retina don't stump you for a minute, but with me it's different. I am a rough, hard working man and always been busy all my life. Some of the neighbors asked me night before last why I hadn't joined the Knights of Labor, and I told him that I'd always been too busy.

It's a fact, too. I've always been so constantly employed that I couldn't belong to a labor organization and give it the attention it ought to have.

I like the tone of your editorial piece, on the inside of your paper, which is entitled, "Salutatory." I like it where it goes on to say as follows:

"We shall strive, in season and out of season, to advocate the resources and liabilities of New Boloney as a health resort and county seat. Our voice will ever be heard in clarion tones, putting its shoulder to the wheel of progress and tramping on oppression with both feet.

"We shall send The Retina to every quarter of the globe, so that New Boloney, with its wealth of picturesque valley, hill and dale, together with its new court house and health giving atmosphere, will be known of wherever the English language is spoke.

"It is true that the editor of this paper has just emerged from college, and is still young; but he has had some experience in writing for a college paper, and he knows what the needs and the wants of the people are. He is aware that the class of readers who will peruse The Retina will not be so refined or cultivated, perhaps, as the college readers were; but he will try to make himself understood, and we think we will be successful.

"We shall constantly improve The Retina, as growing business and patronage may warrant, so that in a few years our readers will look back on this first copy with ill-concealed mirth. We are already figuring on a dark bay job type, and a rubber door mat for the office, bearing the legend 'Welcome' in large gothic extended letters.

"We shall espouse the cause of no party or faction for the present, preferring to remain neutral for the time being, hopping on to the erroneous, ever and anon, however, as circumstances may arise which will seem to call on us for a word of reproof, admonition or encouragement. We shall not make any boasts or fill the air with bombast at this time, but when hydra headed wrong emerges from its hole the usual observer will see us knock seventeen distinct varieties of tar out of said hydra headed wrong, and those who carefully observe our course while conducting The Retina will notice that there are no flies on it.

"We have quite a number of our best essays and orations prepared while we were attending school and college, which will appear from time to time in these columns. They are carefully and exhaustively written, and entirely original. Among these we may name the following titles:

"The American Indian—His Glorious Past and Dyspeptic Future.

"The Care and Discipline of Children from an Unpartisan Standpoint.

"The Disagreeable Results of Crime—Necessity for Exercise Among the Laboring Classes.

"Demosthenes as an Off Hand Speaker.

"How to Reclaim Giddy Parents—Where is Your Parent To-Night?

"Criticisms on the Present Imperfect Plan of Salvation.

"Duty of Wives—What Constitutes a Good Wife.

"George Washington and the Misery He Entailed Upon the Youth of America by Telling the Truth and Afterward Becoming the Father of His Country.

"All these essays are well written, and would be highly ornamental to any first-class magazine in the land, but we are here to give satisfaction in our new field, and the best we have ever written is none too good for the people of New Boloney. We aim to please.

"With regard to prohibition, we shall be outspoken at all times. As for ourself we can use prohibition or we can let it alone. For the present we prefer to touch not, taste not, handle not the uncle-a thing. We favor a high license with low retail prices. This gradually leads up the dealer and finally wipes the curse from the face of the earth with the besom of statutory wrath. Blocks of statutory wrath carefully printed at this office on short notice.

"In closing we will state that The Retina starts out with a liberal patronage and has come to stay. We use the last term with the permission of the man who made it.

"We expect our new navy blue jobber in a few weeks, and little boys in town who wish to see how a newspaper is made, and who would like to contribute a thumb or two out of their little collection, may come and monkey with the new press at any time. We will return their thumbs to them at the end of the week.

I like the tone of this piece as a general thing, though I am sorry to hear you allude to your liberal patronage and by the same mail get a request for more funds. I will send you what money I can spare, hoping that you will soon get on your feet again.

I suppose you will be running for congress the next thing, and then you will forget all about your old father, and borrow money of people who haven't felt near the interest in you that I have.

Send the paper for one year and charge me with the subscription price. You may also put a piece in your paper stating as follows:

FOR SALE.

Owing to ill health I will sell at my residence in town 29, range 18, west, according to government survey, one crushed raspberry colored cow, aged 9 years. She is a good milker, and is not afraid of the cars—or anything else. She is a cow of undaunted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her home as yet, by means of a trace chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to treat her right. She is one fourth shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. I chaser need not be identified. I will also sell in a double barrel shotgun to the same buyer. In May she generally goes away where for a week or two and returns with a calf, red or white, or possibly bay. Her name is Rose, and I would prefer to sell her to a non-resident.

You may keep this notice in your paper till you sell the cow. We are all pretty well, and I hope your paper will be self-sustaining.

If I had four or five boys all engaged in running newspapers that had liberal patronage I don't believe I'd have to borrow money to pay my poll tax. But I must now close by asking you to send me the funds at once. Your father.—Bill Nye in Chicago Times.

Professional Cards.

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Dr. Dye, Graduate of Harvard, to treat all acute and chronic diseases successfully by Electricity. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m. Consultation free. Ladies attended for gas inhaling. 32 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

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No. 239 Broadway, New York, rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh avenue, corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 77.

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DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, Rooms 3 and 4, over Griffen's Hardware store, (formerly at 104 East Second street). Plainfield. Office hours from 9 till 5.

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28 West Front street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

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Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting will prevent it.
We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Brand" blend of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown and we believe it is unexcelled.
Our teas are also kept with care and we are confident that the flavor and fine drawing qualities of them will meet the approval of all.
Good bread is in demand in every family and you can at all times have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Hecker's Superlative Flour.
We also sell sweets in Plainfield for Prof. King's celebrated New Process Kerosene. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.
Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable goods from day to day.
We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

J. P. LAIRE & Co.
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Coat Hooks 3c.
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Clothes Pins 5 dozen for 5 cents.
Wash Boilers 35c, 40c and 50c.
Large Wash Boards 15c and 18c.
Tin Quart Pails 10c.
Mixing Bowls, 10c, 20c, 25c.
Cups and Saucers 45c and 50c half dozen.
Best Quality Corn Door Mats $1 and $1.25.
Large Scarn Clothes Horse 21c
Water Pails 10c.
Wash Bowl and Pitcher 70c.
Decorated Toilet Sets, 9 pieces, $5.00.
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DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of
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(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.
None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield, P. O. Box 1228.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET,
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor,
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at R. M. Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods both for stock and to order, either hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any table. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be built, without using any nails and made quite new.
NO. 8 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE
Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of London, Home of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British and Mercantile of England, The Northern of England, The Queen of England, Manufacturers of Newark, The Washington Life of New York, Fidelity Mutual Life, and companies and procures insurance at best rates, too.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second st.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Billiard room and sample room for cadlers. Stage to and from depot on the house. Terms reasonable.

COLEMAN'S
Business
Opens Monday, January 3, 1887, with Thorough Instruction in Penmanship, Business Forms, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Typewriting, by Actual Business Men and Practical Teachers. Ladies' Department under the charge of a lady teacher. Students can enter at any time. Circulars free. Address
H. COLEMAN, Prin.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 33. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Notice of Petition for License.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 7, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Edward F. Thorn has applied to the Common Council of the City of Plainfield for a license for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, at No. 17 Park avenue, which application is signed by

George V. Moore,	Michael (x) Hefrain,
John H. Tier, jr.	(his mark)
Anna E. Tier,	James H. Force,
Henry Rowerding.	George A. Phillips,
Walter Cox,	Charles G. Hasenell,
Alexander Sargeant,	Hanna Thorn,

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing any reasons why such license should not be granted are requested to make the same known in writing to the City clerk, on or before February 21, 1887, when action will be taken on said license.

Done in accordance with the requirements of the "Ordinance to license and tax taverns, and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors" now in force.

O. B. LEONARD, City Clerk.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

1886		1887	
7 a. m.....	27	41	Sun rises..... 7 01
9 a. m.....	33	42	Sun sets..... 5 29
12 m	41	35	Moon rises.....
3 p. m.....	51	30	Moon sets..... 8 27

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 43.

JOTTINGS.

—The State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic is in session at Trenton to-day. Several members from Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, G. A. R., of this city are in attendance.

—The engineers on the Central road have had their wages advanced 25 cents per day on the road. The fireman 20 cents and the brakeman on the same now get the same pay as brakemen on the through runs.

—Burglars entered Dorlandt's Mill, at High Bridge, on Sunday night. They blew open the safe, and stole $20 in money, $17 of which were trade dollars. They took a train for Somerville, but all trace of them from that place has been lost sight of.

—To-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. DeHass, formerly U. S. Consul in Palestine, will deliver in the lecture room of the Park avenue Baptist church, his thrilling lecture on "The Stones crying out, or Monumental Records of Sacred History. The lecture will be illustrated with colored diagrams, etc. Admission free. All are cordially invited.

—Residents of Dunellen are complaining that there are only three trains which leave New York on the Central railroad between seven p. m. and midnight for stations from Cranford to Bound Brook, and that one runs from one hour to an hour and a half. They say the desire is very strong for more night trains, and also for a train which will reach New York about 6.40 or 7.40 p. m.

—In the Middlesex County Sessions Court at New Brunswick, yesterday, John Burk, a Dunellen lad, was sentenced to the state prison for breaking into the post-office at that village on the night of February 1st and stealing 37 cents. The boy's father, who said he owned a house on Prospect avenue, Dunellen, became his security in $200 for his appearance on the first Tuesday in April for trial.

—The Elizabeth Board of Education, at its meeting last evening, decided upon the following appropriations to maintain the public schools during the year: Teachers' salaries and fuel, $42,300; school officers and janitors, $3,300; buildings, repairs and furniture, $5,000; heating, ventilation and cleaning, $4,500; books, stationery and printing, $4,000; incidental expenses, $2,100, sites and new buildings, $20,000; total, $78,300.

Reception to Rev. Mr. Raymond

A large reception was given to Rev. A. V. V. Raymond last evening at his home on Central avenue by the numerous friends in view of his expected removal to Albany. At half-past eight the guests began to arrive and by a little after nine the house was filled to overflowing and standing room was all that could be secured. Among those present were: Rev. Dr. Yerkes and wife, Rev. Dr. Lewis and wife, Rev. Dr. Hurlbut and wife, Rev. W. E. Honeyman and wife, Rev. W. H. Richards, Rev. Mr. Dilts, Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Rev. Mr. Holmes, Rev. Mr. Love and wife, Rev. E. M. Rodman, Rev. Dr. Vail and wife, all the elders of the church and most of the prominent members, together with a large number of young people. The gathering was remarkably free and social, and all seemed bent on making their neighbors welcome and there could be no question but that the attempt was a perfect success. There was much genuine sorrow manifested at the regret that Mr. Raymond was about to leave Plainfield and many earnest wishes that prosperity and success might attend him in his new home. Refreshments were served at 9.30 and shortly after the company began to disperse. The committee of arrangements to whom is largely due the credit for the success of the affair were Mrs. Lizzie Leggett, Mrs. Kittie Van Dyke, Miss Lizzie Brooks and Miss Lizzie Stelle.

A Sudden Death.

At a little after two o'clock this afternoon, Mrs. Francisca Krause, an aged woman of Dunellen, North Plainfield, dropped dead in her son's store on Park avenue. The old lady has been accustomed to attend to her son's business while he was absent to work, and apparently was about her usual duties up to the time of her death. Mr. Krause says he was engaged cutting a piece of pipe at the time and that his mother came in and said, "Maybe we won't want that kind of pipe." Without a moment's warning she reeled and fell forward into the arms of her son, who laid her tenderly upon the floor, and as soon as possible sought medical power. She gasped a few times, but never spoke, and Dr. Hedges arrived he found her dead. The doctor tried to arouse her but his efforts were of no avail. Deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Henry Krause, was sixty five years old, and for the past thirty years has been a resident here.

Union County Courts.

Peter McAvoy, a saloon keeper, was convicted in the Union county Criminal court at Elizabeth on Tuesday, for obtaining his license under false pretenses. There were other counts against him in the indictment, one of which was for forgery, but on these the prisoner was not convicted. Counsel for the defendant signified his intention to carry the matter to the higher courts.

The next case put on trial was that of John Andrews, for alleged forgery of a name on his license application. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, but claimed that the name on his license application was procured for him by a former owner of the saloon. The jury, after brief deliberation brought in a verdict of acquittal.

A LIVELY MASS MEETING.

AGAINST THE SALOONS.

THE SECOND MEETING AT REFORM HALL DR. BANCROFT AND MR. GRIFFEN'S ADDRESSES—GOOD SPEAKING AND MUCH ENTHUSIASM—THE G. A. R. ATTEND IN A BODY.

A large audience made up of prominent Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists, members of the W. C. T. U., and of intelligent people generally filled the body of Reform Hall last evening, on the occasion of the second anti-saloon Republican meeting, the first having been held the evening before, with a view of organizing an Anti-saloon Republican League. The evening was more politicious. Instead of the inclemency of Tuesday night the moon and stars shone brightly without, and the weather was generally mild.

Among others on the platform were Councilmen Marsh (Pres.) and Dunham.

The meeting was called to order by Assessor Brokaw of North Plainfield, who appointed Grand street Sunday School Commissioner Angleman to lead in prayer, which he did.

The chairman then introduced Dr. Bancroft of Kansas. Dr. Bancroft is a typical westerner. He is over six feet high and large in proportion. He began by congratulating the meeting on having so large and intelligent an audience, manifesting as it did the interest in the work of driving out the saloon from our midst, so as to save the home and the family from the curse.

He read the anti-saloon Republican Platform adopted at Chicago last September, and endorsed by leading Republicans throughout the country, and then asked if any one could take any exception to the platform.

Twenty years ago the Democrats arranged themselves on the side of rebellion to destroy the union, and the party was arranged themselves on the side of the saloon to destroy the home and the family, and as victory perched upon the Republican banner in the contest to save the nation, then, so it will again, in the efforts of the party to save the home and the family by destroying the saloon.

The speaker said he was from Kansas, which he described as the grandest of States, and read statistics to show how greatly it had prospered under prohibition, growing in five years without the saloon more than it had grown in any twenty-five years before with licensed saloons, and showing the stories that prohibition did not prohibit were without truth. The Republican party, he said, was not entitled to the credit of introducing prohibition into Kansas, any more than the Democratic party. It was not anything a party measure, but had become so since because the Democrats had repeatedly and most outrageously the saloon, while Gov. Martin, the Republican Governor of Kansas, who had been originally in favor of High License, had come out from a strong license section of the State, was re-elected on the open unequivocal anti-saloon platform of the Republican party.

(VOICE—Col. John Dietrich — "Read the Republican platform.")

The speaker replied that nothing would please him better than to entertain any Democrat. He had spent four years at that service and liked nothing better.

(Col. Dietrich—"I am not a Democrat. I was a Republican but am now a Prohibitionist.")

"Yes," said Dr. Bancroft, "you are one of the men who would combine with the Democratic party to save the saloon and thus destroy the Republican party, the real friend of temperance everywhere. Shame!" [Applause.]

Col. Dietrich sat beside Daniel J. Marshall, the over-zealous Democrat who so violently denounced the speakers the night before, and is reported after the meeting to have followed Mr. Malone, the temperance revivalist, on the streets to the depot, violently swearing and denouncing him, while an army of boys followed him shouting "Uncle Daniel." The Prohibitionist and the Democrat are both ardent temperance men, however, though seated side by side and thus arranged by accident together, they made the speaker's remarks seem particularly appropriate, and the audience accepted their emphatic applause to agree with him.

Dr. Bancroft, to show his right to the name of Republican said that he went to Kansas in 1856, in answer to the call for loyal men to keep it free from slavery. In 1860 he was one of the six hundred and two men who answered the call to Washington, and as the Frontiers Guardsmen, believed they saved Washington from falling into the hands of the Democratic rebels before the war began. At that time the Democrats thought it would be best to give way a little, and try some other way, but when the blow was struck in the very plenitude of the Democratic ranks to help save the Union, and he hoped the good Democrats would be found again with Republicans in the contest against slavery. He was there in the interest of no candidate but for temperance measures.

(VOICE—Judge Fraser—"I'll bet you're for Jim Blaine.")

"Well," said the speaker, "it is natural to associate one thing with another." But he was first for the home and the family and against high license as the price of our boys and girls. He next spoke of Col. Dietrich, he asked if he could take any exception to that, to which no audible response was made, and the speaker continued, saying that there should be no division in such a movement, but that all should unite against it. At this point the members of W. Hall Post, No. 9, G. A. R. entered the hall in a body and were greeted with warm applause as they took seats around the platform. The speaker said in conclusion that his object was to organize the Anti-Saloon League, and wished Plainfield to be the banner town of the county in the movement, as it had been the banner temperance town. The necessary expenses he wanted raised by contributions, and thought Plainfield ought to be good for $500 for the campaign.

Capt. Hand and Comrade Smith were appointed a committee to take subscriptions, and while they were thus engaged Dr. Bancroft concluded his remarks, and the chairman introduced Mr. Griffen, of Kansas, who supplemented Dr. Bancroft's remarks with remarks in the same interest. Among other things he said that the Prohibitionists had been the pioneers in the temperance party had been making rapid strides, although not rapid enough hitherto to suit the few more advanced members of it. But that was different now. All who favored temperance could unite on the Republican platform. There should be no feeling in the matter. It was easier for the few to go with the many in the good work than for the many to go to the few, especially when temperance legislation was defeated wherever Democrats won. Even a Democratic Governor, like Cleveland, let legislature would have been a Republican one from which temperance laws could have been obtained, had the anti-saloon people been united, instead of the possibility of a temperance Senator (meaning Senator Sewell) being succeeded by an open ally of the saloons (meaning ex-Gov. Abbett.) He could assure his hearers that the Republican conventions would declare strongly against the saloons, and their platforms the most unequivocal anti-saloon planks.

VOICE—"Will you vote against the party if it don't."

SPEAKER—"But it will."

VOICE—"But will you vote against the party if it don't."

The same answer was given, when the speaker said that it was unsatisfactory until it was agreed by the leading Republicans in the country to have the strongest of anti-saloon planks in the platform as the issue. He could assure them of that. And he would vote against any saloon advocate on the ground that "he serves his party best who serves his country best," that they would vote for God and Home and Native Land" who voted to suppress the saloon. "Parties were made for the people, not the people for the party."

Second voice in the audience addressed to the man who had first questioned the speaker: "How will you vote for the Republican ticket with the anti-saloon plank in the platform."

"Yes, I will," promptly responded the person addressed.

"Yes, and that will fetch old Dan Marshall," shouted "Uncle," provoking roars of laughter and applause, and putting Uncle Dan himself in the best of humor by the sally.

Altogether the meeting was a great success.

The following was circulated among the audience, and the signatures to were explained by Mr. Griffen as he closed his address, after which the meeting was adjourned:

CONSTITUTION OF THE ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

Anti-Saloon Republicans of every locality are authorized and requested to organize local leagues with all possible speed. There should be at least one in every county, and where a county is large, or populous, or has many political centres or social center, there should be more than one. Large cities should also be divided. All inquiries for further information, addressed to the secretary of the Anti-Saloon Republican National Committee, No. 26 East 42d street, New York, will be promptly answered. Additional copies of this call will be furnished at cost, when desired.

CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. This Association shall be known as the Anti-Saloon Republican League.

SECTION 2. It is not the purpose of this League to form a separate political party, nor to nominate candidates for office, but to bring Republicans together in every locality, and, however, exert its influence to secure the nomination, through Republican caucuses and conventions, of such persons for public office favorable to the objects of the League.

SECTION 3. There shall be two classes of members, viz: 1st. Avowed Republicans who sympathize with the objects of the League. 2d. Independents and members of other parties who shall have decided to act with and support this Republican party whenever it honestly arrays itself against the saloon.

SECTION 4. Any voter residing in may become a member of this League by signing a membership pledge which shall be identified with the Secretary who shall append the name of the signer to this Constitution.

SECTION 5. The form of membership cards shall be as follows:

FIRST FORM.

ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

MEMBERSHIP CARD.

The undersigned, a Republican voter residing at hereby agrees to do all in his power to promote the Anti-Saloon cause, and to induce the Republican party to give a hearty support thereto.

SECOND FORM.

ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

MEMBERSHIP CARD.

The undersigned, a voter residing in not heretofore a Republican, hereby declares that he will support the Republican party whenever it becomes the open and determined enemy of drinking saloons.

SECTION 6. The officers of this League shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected at their annual meetings.

SECTION 7. Such officers, with such additional members as may be chosen by the Executive Committee, shall constitute an Executive Committee with authority to act for the League when it is not in session, under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed.

SECTION 8. The annual meetings shall be held on and special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 9. The Secretary shall, at the beginning of each month, send a written report of the number of members of the League, and of such other facts as may be of interest, to the Anti-Saloon Republican National Committee. A State League shall have been organized, after which the report shall be sent to all such as shall at all times promptly answer inquiries made by officers of the State League or National Committee.

When a reasonable number of Local Leagues shall have been organized in any State that there shall be a State organization for concert of action and in harmony with the Anti-Saloon Republican National Committee and the members of such Local Leagues desire to form a State League, it shall be the duty of the Chairman and Secretary of the National Committee to fix upon a date and place, and cause notice to be sent to the Secretary of each Local League shall be entitled to send one delegate, and such additional delegates as the Executive Committee may determine, and the delegates thus chosen shall constitute the State League for organization; provided that it must be made the duty of the Secretary of the State League to make such report to the National Committee, furnishing it with such information as may from time to time be called for.

PERSONAL.

The death is announced at Flemington on Saturday of William H. Fulper, a well-known business man of that place. Mr. Fulper was one of the most enterprising and successful merchants in the Hunterdon county. For many years he conducted the large post-office department at Flemington, large quantities of the wares being purchased by merchants in this city, where the deceased is widely known and highly respected. The funeral service took place this afternoon.

Councilman Simpson called on us yesterday to define his position on the license question. He has been misrepresented in The New York World and wants to be set right. He says that he has always favored granting licenses, and revoking them afterward, if the law is not complied with, and that he and three other Councilmen stand on that position now, determined to grant all license applications for men, including Mahoney's. He wants us to make his position known, so that there will be no mistake. There are four temperance Councilmen opposed to granting any more licenses. Mr. Simpson says Mr. Dumont want to draw the line against the Boulevard saloons to respect the wishes of Father Smyth and the respectable property owners and dwellers in the Fourth ward. Mr. Simpson says he will not be browbeaten into thinking it is best to prohibit that the other side will either, and between them even the hotels must go without licenses.

—Dr. C. M. Slack, clerk of Middlesex county, on Monday received a copy of an ancient deed from John Baker, a brother of Senator Baker, who had possession of the property said to be deeded down from the very beginning of human events. The original deed is filed at Lowbridge, on the east of Union county. Pa., near where the land is located.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

BOUND BROOK'S CLEVER EXPLOIT.

DOUBLE ROBBERY.—THE POST OFFICE ENTERED.—ONE OF THE BURGLARS CAPTURED.—LIVELY SHOOTING.—THE OTHER BURGLAR JUMPS INTO THE RARITAN RIVER, AND IS DROWNED.

During last night burglars entered the store of William Higgins on Main street, Bound Brook, by forcing the bolt on the front door, and stole therefrom a quantity of cigars, and then disappeared undetected.

About half-past two o'clock this morning, George Sommers, the night operator at the Bound Brook depot, was walking along the pathway in the rear of the station when he discovered two men moving about in the store of Messrs. Rutt and Alpaugh, directly opposite. The building is three stories in height, of brick and is located at the corner of main and Hamilton street, where the firm conduct a dry goods and grocery store. One part of the store is used as the post office, it having been removed there when the new postmaster, Mr. Alpaugh, took possession of the office a few days ago. To a News reporter who visited the place this morning, Mr. Sommers said: "I stole cautiously back to the depot and aroused night dispatcher Silas Naylor, operator Bilyeu and a switchman named Cullen, who were sleeping there, and together we went to the place and surrounded the building. As soon as possible we aroused some of the neighbors and presently Mr. G. R. Gaddis, who keeps Gaddis' hotel next adjoining, came over with a shot gun. A "messenger was also dispatched to Postmaster Alpaugh's residence, about 150 yards distant, and he quickly arrived on the scene. About the next hour to arrive was William Higgins, whose store had previously been broken into, and he also carried a shot gun. We surrounded the back entrance, through which the robbers were about to emerge, when Mr. Higgins pointed his gun at an approaching object and said: 'Come out and surrender.' In an instant the burglar threw up his arms and at the same time Postmaster Alpaugh securely pinioned him from behind."

Mr. Sommers says that while the party were securing one of the burglars, the other one emerged from a side window and started on a run toward the depot. He gave chase and was gaining on the fugitive when the robber turned and shot at him, at the same saying: "I'll kill you, you son ——— ———." Others joined in the chase, one of them being Mr. Gaddis, who returned in the fire. On the robber sped, shooting back at short intervals. The track of the Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads were crossed a few yards to the north of the Central depot, and the persued and pursuers ran down the railroad embankment on the south side of the river. The burglar waded into the water several yards and remarked: "You'll follow me in here, will you ?" at that instant a gurgling sound was heard and the man was seen to disappear under the water.

People who had been aroused by the shooting came from all directions and located on either side of the river with a view of capturing the man, but he was not again seen. A party of men stood on the long bridge which crosses the river several hundred feet below where the man went down, and with lanterns watched for over an hour, expecting to see the body wash down the river. The only discovery made was a hat which they saw floating along on the water.

Mr. Gaddis says he is positive that the man was wounded, as he heard him groan with pain. All night a watch was kept along the banks of the river, but the body was not recovered.

Postmaster Alpaugh says the entrance to the place was effected by prying off the iron grating from a side window and springing the catch on the window. The burglar had packed up a large quantity of the most valuable goods in the store preparatory to removing them, when they were discovered. Neckties, shoes, about 150 pairs of kid gloves and about $5,000 worth of cigars were packed in boxes. Mr. Alpaugh says the total loss will probably not exceed $25—eleven or twelve dollars in money, the balance being postage stamps. A lot of postage stamps were found in the pockets of a coat which one of the burglars left behind, and which was afterward found with some skeleton keys and a jimmy in the cellar under the store.

The captured burglar was locked up and early this morning Constable Bush took him to Somerville, where he now languishes. While waiting at the depot, night operator Somers, whose bravery in chasing the burglar is to be commended, says that the prisoner tore up some scraps of a letter which Mr. Somers afterward pasted together and found the following address: "William Hockets, care of P. J. Keenan, No. 11 Christie street, New York." The prisoner subsequently admitted that his name was Hockets, but refused to divulge his surname. On the way to Somerville he is reported to have told Constable Bush that he had a wife and child in the east, and that shoes behind provided he could be allowed to escape that his accomplice did. He told the officer that the number they came from New York, but further than this he refused to implicate.

The prisoner is about twenty-eight years old, short, heavy set, neatly dressed and intelligent looking. The supposition is that the other man as being about twenty-two years old, slim, medium sized with clean cut features and neatly dressed.

In various parts of the village and along the banks of the river small grounds of people are engaged in looking for the dead burglar. Numerous theories were advanced as to the possibility of the man's reaching the opposite side of the river in safety, but this is quite improbable, as the night was very bright, and persons were stationed along the banks on either side for a distance of a mile in search of the water. To-day the river is being dragged for the body, but up to the time of going to press the search has been unsuccessful.

Fire Tax Collections.

The amount of delinquent fire tax collected by Constable Smith for the four months ending February 15, 1887 amounts to $1,108.12. The total number of names on the delinquent list was 540, and the amounts due ranged from fifty cents to sixty dollars. There are yet 140 persons in arrears representing an aggregate of several hundred dollars. The collection of delinquent taxes in the borough is progressing very slowly.

Latest Dispatches

Senate in Joint Meeting.

TRENTON, Feb. 10—The Democratic joint meeting was held at noon to-day, with Senator Cutter as Chairman and Senator Moore in attendance, and adjourned after voting for Abbett.

Steamship Sunk.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—The steamship Wells City, anchored in the North River ready to sail for Bristol, was run down and sunk this morning by the steamer Lone Star, coming in. The officers and crew of the Wells City were rescued, and the Lone Star was badly damaged.

Done 'em Up Again.

About sixty persons, comprising the Dunham Goodwill Choristers and their friends gathered at the choristers' residence, Mr. M. Dunham on Tuesday evening for a social time. Everything was in readiness for them to make the occasion an enjoyable one and an informal program was carried out and consisted of vocal and instrumental music, which was rendered in a highly creditable manner. William Rankin, in behalf of the choristers in a few appropriate remarks presented a picture as a gift to each of the members. The frame, their president being in the centre of the group, Mr. Dunham was at first "too full for utterance" but he soon got his temperance man, and after a short period recovered enough to express his appreciation of the gift to the satisfaction of the donors. The part of the program was finished by all uniting in singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds." A bountiful repast was then served, provided by the company, and of it all partook with much satisfaction. Dancing followed until two o'clock in the morning. Then the final hymn was sung—"God be with you till we meet again," when the company parted in good spirits.

Beautiful Spring.

The days are growing longer, the nights shorter, flowers are blooming, the thermometer register as low as it has been thus far during the winter. There is something encouraging in the thought that the sun is having day by day a more direct and potent influence, we are getting away from the dark and wintry season. We have to fear the freshets, but beyond them we see the birds singing, shooting from the trees to the tulips and the lilacs, and anticipate the roses and the early apples. We have reason to believe that the vegetation, which has so far escaped, will go safely through, and the freezing and slipperines of the ways are made tolerable by the thought that they have undoubtedly been at their worst for this winter all of which goes to show that the season is enforced that "He doeth all things well."

WESTFIELD.

Rumor has it that one of our town committee, Mr. Effingham Perkins, will resign his office soon. He is disgusted with the way things are running.

The Citizen's Association met at the town hall on Monday evening, and owing to the fire department election a large number were absent from the meeting. The executive committee reported some changes in the by-laws, which were adopted. Pamphlets were also presented by Chairman Gifford, giving a synopsis of all the borough laws.

A case where some good citizens can help a hard-working, worthy man, John Knapp, who is confined to his home with a dangerous attack of pleurisy. He furthermore has a sick son and an invalid daughter. It took all he could make to keep his family, and as it is known he would rent his house to a musician if thought it would be a just duty to call attention of charitably-disposed people to his case. It need, as he is worthy of such, if any one in town is.

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations; for, as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the most careful of every day life. The merchant, the clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a physician, a book-keeper, a dry goods clerk—he may fall down an alley, or on orange peel, have a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by the possession of such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. To such a misfortune would be disastrous, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for a time, cut off entirely. Such a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his indemnity from the liability and casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity. Even if he never suffers when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 simply for the $25 or $30 yearly premium—(pay the price of one cigar a day)—who can say he really cares for the welfare of his family should he be without a policy for a single hour.

Accidents are frequently understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of average. Only one out of every two thousand fires, or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to insure. Only one in ten thousand injures pay for the breaking up of a home by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that somebody else is getting the worst of it while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the second proves fatal, the family can see that the yearly premium is a proof of sound judgment and real care for the future.

There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in office in the Fidelity and Casualty Co. repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The accident has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the man who has an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Office 32 Vail, agent, Opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

FOR SALE—A few shares City Bank stock. Address P. O. Box 374. 10-2

FOR SALE—A cut under Rockaway and one Cortland Portland cutter. Apply to James Homan, carriage manufacturer Somerset treet. 8-3

FOR SALE—Thorough bred Jersey cow Calf two weeks old. Also a fine "Cal" horse, registered bull. Can be seen at 56 East Second street. Address H. K., Box 1404. 8-3

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a boarding house. Apply at business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-21-tf

PIANO to rent 33 monthly. Apply to 19 East Front street. 2-10

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. May first or before for six months or longer. Address Jas. F. Hotchkiss, 89 John street, New York. 2-3-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. F. Dunn, 16 East Front street. 1-27

WANTED—A neat honest colored girl. Apply at 10 Third Place after 5 p. m.

NO. 4 NORTH AVENUE.

POPE BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION SALE.

The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.

Special Notices.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Favorable terms will be made with capable and responsible parties, guaranteeing exclusive control of the sale of the Extinguisher in specified territory. Apply to O. H. Jones, Hartford, Conn., or Park House, Newark, N. J. 2-5-1w

PROF. P. DENNSTAEDT is forming a class for advanced pupils, to be taught by the Norwegian Lapeer and the New American Waltz, in five lessons, $5.00. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

A HOUSE on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 10 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms low. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 34 East Front street or address P. O. Box 167, Plainfield. 1-28-3m J. H. HOUSE.

TO LET.

The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x160 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to let for balls, picnics, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. B. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the Casino from 8 to 5 p. m.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at R. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, in procuring Dr. Wampole's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

CHOICEST FLOWERS.

Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of

J. H. FRISTER, Veterinary Surgeon, 24 East Fifth street,

Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC.

Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1278.

Amusements.

To Ladies Only.

SPECIAL DESIGNS in

VALENTINES,

Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.

Valentine Cards,

from 1c up, Frangs, Tucks, H. & F. etc. Frosted and Fringed cards from 5c up.

Our special cards 3-8-12-16-20 Frosted landscape scenes, with verses by beautiful poets only 5c. Envelopes furnished free for all valentines 5c or more.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE

52 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Woodland avenue. There is a house in good repair, 10 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas throughout, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds. Will sell on easy terms. Price moderate and terms easy. For further particulars call or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.

12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30

ELECTRICAL WORK

The date of the Bicycle benefit will be announced later.

PRICES FOR SLIDE PRIVILEGES.

Admission 10 cents. 6 Slides for 25 cents. 13 Slides for 50 cents. 26 Slides for $1. Including use of Toboggan. Children under years half price to afternoon, full price evening.

Season tickets $5, covering admission, use slide and of Toboggan.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

A. SWALM,

WALL PAPER,

THIS WEEK

We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4,

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for these goods. They are sold at

EDSALL'S

just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special Sale just closed was a grand success and we wish to make our store a lively place this week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

TO LET.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE BUILDING NO. 4 NORTH AVENUE, recently occupied by Mrs. Dunn as a millinery store. Apply to

P. O. BOX 1278.

BURGLAR ALARMS AND ALARM MATS

in the neatest and most satisfactory manner. All work guaranteed for six months. Prices reasonable.

S. MERRITT POTTER, PLAINFIELD, N. J

P. O. Box 887.

Plainfield Evening News.
W. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Is published every afternoon at
No. 17 Somerset Street, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week. By mail, postage paid, at the rate of $3.00 per year, $1.50 per six months, $1.00 per quarter, $0.35 per month. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887.

NAVAL CADETS

Who Failed to Pass the Requisite Examination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The secretary of the navy has received the report of the Annapolis Naval academy recommending thirty-eight cadets to be dropped for deficiency in studies. After approval of the report the cadets will be either dropped or allowed to resign. Some of them are T. M. O'Halloran, Pennsylvania; J. N. Alexander, Missouri; W. M. Gould, Ohio; Clift. Kilbourne, Illinois; W. B. Kendrick, Pennsylvania; E. P. Mellor, Missouri; J. R. Morris, Illinois; I. I. Murphy, New York; W. McD. Rowan, West Virginia; C. H. Rutledge, New York; W. H. Smith, Iowa; R. W. Seel, West Virginia; W. W. Beck, Maryland; R. J. Barkley, Virginia; F. Chandler, Missouri; R. W. Chappelle, Indiana; M. Demorest, New York; C. J. Erden, Illinois; T. McDowey, Washington Territory; H. T. Green, Kansas; A. F. Horn, Pennsylvania; T. L. Jenkins, North Carolina; D. H. Kremer, Missouri; W. L. Lancaster, Alabama; T. J. Mason, New Mexico; J. D. Smullen, Pennsylvania; G. H. Paul, Jr., Wisconsin; C. F. Regan, New York; R. W. Chappelle, Indiana; M. Demorest, New York; C. J. Erden, Illinois; T. McDowey, Washington Territory; H. T. Green, Kansas; A. F. Horn, Pennsylvania; T. L. Jenkins, North Carolina; D. H. Kremer, Missouri; W. L. Lancaster, Alabama; T. J. Mason, New Mexico; J. D. Smullen, Pennsylvania; G. H. Paul, Jr., Wisconsin; C. F. Regan, New York; R. W. Seel, West Virginia; W. W. Beck, Maryland; R. J. Barkley, Virginia; F. Chandler, Missouri

WOMAN AND HOME.

HOW TO GET RID OF A MISERABLE WIFE.

Woman's Ambition and Duties—Dinner's Delights and Disorders—Beware the Praise of Elbow Grease—A Mistake. Hints for the House Mother.

"You, professor, I am afraid I shall have to rent or sell my farm. My wife is so miserable, I cannot keep her at it without hiring, and hiring eats up all the profits."

I looked at the speaker admiringly. He was about 50, but as robust as a man of 30. His whiskers were neatly trimmed, showing a full, red cheek. He wore a fashionable and a *natty cutaway coat*, and below *his vest* hung a silk fob and a heavy gold seal. I was proud of him. He was such a perfect picture of the New York gentleman from the rural district that I wanted to imprint his picture on my memory.

"So your wife is miserable?"

"Yes, kinder droppin' with a dry cough and no ambition. She just kinder drags around the house, and looks so peaked and scrawny it gives me the blues. It does, I swan."

"Naturally weakly, wasn't she?"

"She! Oh, no. When I married her she was the smartest girl on the creek. She used to work for father, and the way she made the work stand around took my eye. She was a poor gal, and her industry got her a rich husband."

Here he carelessly took out a gold watch, looked at the time, put it back and adjusted the silk fob on the front of his nicely fitting trousers.

"So she did well, getting married on account of her industry?"

"Why, of course; she was getting only $2.50 a week, and she became the mistress of a farm."

"Excuse me, but how much are you worth now? confidentially, you know. I am a scientific man, and will never use such facts to your injury with the assessor."

"Well, professor, I could crowd $50,000 pretty hard."

"That is good. How long have you been married?"

"Thirty years next Fourth of July. We went down to Albany on a little tester, and I proposed down and Jane was willin'."

"How much do you suppose you have made in the last thirty years?"

"Hum—um—lemme see. I got the Davis farm the first ten years, then I run in debt for the Simmons place, got war prices for my cheese, and squared up both places. Well, I think I have cleared up $30,000 since we spliced."

"Very good, indeed. And your wife has been a great help all this time?"

"Oh, you bet! She was a rattler. She took care of her baby and the milk for twenty cows. I tell you she made the tinware flop. Why, we have had four children, and she never had a hired girl over six months in that time!"

"Splendid; and you have cleared $30,000 in that time?"

"Yes; easy."

"Now, how much has your wife made?"

"She, why durn it, professor, she is my wife."

"I know it. But what has she made? You say she was poor when you married her. Now, what has she made?"

"Why—by gum, you beat all. Why, she is my wife and my own all together."

"Do you? Then she can draw on your bank account? Then she has a horse and carriage when she wants them? Then she has a servant maid when she wants one? Then she rides *out for her health, and has a watch and chain* of gold as you do? Is that so?"

"Professor you must be crazy. Nobody's wife is how in that shape. Whoever heard of such a thing?"

"Now, look here. You say she did well in marrying rich, and I cannot see it. If she was getting $2.50 per week when you married her, and had saved her wages, she would have had now $600. If she had invested it, she would have had $5,000. Now you tell me she is broken down and used up, and miserable, and looks so badly she makes you sick, and she has no money, no health, and will get probably nothing but a Scotch granite tombstone when she dies!"

"Professor, if you was a younger man I would lick you quicker'n a spring lamb can jump a thistle."

"Well, I am stating the case fairly, am I not? Your wife is no longer young. She is no longer handsome. Her hands are as hard as a local editor's cheek, and she has stooped over a milk can until she has a lump on her back like a peddler."

"Shut up, will you?"

"She also raised four children. One of them is at college. One of them is taking music lessons at Boston. The other two are teaching school. She is at home alone, going around in trousers and shirt

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

You Nebuchadnezzar, whoa, sah!
What is you tryin' to go, sah?
I'd hab you for to know, sah,
I's a-totin' ob de lines.
You better step de yearth'quake,
You's pow'ful fond ob dancin',
But I'll bet my yeah's advancin'
Dat I'll carry you ob your skittes.

Look hoah, mule! Better min' out—
Fus' t'ing you know you'll fin' out
How quick I'll wear dis line out
On your ugly, stubbo'n back.
You needn't try to stand up
An' lif' dat precious hin' up;
You's got to plow dis fiel' up.
You hab, sah, for a fac'.

Dar, dat's de way to do it!
He's co'nin' right down to it;
Jes' watch him plowin' troo it!
Dis nigger ain't no fool.
Some folks dey would 'a beat him;
Now dat would only hurt him—
I know jes' how to treat him—
You mus' reason wid a mule.

He minds me like a nigger;
If he was only bigger
He'd fetch a mighty figger,
He would, I tell you! Yes, sah!
See how he keeps a-clickin'!
He's as gentle as a chicken,
An' nebber thinks o' kickin'—
Whoa dar! Nebuchadnezzah!

* * * * * * *

Is dis heah me, or not me?
Or is de debbil got me?
Was dat a cannon shot me?
Had I dat bran' new bah'n more'n a week?
Dat mule do kick amazin'!
De beast was spi'led in raisin'—
By hiss! I 'spect he's grazin'
On de oder side de creek.

IRWIN RUSSELL.

A Surprise.

Farmer—Now, you get off ther' air fence, you young scamp, or I'll take th' hide off yer. I don't want no strangers a hangin' around my barn.

Stranger—Don't yer give me much o' yer lip, or I'll walk a hole in yer old farm an' swamp yer right inside.

The Long and Short Haul.

A few days ago in a certain member of congress—his identity is immaterial—took part in the long and short haul discussion. "I feel it my duty," he said, "to vote for this measure." The alert correspondent of a San Francisco paper telegraphed this utterance, adding in parenthesis after the word "measure" the words "long and short haul." But either through the "cussedness" of the wires, or the sarcastic wisdom of the proof-reader, the sentence was printed as follows: "I feel it my duty to vote for this measure. (Long and short hawls.)"—New York Tribune.

It Would Remove the Remains.

Agent selling preparation for removing stains from clothing—I have got here—Servant (who responds to the agent's ring)—Excuse me, please, but we are in great trouble here to-day. The gentleman of the house has been blown up in an explosion. A.—Ha! hurt much? S.—Blown to atoms. Only a grease spot left of him. A.—Ha! Only a grease spot, you say! Well, here's a bottle of my champion eradicator which will remove that grease spot in two minutes.—Charleston (Mass.) Enterprise.

The Wages Were Agreeable.

Sidney Smith was always ready to amuse an evening company by cutting paper into curious figures and by a display of clever tricks, for all of which his demand in payment was a kiss from the lady present. His biographer tells us that his company was much sought after.—Somerville Journal.

A Foreboding.

"Your honor," pleaded the condemned man, "will you put my execution for Thursday instead of Friday?"

"Why?" inquired the judge.

"Because Friday is such an unlucky day."—New York Sun.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Some day when Uncle Sam isn't rushed we hope he will tell us why his old mail boxes and cast some new ones big enough to stick a paper into.—Detroit Tribune.

A notice posted in a certain town reads: "Cash paid for lost dogs' tales." This shows what popular indignation against butchers may lead to.—St. Albans Messenger.

It was very late and they were renewing for the sixty-seventh time their vows. "Would he trust me," she cooed; "you will never tell a base falsehood?" "Never, my darling," he murmured. Then the bell tolled 1.—Lowell Citizen.

Henry W. Grady's New England dinner agrees with his Atlanta Constitution, and it has done him much good.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A man in St. Paul the other day tripped and fell forward and was nearly strangled by having his frozen breath driven down his throat.—New Orleans Picayune.

"I reach and reach, but cannot grasp," writes a certain poet. We would advise that poet to adjust his suspenders before he puts on his coat and vest.—Lowell Citizen.

The following line is from James Russell Lowell's poem in the February Atlantic: "Whim! Whither! Whither! Whim! How! Which! Why?" Tennyson will have to look to his laurels if Lowell keeps this sort of thing up.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

While I was standing in a drug store yesterday a negro boy came in and asked for some quinine. The pharmacist, in order to get at the size of the dose, asked: "Is it for an adult?" "No," said the boy, "it's for a fifteen man around the corner."—Louisville Post.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR!

STYLISH COATS AND SUITS FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

How Ladies of Fashion are Dressing Their Hair—Revival of the Opal—Some of the New Features of French Walking Dresses.

This graceful design from Harpers Bazar, represents some of the new features of French walking dresses. It is made of Suede colored ladies' cloth combined with plaid brown and Suede velvet. The velvet serves for the

VISITING TOILET.

round skirt, and for the Louis Quatorze coat, which is made on and forms part of a polonaise of the Suede cloth. Plain brown velvet is used for the revers, cuffs and collar, and also for trimming the round hat of Suede felt. The crown of the hat is covered with a panache composed of ostrich tips and wings shaded from Suede to dark brown.

Little Girls In and Out of Doors.

This week are presented two attractive models for little girls—the one suited to in-door wear, the other a pretty coat for the street.

CHEVIOT SUIT. GRETCHEN COAT.

The house suit is of Russian striped cheviot, trimmed with velvet. The waist has a full front of surah with revers of velvet on either side, and a strap of velvet across the bottom that fastens with a metal ornament. The back of the waist is finished in jacket style with broad laps of velvet on either side and the skirt is laid in broad, box plaits. This style is worn by girls from 4 to 10 years of age.

Rough English cloth is used for the Gretchen coat. The double hooded body is finished with a rolling collar and a hood lined with bright surah silk, around the waist is a broad belt of the goods fastening with a clasp. There are deep pocket laps and the skirt is box plaited. These coats are very serviceable in seal brown or golden brown colored cloth, and are suited to the same ages as is the cheviot suit.

Styles In Hairdressing.

While the majority of ladies wear the hair dressed high on the head, there is no set rule as to how it shall be arranged; and the more irregular the disposition of it and unstudied the effect, the better. Small combs are in high vogue and are placed according to the fancy of the wearer, but where they will apparently do the most good. Sometimes the hair is parted down the middle of the back, and each strand is twisted separately and disposed high on the head, making a sort of double French twist effect; or one strand is carried over the other, and a comb with a square top ornaments the place of crossing. The front is disposed in loose waves and short, fluffy curls, shading the forehead only slightly. For dressy wear, bows and pompons and feathers and aigrets are replaced well forward and a little to one side. Very beautiful ornaments in these styles for the hair can be found ready made, clusters of short tips, cream or pink, or pale blue, curling over like the leaves of a lily, with bristling aigrettes standing in the center; rosettes of narrow, picot edged ribbon, in dark as well as light colors, with the inevitable aigrette in the middle, sometimes of silver or gold; pompons made of picot ribbon, with upright loops of wider ribbon used as an aigrette; a cluster of roses surrounded with foliage of jetted leaves; and in some flowers, tips and ribbons are combined.—Demorest's Monthly.

Revival of the Opal.

Numbered with important revivals is that of the opal. The restoration of this beautiful gem to fashion is due in part of Queen Victoria's penchant for this so called unlucky stone and American women's fondness for everything that is stylish. Another reason for the introduction of the opal is the fact that the fire and peculiar shadings of a fine gem cannot be reproduced in inferior materials, and in these days of cunning imitation this is a powerful incentive among fashionable folk. Fine Hungarian and South American opals have been imported in unprecedented numbers, and that is now the purpose ladies are taking to them very kindly, not only in rings but in brooches and other ornaments.

Fashions in Jewelry.

Gold jewelry in many instances takes for models insects, birds and flowers, as well as realistic subjects. The surface is variously finished; sometimes it is bright, sometimes dull, and often engraved or chased, the latter finish being the most popular one. Much of the gold jewelry is made in open designs, formed by graceful cords and intertwinings of rope, wire and bead patterns. Pierced work continues in favor, and of late have appeared some exquisite effects in gold filigree. The light, lacelike appearance of fine filigree affords an admirable background for small gems.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.
Dr. Gribbin is prepared to treat all cases requiring electricity, such as paralysis, rheumatism, catarrh, neuralgia, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Office, Gribbin's Block, No. 9 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second st.

CHARLES R. SMITH, ARCHITECT,
No. 235 Broadway, New York, rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh street corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 71.

ARTHUR P. MILLER,
Successor to the late William B. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH
Counsellor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner. Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
13 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware store, (formerly at 16 East Second street). Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THEIRS, DENTIST,
28 Park place, Newark. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold fillings a specialty.

J. H. FERSTER,
Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Laing's old store, corner of *Main street and Madison* avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended. Telephone Call No. 18. Consultation and diseases of all domesticated animals. Residence 72 East Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Attorney at Law, Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and despatch.

WM. K. MCCLURE,
Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

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ELOCUTION,
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms address Miss. Alberti, P. O. box 1006.

T. E. HAZELL,
Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. BABIGHT,
Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1088.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,
Teacher of Piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1883.

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the latest styles. Prices
From 50c to $6
JUST RECEIVED AT
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NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES
at
Hanchett & Sparks,
GROCERS,
CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS.
We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.
Our usually large stock of canned goods has been received, and new varieties added until we consider this line complete.
Our roasted coffees are still good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting will prevent.
We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown and we believe it is unexcelled.
Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.
Good bread is in demand in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's & Hecker's Superlative Flour.
We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. King's odorless New Process Kerosene. It is the best oil and one trial will convince you of its value.
Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable goods we can please from day to day.
We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated, while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

J. P. LAIRE & Co.

sells
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
STOVES, RANGES.
Imperial Egg Food,
GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.
AS USUAL CHEAP.
Corner Front street and Park avenue.

John P. Emmons,
Successor to Emmons Bros.,
Mason and Builder.
Jobbing Promptly Attended to.
Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 92.

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W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.
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All Work Promptly Attended to.

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Carpenter and Builder,
Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 22 Chatham street. P. O. Box 583, Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross,
11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish
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Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

R. V. Saums,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evona. P. O. Box 1238. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

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Residence, Evona, P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

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F. E. KINSMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager.
The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883.
A1 Burglar Alarms
AND ELECTRIC BELLS.
Plainfield P. O. Box 1368.
New York office No. 145 Broadway corner Liberty street
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WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

WALL PAPERS.
G. F. & C. E. Brown
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES,
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

C. EY
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET.

S. J. NEAL,
the
CARPET
WEAVER,
38 W. Front Street,
In the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk, surveing, mats etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

WHY
WILL YOU USE
SWILL MILK
when the
Park Ave. Dairy Co.
Will Supply you with
PURE MILK.
BOX 223 PLAINFIELD.

DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES
The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
21 W. Front Street,
opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention
is directed to our
LOW PRICES
Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Cocoanut Syrup, Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
Imported Bay Rum 45c bottle.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Fine extracts 25c a bottle.
Voorhees Cough Candy 5c.
" Fine Tar troches for Coughs and colds 20cs box.
Balsam Tanglewort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
Coraline for the Teeth (Zozodont style) 50c.
Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Beef, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 15c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.
Respectfully,
Wm. H. Voorhees.

NOW Having my store in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of
FLOUR
I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.
BONNY FLOUR,
PEERLESS,
PILLSBURY,
A specialty of Woodenware.
L. HEYNIGER,
63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 154. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
A Fine Line of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOODENWARE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
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HARDWARE.
PLUMBING,
Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
138 EAST FRONT STREET.

JUKES
Cozy Restaurant,
35 WEST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J
Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
OYSTERS.
HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.
The Celebrated
Dixon's Ice Cream

THE PLAINFIELD BARGAIN HOUSE.
J. E. White & Son.
WHITE'S INTERESTING SALE.
Crockery, Tinware, Woodenware.
Market and Lunch Baskets 5c, 10c and 25c.
Our Best Clothes Baskets 50c, 60c and 75c.
Coal Hods 25c.
Clothes Pins, 2 dozen for 5 cents.
Wash Boilers 35c, 40c and 50c.
Large Wash Basins 10c and 12c.
Tin Quart Pails 10c.
Mixing Bowls, 14c, 20c, 25c.
Cups and Saucers 4c and 50c half dozen.
Best Quality Clove Door Mats $1 and $1.50.
Large 5-drm Clothes Horse $1.
Water Pails 15c.
Wash Bowl and Pitcher 70c.
Decorated Toilet Sets, 9 pieces, $3.50.
Best Quality Paper Pails 20c.
Our Best Wash Boards 25c.
Dripping Pans, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c.
The Improved Carpet Sweeper $1.50.
Cedar Wash Tubs 90c, $1, $1.10.
Lamps 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 100 other articles at cost prices.
F. E. White & Son.

JAMES Q. MILES,
Artist Sign Writer
21 NORTH AVE. P. O. BOX 1172.
Number Your House.
GOLD, SILVER,
BRASS, NICKLE, GLASS,
PORCELAIN,
JAPANNED TIN and GOLD LEAF,
NUMBERS and LETTERS
in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Glass, Stone Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.
Agent for all Character of Patent Letters and House Numbers for application to Glass, Stone Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.

FOR BARGAINS
in new and second-hand
House Furnishing
GOODS
and for
FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK
and
UPHOLSTERING
call at the store of
J. S. POWLISON,
55 WEST FRONT STREET.

RANDOLPH'S
SHOE STORE
for
Boots, Shoes, Slippers
etc., also agents for
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE
Agents for Life and Fire Insurance
12 WEST FRONT STREET.

TRY
B. T. BARNES'
FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS
Molasses Creams,
Broadway Molasses Candy,
Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds.
OUR
OWN MAKE.
OPP. POST OFFICE.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND
DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the
CORK-SOLED SHOES
which
John J. Kenney's
is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.
SHOE STORE, 29 NORTH AVENUE.

A. M. RUNYON & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
58 PARK AVENUE.
Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Office of Hillside cemetery.

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in
Royal Worcester,
CARLSBAD,
FRENCH AND JAPANESE
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ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES,
ELEGANT LAMPS, etc.
go to
GAVETT'S,
15 EAST FRONT STREET.

PLUMBERS
Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but
THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your firm does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
25 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES
Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH
CARRIAGE
Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES,
CHEAP,
for Prompt Cash.
Repairing in all its Branches and short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

W. N. ROWE,
(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.
None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield. P. O. Box 1289.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET.
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor,
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at R. M. Laing's Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled, without using any nail and made quite new.
NO. 8 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE
Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of England; Home of New York; Norwich Union of England; North British Mercantile of England; The Northern of England; The Queen of England; The Merchants of Newark; The Washington Life of New York and other equally first-class companies and procures insurance at best rates, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second st.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Board reasonable. Play room for children. Host throughout the house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

COLEMAN'S
Business
COLLEGE, 7 & 9 to 775 BROAD ST.
Newark, N. J., opens Young Men, Middle-aged Men, and Young Ladies for a practical start in Business Life. The Largest, most popular and best equipped Business College of every number. Theory with practice. Actual business transactions. Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Business Forms, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Letter Writing, Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Customs, Banking, Actual Business, Etc. COLEMAN, Jr., Principal.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 84. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue:

1887	1886		
6 a. m.....	47	37	Sun rises..... 7 09
9 a. m.....	54	37	Sun sets..... 5 30
12 m.....	73	38	Moon rises..... 1 30
3 p. m.....	58	39	Moon sets..... 9 39

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—The Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield will meet in adjourned session this evening.

—At Fisher's on Fourth street, opposite the public school, a fine assortment of valentines is ready for patrons, as elsewhere advertised.

—The Central Railroad Company will restore the order abolished by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, issuing reduced rates to clergymen.

—A large dog was run over by a butcher wagon on Park avenue yesterday forenoon, and severely injured. Policeman Lynch put an end to the animal's suffering by shooting it.

—According to the report of the city physician for the six months just passed ninety bodies were interred in Plainfield within that period. The causes of death comprised forty-two different diseases.

—Night dispatcher Silas Naylor, operator Bilyeu and switchman Cullen say that they are employed about the Bound Brook depot as night hands, and that they were not asleep at the time of the story yesterday morning as reports made it appear.

—The winter term of the Union County Courts closed on Wednesday, when Judge McCormick discharged the petit jurors for the term. Two panels of jurymen were then drawn to appear in court on the 21st instant, for the purpose of trying appeal cases.

—By a new bill now before the Legislature it is designed to treat habitual drunkards as lunatics in property matters with a view of protecting the family of the innocent sufferers from losing property through the drunkard's acts. But why not strike also at the root of the evil?

—On Tuesday James Johnson and William Langtry were arrested in New York for complicity in the Jersey City post office burglary, and were fully identified by Watchman Stringham. They are in Ludlow Street Jail. Yesterday Stringham was taken to Bound Brook to see whether he could identify the men who attempted to rob the post office there on Wednesday night, but he failed to identify them.

Mrs. H. W. Cottrell of Long Branch, the mother of several half-grown boys, has published the following notice in the local newspapers: "Warning.—All parties are hereby forbidden, under penalty of the law, to sell or give beer or any intoxicating liquors to my minor sons. Mrs. H. W. Cottrell." With this warning she is advised that she is doubly armed in a suit for damages against the liquor dealer violating.

—During yesterday morning a horse belonging to Messrs. Anglemann & Sheppard of West Second street, while being driven along East Third street by Robert King became frightened and ran away when turning into Peace street. The wagon collided with a telegraph pole and was badly wrecked. The force of the collision stopped the horse and he was captured. The young man who was driving was thrown out and was somewhat injured about the back.

Latest Dispatches

O'Neil Sentenced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Boodle-Alderman "Honest" John O'Neil was to-day sentenced to the State prison for four and one-half years and to pay $2,000 fine.

An Old Baptist Minister's Sudden Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 11—Rev. Dr. H. F. Smith, pastor of the Mt. Holly Baptist church for the past five years, died there at an early hour this morning of heart disease. Deceased was previously pastor for fifteen years of the First Baptist church at New Brunswick, prior to which he was pastor of the Bloomfield (N. J.,) Baptist church, and before that pastor of the Rondout (N. Y.) Baptist church. He leaves a wife, daughter and two sons. The daughter is the wife of Mr. E. C. Eder of Washington, D. C., where she resides, and the sons reside in New Brunswick, where the remains will be buried beside the bodies of a son and three grand sons.

Deceased was elected Vice President of the Baptist Convention of 1886, to succeed the late Father Webb. He was also a member of the Board of Managers of the Baptist Missionary Union, and from 1855 to 1879, secretary of the Baptist Church Convention. He was well known in Plainfield where many of his friends of former years reside.

Patents to Jerseymen.

Patents were allowed at Washington this week to the following New Jersey inventors: August Buermann, Newark, bridle bit; F. J. W. Fisher, Jersey City, holder for pens, pencils, etc.; Leroy L. Hyde, Englewood, pocket corkscrew; Hayward A. Harvey, Orange, machine for rolling screws; Alonzo D. Hobbs, Bergen, case of type-writing boxes; Willis M. Hunt, Glen Gardner, electrical weighing scale; John W. Hyatt, Newark, agitating fiber in the vessel; Edward Ireland, Newark, presser wheel for knitting machines; Joseph S. Mayer, Trenton, potter's mold and pattern for the same; Robert Rotherford, New York, city, purifying gas carbon and compound for coating the same; Frederick H. Synder, Jersey City, purifying gas carbon and compound for coating the same; Frederick H. Synder, Jersey City, anti-friction lubricator and refractory and non-conducting material from coal tar; Charles Voelkers, furnace linings, glass pots, Bessemer converters, and stoppers; H. E. Collins, Lambertville, rattle desks; William T. Gutterson, Paterson, medicinal cordial trade mark; Sacks & Rich, Newark, head and sole plates trade mark.

BISHOP WIGGER AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

He Preaches an Eloquent Sermon to a Large and Interested Congregation.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION—FUNERALS. —THE RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP.

One of the largest congregations that has yet been present in St. Mary's church occupied all the seating capacity of the auditorium of that church at 7.30 o'clock last evening, the occasion being the triennial visit of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wigger of this diocese to this parish. The services were commenced by Father Smyth, who chanted the Vespers At the conclusion of this service the bishop took his stand on the left of the altar and commenced his sermon.

He said: "One of the reasons of this Episcopal visit is that I may join with you in prayer for the deceased members of the parish. It is customary in making his visit for the bishop of the diocese to preach a sermon, this evening among other things I will talk to you on "Christian marriage." So holy did our blessed Saviour consider the married state that he made it a sacrament. Matrimony confers on those who receive it worthily the grace of God. It gives them the grace to bring up their children in the love and fear of the Lord. As matrimony is one of the sacraments of the living it must be received while in the state of sanctifying grace. Whatever Christian receives it in the state of mortal sin receives it unworthily. All persons who intend to enter into the married state should make long preparations. They should pray to God to direct them in the choice they are about to make. Many married men and women became unhappy in this world because they made an unhappy choice. The reverend gentleman here talked at length upon the Sacrament of Matrimony and the Holy Eucharist. He further said: "All good Catholics who intend to enter upon the married state should receive worthily the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. Every Catholic should be married by his parish priest. He is responsible for the religious and spirituous life of his parishioners. The Catholic church requires a publication of the bans. Two publications must be made at the principal mass on Sunday or a Holy Day. The priest is bound to publish the bans. The church has good reason for this—it prevents a married man or woman from marrying again; it ferrets out any impediment that may exist, which would make the marriage unlawful, or that would make it null and void. They should be married in the morning with a Nuptial Mass. Marriages at night are forbidden by the Diocese of Newark. Any Catholic violating the command is liable to excommunication. The church don't need you or I—it can get along without us, but we, my dear brethren need the church. No power in the world can divorce a Christian husband and a Christian wife. What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.' Any Catholic man or woman who applies in a civil court for divorce will be excommunicated from the church. The bishop then referred to the unnecessary pomp and lavish display of funerals and hoped that the custom would be abolished. He said he would refuse the honors of the church to any willful or neglectful Catholic. He said further that the late plenary council at Baltimore had prohibited the holding of picnics, fairs or excursions without the consent of the bishop of the diocese. And all picnics and excursions must be held during the day and not at night. The reverend gentleman in conclusion touched upon the free ownership of property question which is being advocated by some persons throughout the country, and denounced it as unsound all present should being too easily led by these advocates. He said that the doctrines were contrary to the teachings of the church and that if they were enforced no man would be allowed to own one cent. They would have to throw their money away. The church teaches that every man, woman and child has a perfect right to accumulate money or property and hold it, whether they obtained it by the sweat of their brow or inherited it from their forefathers. And no person, corporation or government has a right to deprive them of it without due compensation.

When the sermon was concluded the bishop dismissed the congregation with the benediction.

At seven o'clock this morning the bishop celebrated mass.

WESTFIELD.

Chas. Kimball is confined to his home on Mountain avenue.

John Darsh yesterday started for Baltimore, Md., to visit relatives.

The family of James Rourke was made happy Wednesday by the advent of a daughter.

The entertainment given for the benefit of Bucket & Engine Co., No. 1, proved a success.

P. H. Chevantner is working out another problem with which he contemplates to benefit the township. What it is, he will not tell.

The fire department met Wednesday evening at the ruck house and elected new officers for the year. Isaac Sealey was elected president, A. Wilson treasurer, C. F. W. Wittke secretary, and F. R. Brunner treasurer. Chief Traynor presented his annual report.

Lives Shortened by War.

General Grant died at the age of 63; General Logan died at the age of 60; General Hancock died at the age of 62; General McClellan died at the age of 60; General Halleck died at 59; General George G. Meade died at 57; General George H. Thomas died at 54. General W. T. Sherman is the only one of the five greatest generals of the war who has passed far beyond the fatal 63, and Farragut, its greatest naval hero, died at 69. Grant, Logan, Hancock and Halleck were men who, in the ordinary course of nature and in circumstances of peaceful life, would have lived, if not to extreme age, to a much older public highways, township committees may call a meeting of the inhabitants to decide on raising appropriations, if adopted. Corporations.

No. 138. By Mr. Lance—Provides that any building or low association of an affiliating State may make loans upon lands in this State, and also for the purchase of same upon what shall be deemed usurious. (Corporations.)

Bound Brook Sensation.

The excitement at Bound Brook during yesterday and last evening was at fever heat over the daring robbery which took place in that village early yesterday morning. All day people wandered leisurely along the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the North of the Raritan River and along the tow-path on the opposite side of the river, momentarily expecting to see the body of the dead burglar appear on the surface of the water. But their anticipations were not realized. At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Messrs. F. Miller, William Taylor and Ned Taylor, who had been dragging the river all day with nets, under the supervision of Warden Risley, suspended further operations for the day. This morning the work of dragging was resumed. The current of the river at the point where the burglar eluded his pursuers was very swift, although when the river is in its normal condition it can be forded within a comparatively short distance.

The captured burglar, was sleeping quietly in his cell in the Somerville jail yesterday afternoon, but he roused up and talked freely.

"My name is William Rockett," he said, "I am 24 years of age, and I was born in Augsburg, Germany. I am a boatman, and I worked last for Mr. Ludlow of Weehawken; that is, I work for him in the shad fishing season. I first met the man who was with me about five weeks ago in the Coliseum lodg ng house at 37 Bowery. I was stud up, and had nothing to do. I told him on Wednesday, and he said: 'Don't you want to make a couple of dollars?' I said I did, and he told me to come with him. We went over to Jersey City that night, and got on a freight train. We got to Bound Brook about 1 o'clock in the morning. He knew the place. I had never been there before. We went to the store where we got caught. We broke in at the side window. The first we knew we were seen was when we heard people talking outside. Then my friend said: 'They are coming, come down cellar.' We went down cellar and I ran to the back part. Then I heard the shot fired, and toward the front. I supposed it was somebody outside who did it. Then we rushed up stairs, and my friend said: 'I am going to make a break for it; I don't care if I do get shot.' Then he jumped out the front door and I surrendered. I don't know anything about who my friend was, except that he said his name was Frank Wilson."

About 7.30 o'clock last evening Manning T. Crow, detective for the District-Attorney of Somerset county, showed Rockett a photograph and asked him if it was not the likeness of Wilson. Rockett said that it was. The photograph was that of Frank Conover, a son of John R. Conover, aged twenty three years. His parents, who are respectable people, live in Dunellen, three miles west of here. His father is employed in Plainfield. Conover has served a term in the Trenton State Prison for arson, and has been arrested several times suspected of various crimes. He is suspected of having robbed, two weeks ago, the post office at Newmarket, one mile from Dunellen. His headquarters in New York, it is said, were at the liquor store of P. J. Keenan, No. 11 Chrystie street. Many people think that he escaped, as he is said to be an expert swimmer, having at one time been aboard a training vessel, but several declare that they saw him sink in the river.

Inquiry was made last evening at No. 11 Chrystie street, New York, the supposed hogue of the captured criminal, Rockett, but no one could be found who had ever heard of him.

Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced into the House of Assembly at Trenton Tuesday as follows:

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

No. 123. By Mr. Walter—Appropriates $15,000 to the Trenton Battle Monument Association, for the erection of a monument to commemorate the battle of Trenton, (Militia.)

No. 134. By Mr. Young—Amends the Pavonia Land Association act relative to the time of meeting, election of officers and directors. (Corporations.)

No. 136. By Mr. R. C. Hutchinson—Makes it unlawful for persons to kill or discharge any firearms at any reed-bird while on the ground or within a quarter of a mile thereof before 7 A. M. or after 5 P. M., under penalty of $50. (Fisheries.)

No. 137. By Mr. R. C. Hutchinson—Provides for non-resident guardians of lunatics, idiots or drunkards qualifying in this State and requiring them to file annual reports thereof to said lunatics, etc., (Lunatic Asylums.)

No. 138. By Mr. E. O. Hutchinson—Prohibits the killing of reed-birds, Rail, &c., between the first day of June and the first day of December in each year, under penalty of $50. (Fisheries.)

No. 139. By Mr. Hutchinson—Provides that township committees may have power to contract for a water supply for a term not exceeding five years. (Municipal Corporations.)

No. 140. By Mr. Doron—Restores Mr. Philip D. Bulock, of Hudson county, to the rights of citizenship. (Claims and Pensions.)

No. 141. By Mr. Condit—Amends Poor Act so that legal settlement shall be construed after a residence of ten consecutive years (Judiciary.)

No. 142. By Mr. Crane—Provides for summary arrest of people running hacks and omnibuses without city licenses, and makes a legal fine of from $5 to $25, or ten days imprisonment. (Judiciary.)

No. 143. By Mr. Roe—Making it lawful for persons under fifteen years of age to trap rabbits on lands where owners consent, if done during the months of October and March.

No. 134. By Mr. Roe—Making it unlawful for any person to kill or unlawfully have possession of any quail, partridge, pheasant or rabbit, except between Nov. 14 and Dec. 16, and any woodcock except in July, first fifteen days of October and from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, under penalty of $15 for each bird. (Fisheries.)

No. 135. By Mr. Letts—Concerns the improvements, paving and re-paving of streets in State Street; provides that petition be signed by persons owning one-half of lineal frontage when owned by religious corporations. (Municipal Corporations.)

No. 136. By Mr. Tumulty—Gives City Boards power to pay indebtedness in excess of the appropriations caused by accidents to the works, by putting in next tax levy, providing not to exceed $5,000. (Municipal Corporations.)

No. 137. Mr. Bloomer—Provides that whenever any public road Board shall omit to make a levy sufficient of money to keep in order public highways, township committees may call a meeting of the inhabitants to decide on raising appropriations, if adopted. (Corporations.)

No. 138. By Mr. Lance—Provides that any building or low association of an affiliating State may make loans upon lands in this State, and also for the purchase of same upon what shall be deemed usurious. (Corporations.)

PERSONAL.

Henry K. Carroll, LL.D., of North Plainfield, is traveling in the "sunny South."

Charles W. McCutchen and family of Rockview avenue, North Plainfield, are wintering in Florida.

Miss Katie Buckley of Park avenue has returned home after a two months' visit with her parents in New York State.

Geo. Miller, the junior member of the firm of Jos. B. Miller & Bro., of Laing's Hotel, is sojourning in Montreal, Canada.

Mr. A. M. Powell of this place will address a meeting of the White Cross Society of New York on Sunday evening, the 27th instant.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. French of Somerset street will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on Thursday of next week.

Mr. J. F. Scott of Seventh street and Plainfield avenue last night tendered a reception to about four hundred invited guests from this city and Brooklyn, N. Y.

At the residence of and by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, pastor of the First Baptist church, at eight o'clock last evening, Albert Hedden was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha Ryno, both of North Plainfield. The ceremony was strictly private.

David F. Manning of Brooklyn, N. Y., sailed for England last week to assist in settling up the large estate of Sir Alexander John Ball. Mr. Manning is a son-in-law of Robert S. Manning, State organizer of Divisions, Sons of Temperance, of East Front street.

Lydia C. Lewis, a young woman in her nineteenth year, died at the residence of Col. M. W. Tyler, on West Seventh street, about 9 p. m. on Wednesday, after a short illness. Deceased was on a visit here from Binghampton, N. Y. The remains were taken to Binghampton this morning, where the funeral will take place to-morrow.

Last evening the about fifty couple assembled in Cutter's Hall in response to invitations issued by the Park Avenue Social Club, on the occasion of an evening social tendered by that club. Dancing was indulged till an early hour this morning. The grand march which took place at 9 o'clock was led by Frederick Haberle and Miss Sadie Searing. The committee of arrangements composed Messrs. J. C. Blimm, J. C. Marrin, R. C. Searing, Calvin Sutton and George Schlereth.

We had the pleasure of a call this morning from Editor N. P. Finch, who lives at present in East Ninth street. He has purchased the Abram Dunlap place, at the corner of Broadway and Belvidere avenue. Mr. Finch will take possession on the first of April. He was formerly an editor of The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, and was led to make Plainfield his home on account of an asthmatic child. He expects to be visited in April by Editor Grady of that paper, whose recent New England after dinner speech has made him famous all over the country. Editor Finch is here by advice of Dr. Loomis of New York, and is delighted with the effect of our climate on his child.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. U. B. Crane on East Fourth street last evening, the occasion being the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage. There were a large number in attendance, including guests from Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. The presents were both useful and ornamental. Dancing and refreshments added to the evening's enjoyment. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. Fisher and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler and Miss Lillie Chandler; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. White; Miss White and brother; Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Drake; Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Weisman; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Anderson; Clinton Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pelhemus and son; Mrs. W. B. Grannell, son and daughter; Mrs. William Hasker; Mr. E. P. Kellogg, son and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jenning; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Alpough; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Mosserschmidt; Miss Mamie Dock; Chas. W. Tallman and sister.

Dr. Andrew Manning, the newly appointed City Physician, is a native of Plainfield, where he was born Jan. 6, 1861, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel D. Manning, who are of one of the oldest and most respected families in this vicinity and of English ancestry, the farm on which his father now lives, having been in the possession of the family over 200 years, it being part of the original tract chartered to Queen Elizabeth by Queen Elizabeth. After finishing his preliminary education at Rutgers College, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Burlingham, who died but a few months ago at his home in Shrewsbury. In May last he made the completion of his medical course, as the result of a successful competitive examination, he was appointed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, Resident Physician and Surgeon to Charity Hospital, noted as being the largest general hospital in the United States. Shortly afterward he was appointed Prison Physician to the New York Penitentiary, on Black well's Island. In these hospitals he passed two years, at the end of that period he resigned his position to begin the practice of medicine in his native city, his office being at 64 Park avenue, the same office formerly occupied by the late Dr. Burlingham. His appointment as City Physician gives general satisfaction.

Reception, luncheon parties, dances and card parties have followed each other with such rapidity in Plainfield that the young society man or woman has hardly had time to breathe. The most brilliant affair of the week undoubtedly was the Germania Hose Co.'s young people's party at the residence of Mrs. Field on North Front street. It is needless to say that it came up to every one's expectations and proved to be one of the most handsome cotillions ever given in this city. Wilson's band of the house all was a picture of loveliness and luxury. In the drawing room the cotillion was led by Miss Kate Field and Mr. Ayres, a soft light in place of glaring gas. In a spacious bay window the musicians were stationed, which added to the room's view, and rendered some most delightful waltzes from the piano and violin of Austin and Ebner. Miss Field was assisted by Miss Lizzie Morrison and Miss R. Morrison of New York. The cotillion commenced at 9.45, led by Mr. Wilson, and the following figures were then danced until two o'clock. Among those present were Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Pyle, Mr. McKinney, Miss Lyon, Mr. H. W. Stover, Miss Bisler, Mr. Standbury, Miss M. Morrison, Mr. Fairbairn, Miss Ayres, Mr. E. M. Van Buren, Mrs. Fairbairn, John Moore, Miss Drake, Mr. Kilduckie, Miss Depew, Rogers, Miss Hedden, Mr. Ayres, Miss Field, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Raymond, Miss Dormann, Robert Bunnster, Miss Smylie, Mr. Field, Miss L. Morrison, Mr. Stringham, Miss McKinney, Mr. Milliken, Miss Dumont, Mr. McQuaid and Miss Harr.

—The sixty-eighth anniversary of the Odd Fellowship in the country will be celebrated April 26th.

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations. "Accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the most careful professional men, such as the clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a physician, a book keeper, a dry goods clerk, a retail down store, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, etc., etc. Our record of railroad accidents, and the amount of solid compensation paid to the unfortunate, is such that a policy in a reliable company is simply indispensable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited by a long sickness, or who would be disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that immediately from the receipt of said Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, for the cost of $5.000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity for all or any part of a year pro rata—pay the price of one cigar a day. To the man who has no cares for the welfare of his family should be policy for sale as proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.

There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken at times in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays the trifling outlay of the premium. Examination of a duty well done. The merchant has his well executed bill of goods, his deeds, policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Jno. T. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Deaths.

KRAUSSE—In this city suddenly, Mrs. Franciscan Krausse, in the 63th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Merlin chapel Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A buggy and phaeton and one double and single harness. Apply at McDonnell's Livery, 2nd Sixth street. 11-3

FOR SALE—A few shares City Bank stock. Address P. O. Box 374. 10-2

FOR SALE—A cut under Rockaway and two cutter sleighs; also a platform. Apply to James Homan, carriage manufacturer Somerset treet. 8-5

FOR SALE—Thorough bred Jersey cow and calf. Calf two days old by "Signal," registered bull. Can be seen at 56 East Second street. Address H. K., Box 1404. 8-4

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor. Also my large business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 9-21-tf

PIANO to rent monthly. Apply to 19 West Second street. 10-6

SMALL Pigs for sale. E. Willis, Nether-wood, east of depot. 11-2

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. May first or before for six months or longer. Address Jas. P. Hotchkiss, 93 John street, New York. 2-5-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentle men only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Second street. 10-6

WANTED—A load of clover hay as soon as possible. Address stating price. Box 1660, City.

WANTED—Two or three rooms for light housekeeping. P. O. Box 424.

WANTED—A steady, agreeable girl for general housework. Apply at No. 11 Prospect street, second house from Grove street, North Plainfield.

WANTED—A small unfurnished flat or rooms, for immediate possession. Two adults. Address J. B. Lawrence, care Evening News. 11-2

Special Notices.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Favorable terms will be made with capable and responsible parties, guaranteeing satisfaction. Apply to Edison Fire Extinguishers in specified territory. Apply to O. A. Smith, Hartford, Conn., or City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 2-5-1w

PROF. P. DENNSTAEDT

is returning to Europe, but advanced pupils, to be taught the Norwegian Lunces and the New Swedish Gymnastics. Those wishing his applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

A HOUSE

on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale on Bliss street. Inquire of Mary Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Inquire at Plainfield depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 34 East Front street or address P. O. Box 102, Plainfield. 1-29-2m

TO LET.

The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x165 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to let for balls, parties, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. B. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the Casino from 5 to 6 p. m.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The great down stairs store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is a positive cure. Price 25 cents. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,

Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Leave your orders early in the latest styles of art. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of J. H. FORSTER, Veterinary Surgeon, 12 East Fifth street. Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC.

Is furnished by Prof. C. Wonde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Leave orders at last named address. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1278.

Notice of Petition for Licenses

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 1, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Edward F. Thorn has applied to the Common Council of the City of Plainfield for a license to manufacture and sell fermented liquors, at No. 17 Park avenue, in said city, and that said application is signed by

George W. Moore, Michael (2) Hefrain,
Chas. Kuhn, Chas. Hall,
Anna P. Thorn, James H. Force,
Henry Rosenthal, George Hall,
Wm. Hall, Christian M. Hammell,
Alexander Sargeant, Ramon Thorn.

And the undersigned, hereby, knowing any reasons why such license should not be granted, request that a hearing be had thereon in writing to the City clerk, on or before February 14th, 1887, at which time action will be taken on said license.

Done in accordance with the requirements of the "Ordinance to license Free and Taverns and to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors," passed May 3, 1886.

O. R. LEONARD, City Clerk.

Amusements.

To Ladies Only.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will Lecture to Ladies Saturday at 3 p. m. in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street. Subject: "How to prevent and cure those diseases that afflict Women," illustrated by life-size dissecting manikin so that every organ in the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

POPE BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION SALE.

The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.

THIS WEEK

We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4,

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for these goods. They are sold at

EDSALL'S

just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special Sale just closed was a grand success and we wish to make our store as lively this week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

COMIC, SENTIMENTAL, CHEAP

AND SELECT

VALENTINES

in great variety at

R. C. FISHER'S

NOW OPEN

34 West Fourth street, opp. Public School.

AFTERNOONS 2.30 to 5. EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30

SPECIAL DESIGNS

in

VALENTINES,

Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.

Valentine Cards,

from 1c up, Frames, Tucks, H. & F. etc. Frosted and Fringed cards from 5c up.

Our specialty Comic Heads 1-2 Frosted lamb's wool surmounted by embossed roses only 5c. 5c or 10 cts.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

FOR SALE,

REAL ESTATE

82 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers.

to North Plainfield, one mile from post office; fronting on Central avenue. Broad, open and fine view avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with basement, barn and Gas & Stoves all through, with all modern improvements. Also large connection with spacious grounds. Will sell or rent. Terms easy. Apply on premises. Title perfect.

22-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

ELECTRICAL WORK.

To all those desiring Electrical Apparatus in their dwellings I desire to say that I am now prepared to put in

GAS LIGHTING APPARATUS

of the newest and most improved kinds. Also bells of any descriptions and

BURGLAR ALARMS AND ALARM MATS

in the neatest and most satisfactory manner. All work guaranteed for six months. Prices reasonable.

S. MERRITT POTTER, PLAINFIELD, N. J

P. O. Box 97.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF FRESH

ORANGES,

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA,

Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choice fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the

NORTH AVENUE

FRUIT STORE,

KENNEY BROS. NO. 3 NORTH AVENUE.

Andrew E. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

A. SWALM,

WALL PAPER,

NO. 4 NORTH AVENUE.

Plainfield Evening News.
E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Is published every afternoon at
No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
and delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week. Mailed to subscribers and to all parts of the United States, $3.00 per year, payable in advance.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

POSTOFFICE ESTIMATES.

The House Committee Compliments the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A report from the committee on postoffices and post roads, submitted to the house to accompany the postoffice appropriation bill, emphasizes the fact that the committee recommended the amounts estimated by the department, and says: "This is so unusual that the committee deem it appropriate to say that this concession was reached after a most careful review of the reasons submitted by the department for each item in the bookof estimates, and that it was necessary to make overestimates that in the reduction under that practice some approach to the public necessities might be reached. Your committee finding the utmost frankness on the part of the postmaster general in discussing what was needed for the postal service, have met in like spirit and have recommended what seems to be actually needed."

A Snarl in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It is generally probable that there will be a snarl among members of the house committee on appropriations over consideration of the fortifications bills, of which there are now six. The Republican members say that Chairman Randall is opposed to reporting any kind of bill on the subject, and that he has failed to call a meeting of the committee to consider the consideration of coast defenses, and that if a measure is brought before the house at this session it will be "smoked out" by the Republicans. The Democrats deny that their refusal to act by saying coast defenses form a scheme of the Republicans to take the surplus from the treasury and make tariff reform impossible.

A Green Country Youth.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 11.—Joseph Plew, a green country youth of 25, was arrested near Syracuse on suspicion of being the murderer of the Dunham family. Plew worked for Dunham as a farm hand until two weeks ago, when Dunham discharged him. His disappearance a few days ago and the fact that he had stains upon his clothing and a considerable sum of money on his person warranted his being taken into custody. He offered no resistance, but protested his innocence. There is strong talk of lynching him and excitement is running high. Mrs. Dunham is still alive, but is expected to die.

Disposing of Incendiaries.

PINE HILL, Ark., Feb. 11.—There has been a good deal of excitement here lately over the work of a gang of incendiaries who have infested the city. Saturday night a colored man set fire and burned to the ground. Sunday night the public school house and one of the churches were destroyed. Monday night a sheriff's posse started in search of the incendiaries, and found them some distance from the town. They resisted arrest and the police opened fire on them, mortally wounding two. The other one of the party escaped.

Failed to Leave His Address.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—George W. Beattie, bookkeeper of Goldwell & Co., is missing. It is alleged, has embezzled about $12,000 of the firm's money, and left town without the formality of stating his prospective address. The steadiness of Beattie was the boast for years. It is said that Beattie was a good judge of wine, and that he also played a cool hand at poker. He was a good judge of paintings, was fond of choice books, and very proud of the decorative art, and which he adorned his home.

Gotham's Credit Good.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The bids for $5,000,000 new water stock 3 per cent. city bonds have been received. The lowest bid was 100.06 for $500,000, and the highest was 103.875 for the $1,000,000. The latter was by A. M. Hyatt, and he secured the $1,000,000. The other $2,000,000 was awarded to various bidders, ranging from 103 to 103.83. The city thus receives in premiums more than enough to pay the first year's interest on the full amount of the bonds issued.

Vessel Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Sailed: Britannic, for New York.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—For New England and the middle Atlantic states, light or snow, lower temperature, northerly winds.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Money closed at 3½ per cent. The lowest rate was 3 and the highest 4. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.85½@4.86; actual rates, 4.85@4.85½ for sixty days; 4.88½@4.88¾ for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 103¾ bid; 4s, coup., 122¾ bid; 4½s, coup., 110¾ bid.

The upward movement inaugurated at the opening of the stock exchange continued until 2 o'clock. At that hour the advance ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Part of this was lost in the board of directors' meeting of the Louisville and Nashville, Reading and Richmond and Terminal were especially pressed for sale, and closed declines from the best prices of ¼ to ¾ per cent.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—FLOUR—Closed steady at unchanged prices; winter wheat extra, $3.30@3.85; Minnesota do., $3.50@4.10; city mill extra, $4.80@4.65; Ohio extra, $3.30@5.10. Southern flour closed dull; common to choice extra, $2.50 @5.25.

WHEAT—Options were fairly active and prices irregular, closing weak and ½@¾c. lower. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 90c., No. 2 do. at 89c., No. 2 red winter at 91c., No. 3 do. at 89½c. and ungraded red at 80@93c.; No. 2 red winter, Feb., 89½c.; do. March, 89¼@89¾c.; do. April, 89½@90c.

CORN—Options were dull and steady, closing at a decline of ½@¾c. for some months. Spot sales of No. 2 at 49½c. in elevator and 50c. afloat; also No. 2 mixed at 47½c. and ungraded at 47½@49½c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 48c.; do. March, 49¼c.; do. May, 49¾c.

OATS—Options were fairly active and firm, closing at a slight advance. Spot lots closed steady at unchanged prices. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 36c. and No. 2 do. at 37½c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 33½c.; do. March, 33¾@33¾c.

RYE—Quiet, but firm; state, 58@60c.; western, 60@62c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

ORDERED OUT.

BREWERS AND STATIONARY ENGINEERS TO STOP WORK,

But the Indications Are that the Order Will Not Be Entirely Obeyed—The Knights of Labor to Play a Desperate Card.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—All the beer, ale and porter brewery men employed within a radius of fifteen miles from this city, and all the stationary engineers, together with firemen and helpers, employed in the five neighboring cities, have received advice or instruction to strike to-day. The brewery employes number about 7,000 in all. The stationary engineers and firemen number about 5,000.

It is not at all certain that the order will be obeyed by either of the organizations concerned. The brewery employes fueludg brewers, maltsters, drivers, laborers and coopers, and they are employed in sixty-three breweries, situated in New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Jersey City, Hoboken, Union Hill and Newark.

The purpose of these additional strikes is to force the strike of the coal handlers to an end. Many breweries have well nigh exhausted their supplies of coal, and it is said that within some of them hundreds of barrels and all the wood at hand has been used to keep up steam.

The lager beer brewery employes, who number 5,000 men, were advised to strike this morning. Before putting the order into effect the executive board of the Journeymen Brewers' unions will meet and discuss the subject. It is understood, it is said, to break the agreement they made with the boss brewers. The agreement was made last April, and one of the clauses provided that neither the bosses nor men should go on strike without first submitting their grievances to an arbitration committee.

Upon receiving the order Louis Heerbrandt, secretary of the National Journeymen Brewers' union, and Secretary E. Kurtzenkanke, of the New York Brewers' union, went to the headquarters of boss brewers, where Secretary A. E. Seifert is in charge. Mr. Seifert is a mild mannered man as ever drank a glass of beer, but when Messrs. Heerbrandt and Kurtzenkanke told him their mission he grew excited for a few.

He asked them if the strike was to cover breweries which used non-union coal, and the answer was that if the strike occurred at all it would affect all breweries. A Newark brewer who was present said that if his malsters struck and remained out one day $25,000 worth of his stock would be ruined. The two union men then told him that the brewers would not be ordered out until their executive board had passed upon the advice from District No. 49. The breweries that may be included in the strike turn out about 400,000 kegs a week.

It is not at all certain that the coopers will strike, although it is said that two-thirds of all of the members of the various locals of the Eccentric association had voted in favor of the strike. They are employed in the principal factories in this city, Jersey Counties and buildings in New York and vicinity. A general strike on their part would practically paralyze industry, as all the way from 300,000 to 500,000 persons are employed in the places for which they provide steam power.

The documents they received concerning the strike authorizes them to strike or not, as they deem best. A leading member of the organization said:

"We will not strike, and for this reason; we think, and have thought, that the whole trouble could be settled by arbitration. When we were asked to strike we appointed a committee to visit the coal barons and urge them to arbitrate. Our committee saw Mr. Corbin. Communication was established with the Reading Railroad and Coal company had effected an agreement with its 2,000 employes in Port Richmond. The agreement, we learned, included the following: That we to put all of its union" men back to work in Elizabethport at wages as high as those paid by any other company. Further, that the Central road, the Lehigh Valley company a settlement with the Lehigh, Susquehanna and Delaware and Hudson companies. If the coal firms of these companies was more than 31½ cents an hour the Reading road agreed to have its permanent rate fixed by arbitration. We consider that satisfactory and hence we will not strike."

DISTRICT 49 NOT SATISFIED.

The Knights of Labor who have charge of the great strike declared that if Austin Corbin made any settlement with his men at Port Richmond (Pa.) depot that it was not satisfactory to the men on this end of the line. They admitted that Knights of Labor Master Workman T. V. Powderly, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Corbin's representative, but said that as they representing had come to any definite settlement concerning the strike.

A letter was also communicated to Mr. Maxwell he was surprised. He said that T. B. Putnam, the representative of District Assembly 49, called on him and said the agreement made with the Reading employes at Port Richmond was satisfactory and that the Reading Railroad company need not fear that the strike would extend to its employes.

The officers of District No. 49 said they had been acting in a conservative manner all along in hopes that it would induce the coal combinations to act in a conciliatory policy. Now that the coal magnates had disappointed District No. 49, it intended to begin at once a campaign so vigorous that the business and working elements of this city would force them to arbitrate.

There is considerable mystery concerning the action taken in which the Corbin arbitration conferences were brought about. A member of the Engineers' association thus explained it:

"What it was suggested that we should strike we sent out a committee to confer with the different coal kings and see if they would not agree to settle the strike through a board of arbitration. The committee caught Austin Corbin and F. A. Potts together, and were introduced to them by Assemblyman John Martindale. When the question of arbitration was broached Mr. Corbin approved of the idea. He said his company was losing money by the strike, and that a great deal of money was being lost all around. He expressed a willingness to meet with a committee from District No. 49.

"We sent word to District 49 and F. B. Putnam met with Mr. Corbin, and when he saw the engineers' committee with him wanted to know why they interfered or 'put in their nose,' as he expressed it. One of the committee told that inasmuch as the engineers had been ordered out, they wanted to know if the trouble could not be settled without any more men being ordered out. Putnam replied that he would settle with Mr. Corbin and he could settle for the other companies. Mr. Corbin then placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Maxwell this afternoon, giving him full power. We believe that he has made a satisfactory settlement with his employes. Until we are confirmed that Mr. Corbin has played false with the Knights of Labor, by which we belong, we do not intend to strike."

All the first-class engineers holding responsible positions in New York and vicinity and their firemen are attached to District 49.

BRIDGE WAYNE

AND HIS CONSPIRATORS GIVE AWAY—BACK FIND A CHAMPION.

A Speech Made by Representative Allen, of Mississippi, on the Bill to Increase the Consular Appropriation—Starving on $13,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Allen, of Mississippi, made the speech of the day in the house. While opposing the large increase in the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill Mr. Allen said he had been provoked into a discussion of this bill by some remarks made by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Cox). That gentleman had spoken with sneering contempt of his friends, and had made disrespectful remarks about his friend Judge Waxem and his constituents from Wayback. Mr. Cox said he would apologize for these remarks.

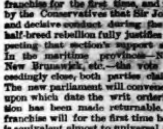
Mr. Allen suggested that it was very easy for a member to disparage a man and then get up and apologize. (Laughter.) But the gentleman, after speaking of Judge Waxem, had said that he would much prefer to go to the secretary of state for information as to the diplomatic service than to go to a gentleman on the floor who had been spending the summer in canvassing among their rural constituents. The scope of the gentleman's remarks was that when a member came to Washington and was in the midst of high teas and receptions, and all the glamor of society and elegance, and Brussels carpets and electric lights, he would forget all his democratic constituents. He had said that he owed much prefer to go to the secretary of state for information as to the diplomatic service than to go to a gentleman on the floor who had been spending the summer in canvassing among their rural constituents. The scope of the gentleman's remarks was that when a member came to Washington and was in the midst of high teas and receptions, and all the glamor of society and elegance, and Brussels carpets and electric lights, he would forget all his democratic constituents. He had said that he owed much prefer to go to the secretary of state for information as to the diplomatic service than to go to a gentleman on this

CANADA'S PARLIAMENTARY LEADERS

The Two Men Who Are Contending for the Dominion Premiership.

The parliament of the Dominion of Canada has been dissolved and a new election ordered. The contest for the premiership of the Dominion premier, Sir John Macdonald, feel confident that the elections will result in their favor on the issue of the fast policy, while Mr. Edward Blake, who is the standard bearer of the Liberals, is equally sanguine of victory for his party. The northwest territories will enjoy the right of franchise for the first time, and it is claimed by the Conservatives that Sir John's prompt and decisive conduct during the Louis Riel half-breed rebellion fully justifies them in expecting that the northwest will support them. In the maritime provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.—the vote will be exceedingly close, both parties claiming them. The new parliament will convene on April 7, upon which date the writ ordering the election has been made returnable. The new franchise will for the first time be used. It is equivalent almost to universal suffrage.

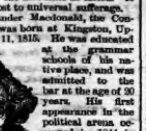
Sir John Alexander Macdonald, the Conservative leader, was born at Kingston, Upper Canada, Jan. 11, 1815. He was educated



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

at the grammar schools of his native place, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 20 years. His first appearance in the political arena occurred in 1844, in which year he was elected to parliament from Kingston as a Conservative. Through the various official grades his career has been upward and onward, until to-day he is the responsible head of the government of Canada. Sir John's great abilities were never more strikingly manifested than while he was minister of justice and attorney general of the Dominion. He has been honored by degrees from Oxford and other universities.

Hon. Edward Blake's father, Hon. William Hume Blake, was a very distinguished lawyer, having been at one time chancellor of Upper Canada. The subject of this sketch first saw the light at Middlesex, Ont., Oct. 13, 1833. He graduated from the Toronto university with high honors in 1857. He first entered politics as a member for South Bruce, in the Ontario assembly, 1867, acting as leader of the Oppo-



BLAKE.

sition for several years. He has also represented the same constituency in the Dominion parliament. In 1871 he succeeded Hon. John Macdonald as premier of the Ontario legislature. He was minister of justice and president of council of the Mackenzie ministry. Temporary ill health compelled him to refuse two very important offices which were tendered him. Mr. Blake is an independent-Liberal in politics, and it is universally conceded that he is the brainiest man in the Dominion parliament. The Liberals follow his lead without question.

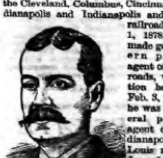
Prayer Before the Battle.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is credited with the following: "Governor Gordon, Senator Colquitt and Gen. Benning were together in the southern army. The first two are very religious and always engaged in prayer before going into a battle. One day just before the federal troops were about to charge, Gens. Gordon and Colquitt started toward a little log cabin. On the way they met Gen. Benning, and they asked him to join them in the cabin. He supposed they were going in there to take a drink and followed them. 'Give me a drink quick,' said Gen. Benning, 'as there is no time to lose.' 'We did not come here to drink,' said Gen. Gordon; 'we came here to pray.' 'Oh, excuse me,' said Benning, as he hurried out of the cabin. His conduct horrified the generals. They could not understand how a man could be so indifferent on the eve of what promised to be a very fierce battle. After having prayed fervently they went into the conflict full of confidence. When the battle was over it was found that both Gens. Gordon and Colquitt had been seriously injured, while Gen. Benning had not received a scratch."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A BRIGHT RAILROAD MAN.

Henry Monett, Newly Appointed New York Central Passenger Agent—His Predecessor.

Daniel M. Kendrick, the late general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, was born in Coolidge, Mass., Sept. 1, 1846. In 1872 he entered the service of the Paris and Decatur railroad, and continued with that road until May 31, 1877, first as clerk in the auditor's office and later as general passenger and ticket agent. June 1, 1881, he became southwestern passenger agent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Indianapolis and St. Louis railroads. On Jan. 1, 1878, he was made general western passenger agent of the same roads, which position he held till Feb. 5, 1880, when he was made general passenger agent of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad. On Jan. 1, 1881, he went to the Delaware and Hudson Canal company as general passenger and ticket agent, which position he



DANIEL M. KENDRICK.

filled so well as to attract the attention of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad authorities, who made him their general passenger and ticket agent, the position he held at his death.

Henry Monett, newly appointed general passenger agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company, is like his predecessor, a young man. He was born in Columbus, O., Dec. 3, 1853. At the age of 19 he entered the office of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway at Columbus, and remained with that company for thirteen years. During that time he was rate and division clerk, chief clerk general passenger department, assistant general passenger agent and chief assistant general passenger agent. July 1, 1882, he became general passenger agent of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railway, and on March 1, 1883, was made general passenger agent of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railway, in which position he has continued to the present time. His experience in developing the passenger traffic of new roads is considerable, and his ability is shown by his success in the Nickel Plate and West Shore railways.

"MOTHER BICKERDYKE."

The Famous Daughter of Ann Arbor in the Civil War.

"Why don't some writer of romance get hold of Mother Bickerdyke?" remarked a New York reporter by an old army captain recently. "She would be just the thing to make a splendid character, for she was as much of a heroine as any of the women who served in the western army who have not heard of or known Mother Bickerdyke. In the early months of the war she was the only woman nurse in the large hospital at Cairo, Ill. She was a woman of strong character, fine executive ability and much energy and reserve force in emergencies. The hospital at Cairo had become miserable for the incompetency and intemperance of the surgeons in charge. They neglected their patients and spent their nights

MARY A. BICKERDYKE.

in riotous living, breaking open the stores and rifling the refrigerators and pantries of the delicacies that were furnished by the sanitary commission for the sick. Mother Bickerdyke stood this for two or three weeks and then appealed to Ulysses S. Grant, then colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois volunteers, to whom she preferred charges against the surgeons. Grant was astounded. With a determination to make certain of the situation he put on citizen's clothes one evening and went down to the hospital, where he saw enough to confirm the worst statements that had been made to him by the faithful nurse. There was prompt action the next day. The surgeons were dismissed and the hospital was reorganized. From that time Mother Bickerdyke always had access to Grant, and her recommendations were generally carried out. As he rose in position in the army her power in the hospitals became greater and greater, until she overshadowed all with whom she came in contact. She remained in the volunteer nurse service until the close of the war. If she could be induced to write her experiences they would prove as interesting as any chapters of the great rebellion."

A volume might be added to the captain's brief story of Mother Bickerdyke's army work. What many old soldiers, who were the recipients of her kind services in their day of misfortune, would like to know is: what has become of Mother Bickerdyke since the war? It would be a hard task to follow her, so unostentatiously has her work been carried on, but she has been engaged in philanthropic work until she has become too feeble to help others than herself. Her marvelous ability was called upon during the Chicago fire, and since then through suffering occasioned by the grasshopper plagues, droughts, forest fires and other public calamities. She brought carloads of seeds and food from the east to suffering Kansas on several occasions. In the intervals she has maintained herself by acting as a nurse, nurse and housekeeper in charitable institutions.

The soldiers of the west proposed to tax themselves ten cents a year to maintain her above want, but she refused to accept the money. For eighteen years there was an application for a pension for her pigeon holed in Washington, but last year it was granted, allowing her $25 a month. Now, at the age of 74, she earns the balance of her living in the San Francisco mint, her home being at 2344 Mission street. To an acquaintance she said not long ago: "Good-by! I shall be mustered out before long and shall not see you here again. But we shall find one another sometime, somewhere!"

THE SMALLEST SECT IN THE LAND.

The Church in Which the Whole Body Worship.

SANDEMANIAN CHURCH, DANBURY, CT.

In the old cemetery at Danbury, Conn., rests the bones of Robert Sandeman, one of the founders of the sect called Sandemanians, and in the same town is the only meeting house of these people on this continent. The illustration given is from a photograph and gives an excellent idea of the appearance of this church which is in size 22x30 feet. Here assemble every Sunday a faithful band of ten people who comprise the descendants of the followers of Sandeman who settled here in 1764. So that this sect was in existence when the Wesleyans and Baptists were almost unknown.

In England there are yet a few congregations of this sect. One of these chapels was located in St. Paul's alley, London, and it was here that the great scientific philosopher, Michael Faraday worshiped. He who could fill the largest hall in all London with learned men from all parts of the world to hear his lectures, would on Sunday walk to this chapel regularly and engage in the services with the two dozen members.

One of the peculiarities of the Sandemanian form of worship is that they have a weekly love feast in which the whole congregation dine together. It was the original intention to have this take place in the churches, where a dining room was provided, but in Danbury they find it more convenient to have this dinner served at the house of one of the members. Here they also pray and sing, and the kiss of brotherhood passes between the members of both sexes. From this custom they have been vulgarly called "Kissites."

Their rules prohibit games of chance, prayers at funerals, college training as well as most Nineteenth century innovations, while in food they are forbidden to use flesh meat and "all things strangled."

Fate of Ex-Ballet Dancers.

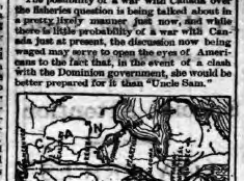
Here let me remark that there is no other class of artists in the world that so soon lose every gift and grace of their profession as do the ex-ballet dancers. I have seen aged singers whose method and style in singing a potent charm when the voice itself had well nigh wholly departed, and elderly actors and actresses that preserved when reading or reciting the grand art of their prime. But the famous dancer ought to die, like the butterflies, when the summer day of her grace and youth are at an end. Some months ago Mme. Cerito was pointed out to me at a morning concert—a fat, crippled old woman, with her face distorted by the effects of a fall from her carriage some years ago, and without one vestige left of the radiant sylph who was the latest to maintain the poetic traditions of the ballet as created by Taglioni and Fanny Elsler.—New York Sun.

NO FORTS, NO GUNS.

DEFENSELESS CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Central Between Fort Wayne, Detroit, and the Citadel, Quebec—Strategic Importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

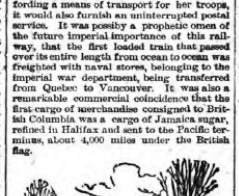
The possibility of a war with Canada over the fisheries question is being talked about in a pretty freely manner just now, and while there is little probability of a war with Canada just at present, the discussion now being waged may serve to open the eyes of Americans to the fact that, in the event of a clash with the Dominion government, she would be better prepared for it than "Uncle Sam."



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

In one respect particularly is Canada's advantage very clear. The Canadian Pacific railway, while it is built sufficiently near the boundary to be available as a means of transport for troops, ammunition, supplies, etc., is nevertheless far enough away to be safe from the depredations of marauding bands of United States troops. Forewarned, for instance, he landed from England at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence whirled at a rapid rate to the points where they might be most needed.

The Canada Pacific railroad was built by government aid, and there is no doubt that this aid was given for the reason that England appreciated how valuable the road would be, in case of trouble with the United States, as a means of communication with its various dependencies. Thus while affording a means of transport for her troops, it would also furnish an uninterrupted postal service. It was possibly a prophetic omen of the future imperial importance of this railway, that the first loaded train that passed over its entire length from ocean to ocean was freighted with naval stores, belonging to the imperial war department, being transferred from Quebec to Vancouver. It was also a remarkable commercial coincidence that the first cargo of merchandise consigned to British Columbia was a cargo of Jamaica sugar, refined in Halifax and sent to the Pacific terminus, about 4,000 miles under the British flag.

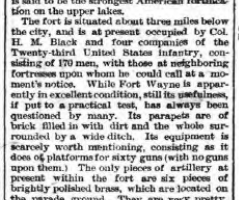


FORT WAYNE, DETROIT.

Of all the American lake cities perhaps no one occupies so vulnerable a position, while at the same time affording so convenient an entry for foreign troops, as Detroit. This city, therefore, would be the great objective point in case of war with Canada, and a glance at the map above will show how easily it could be reached by rail. The question which naturally presents itself to the mind of the reader is: "Has Detroit sufficient fortifications to successfully withstand a well organized attack?" Most emphatically it has not.

Detroit is protected by Fort Wayne, which is said to be the strongest American fortification on the upper lakes.

The fort is situated about three miles below the city, and is at present occupied by Col. H. C. Black and four companies of the Twenty-third United States infantry, consisting of 170 men, with those at neighboring fortresses upon whom he could call at a moment's notice. While Fort Wayne is apparently in excellent condition, still its usefulness, if put to a practical test, has always been questioned by many. Its parapets are of brick filled in with dirt and the whole surrounded by a wide ditch. Its equipment is scarcely worth mentioning, consisting as it does of platforms for sixty guns (with no guns upon them.) The only pieces of artillery at present within the fort are six pieces of brightly polished brass, which are located on the parade ground. They are very pretty, but of comparatively no value, as they are all twelve-pound Napoleon guns.



THE QUEBEC CITADEL.

Now that we have assumed that Canada would wage an aggressive warfare, let us burn about and suppose that the United States should force matters and attack Quebec. Quebec, as is well known, is situated upon a lofty bluff, and but one army—that of Gen. Wolfe—has ever succeeded in penetrating into the city. The citadel is practically impregnable, and even if victory were ultimately to perch upon the banners of a beseiging force, it would require months of disastrous fighting, attended with enormous expense and great loss of life, to accomplish this end.

Washington's Love Letters.

After Washington's death, Martha burned his love letters for fear they might fall into improper hands, and only one escaped the flames. This was written just before Gen. Washington accepted the command of the army of the revolution. It is very affectionate. He begins it with "My dearest," speaks of her in it as "My dear Patsy," and compliments her by telling her that he would enjoy more real happiness in one month with her than he could possibly find abroad, if his duty was to be surrounded for seven years. In this letter he also incloses his will, with the remark that he has no doubt that the provision for her will be an agreeable one.—Frank G. Carpenter.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at

WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET

DR. KING'S
SPECTACLES

AND;
Silver Toboggan Pins
at
DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,
North avenue Jewelry Store.

SERRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles
AND TANDEMS,
English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.
R. POUND, 37 East Third street.
H. SERRELL, Plainfield avenue.

STOP
at the new store of
ALEX THORN,
29 SOMERSET STREET,
for
Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, etc.
CHEAP for Cash.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
For Sale and To Let.
TO LET FURNISHED.
FOR SALE UNFURNISHED.
Desirable Bargains in
BUILDING LOTS
FIRE INSURANCE.
Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia: Phœnix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool; Reliance of London. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.
Edward C. Mulford,
Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 North avenue, opposite R. R. Station, Plainfield.
Telephone No. 90.

I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They being cut, polished and ground on none but the best possible machinery, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately over the center of grain found in all pebbles. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible resistance.
AT DOANE'S,
Formerly Clare's, No. 9, Park Avenue.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & P. A. CO.
Messenger Service
Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. Money transferred by Telegraph.
Electrical Work and descriptions put up and repaired. All work guaranteed.
4 Park avenue, C. M. GODDARD, Manager.

FOR
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
go to
Frank C. Green's
and his prices and
SEE His Display.
HIS STOCK IS
COMPLETE,
His
Prices LOWER
than any house in New York.
DON'T FAIL
to give him a call.

AT
THE BEE HIVE.
10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, also 1.50 a regular price 2c. at 35c a garment.
Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular made 5 to 8½ 15c, and 7 to 8½ 19c per pair.
JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Cost Back Bouche Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 85c.

Corsets ! Corsets !
L. CALLMAN,
38 WEST FRONT STREET.

DOOR NUMBERS
AT COLLIER'S, 3 Park Avenue.
Established 18 years.
N. B.—No Botching.

MCDONOUGH & MARTIN,
Horseshoers, 20 Somerset Street,

AND;
Silver Toboggan Pins
at
DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,
North avenue Jewelry Store.

Agents for THIS CITY for Shepard's Improved Roof Extender, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes lameness—practicing of all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

FURNITURE.
FAIRCHILD'S
Furniture Warerooms
2 EAST FRONT STREET
Parlor and Chamber
FURNITURE.
LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

FOTOGRAFS.
Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.
Great Success with Children's Portraits.
THORN'S,
Opp. Post Office.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Send postal to either address and we will call and leave notice with you when we will be in your neighborhood. Leave orders with D. W. Lloyd, C. Runyon's Ashes and Sand, grocers, Plainfield, or address Jones & Co., P. O. box 1, Plainfield, N. J.
Telephone No. 28.

NOTICE.
The Plainfield Electric Light Co.
Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.
Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets
Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress making. Ladies' dress done in the best and latest style. 18 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 13 Duer street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs, Grapevines, Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindsay. Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,
16 North avenue,
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,
(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries. Wigs and beards, Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 16 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,
Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,
North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Cal. No. 14.

Ten Eyck's
Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N.J.

I. L. McVoy,
Driven Wells.
Gas Fitter and well driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care to satisfaction. Office No. 5 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E Front.

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music. 27 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient. Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street,
Grocer and Seedsman,
Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar, Spices, ground and pure. Warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

BUY
Drugs, Medicines
ETC., AT
Miller's Pharmacy,
All Goods at REASONABLE Prices
PRESCRIPTIONS
A SPECIALTY.
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
Miller's Cough Candy,
50c a pound.

MME. QUICK'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR
TREATMENT
East Fifth Street, Met. Spencer's and Connection.
Physicians help in curing all Chronic diseases of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Scrofula and purifies the blood, cures Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Kidney Complaints, Nervousness, General Debility, Palsy and Sait Rheum and all skin diseases.
In cases the most obstinate cases of Syphilis and Mercurial poisoning.
Hours, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays and Sundays.

Ranges & Stoves
at all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of
House Furnishing Articles
of like kind will be sold at the well known store on the corner of Front and Plainfield avenue, by the undersigned, at prices that will be found as low as cannot be reached. E. ARTHUR.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Trains leave New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 16, 1887.

Leave Plainfield for New York, Elizabeth and Rahway, 6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 12.30, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.00, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 p. m.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 a. m.; 1.00, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 p. m.

Leave Rahway at 6.05, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 a. m., 12.05 p. m., 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.35 p. m. Sunday at 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.35 a. m.; 1.05, 4.05, 5.35, 6.35, 9.05, 10.05, 11.35 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 7.15, 7.58, 9.25, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 1.05, 2.15, 3.45, 4.52, 5.05, 6.10, 7.10, 8.35, 9.50, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.25, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m.; 3.45, 8.15, 9.45, 10.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.35, 7.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.35, 2.00, 3.20, 4.50, 5.30, 6.05, 8.15, 9.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 12.30, 4.10, 5.30, 7.00, 9.30 p. m.

Plainfield and Bonnie.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.35 a. m. 2.05, 3.35, 4.34, 5.03, 6.33, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 8.10 a. m.; 6.47 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 7.07 a. m.; 12.40, 4.35, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

7.58 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton and Hazleton.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

2.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Drifton, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

6.33 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch and Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 5.27, 8.02, 11.05 A. M. 3.33, 6.07 p. m. Sunday except Ocean Grove 8.57 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.25, 5.10*, 8.30, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 3.18, 5.02, 6.10*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.22, 5.10,* 9.38 a. m. 6.59 p. m.

Returning.

Leave Philadelphia, North and Green Streets, at 5.30* 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.40, 6.40, 7.00*, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.55,* 8.55,* 9.05 a. m.; 1.40, 4.00,* 6.15, 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m. Sunday.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 7.00, 9.00,* 10.10, 11.35 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.34, 7.45* p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 9.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Imported and Domestic
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American WINES, Extra Fine.

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ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	25c	$1.00
BURGANDY (Claret)	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
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Philadelphia Ales and Porter, own bottling, for per dozen; no empty bottles taken back. Imported Bottled Ales and Porter, BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE (Champagne) quarts $1 per dozen. Imported Bottled Guinness's Stout, quarts $1 per dozen. Imported Bottled Dublin Stout, quarts $1 per dozen. Imported Bottled Ginger Ale, quarts $1 per dozen. Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. Send for price list. Goods will be delivered free of charge to any part of Plainfield. Goods will be sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States and Canada. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

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New plan of Life Insurance by an old company. Premiums at low cost. No assessments. Definite insurance.
About $10 per $1000 at age of 30.
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New Market, N. J. Agt. for Union County
Office with M. M. Thorn, opposite Depot.

FORD & STILES
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No. 5 PARK AVENUE,
TELEPHONE CALL No. 14.

BILL NYE

Gives His Impressions of the South, Its Climate and Other Characteristics.

BOOK REVIEW, Ja., 1887.

Bill Nye, Asheville, N. C.

DEAR SIR—As you are now rusticating it in the south and have recently sent me two of the finest letters written to us in good faith I thought I would bother you with a few questions in regard to Carolina or such other parts of the south as you may be sampling with.

How is it for health as compared with the north?

What is the price per acre of land close to some good town? What will it cost to clear ready for the plow?

What are the principle fruits and vegetables raised? Is the water good for drinking purposes?

Any information you can give me in regard to the south will be recd with thanks.

Hoping to hear from you soon I am

Yours, with respect.

As I have not such a great abundance of time in which to do this kind of correspondence, I take the liberty of writing a reply to your esteemed favor and printing it where it will meet the eye of many persons no doubt who may contemplate addressing me on the same subject.

Of the south generally I know very little from personal observation, but you will find throughout the south, wherever I have been, a general tendency toward warmer weather than you obtain in the north.

North Carolina, as you are no doubt aware, is quite hilly mountainous in its geographical department, and on the map which I perused as a child at the state was of a dark blue color. Greatly to my surprise, however, on arriving here I found North Carolina to be red. She said, such as it is, has the same reputation of the adult brick of commerce, and continues in that condition constantly.

The farms generally are not large in size, and are divided into three classes, viz., the mountain farm, the Gothic farm and the dormer farm. A good Gothic farm, near town, will bring from $25 to $100 per acre, including; large wall pockets to hold farming implements at night, so that they will not drop out of the Gothic farm into the dormer farm below.

FAIR WEATHER ONE DAY.

I do not say that these mountain farms are steep. I simply state that water readily runs off when applied to them.

Tobacco is the great staple here. It is mostly of the smoking variety, though on the bottom lands a very hardy dwarf plug tobacco grows easily, and during a long season planters may readily grow the large tropical plug tobacco.

It is a rare sight to pass along the country road and see the navy plug tobacco of North Carolina ripling in its full height in the glorious autumn sun, while through its waving boughs the nut brown or seal brown plug tobacco of Dixie, with its glittering little tin tag near the stem, may be readily distinguished.

Fineart tobacco also grows here to a great height. Everything that goes to make life worth living may be found in the wildest profusion. Whisky is so plenty here that intemperance is not a mark of distinction.

Corn which, whether made beneath the broad glare of the noonday sun or by the moonlight process, is within the reach of all. It is so plenty that *I do not care for it*, and I know that no man could put in a worse here that would be memorable throughout his life.

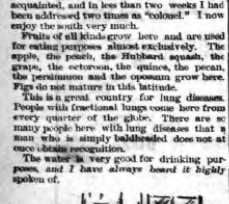
You ask about the matter of health, and I am pleased to state that there has not been a circular printed or sent out from here during the past ten years that did not state in the most emphatic terms that this is a very healthy country. People who had enjoyed good health while here have gone north in several instances only to return in a deceased condition from drowning or some other missmatic influence.

When I first came here I was dissatisfied. I yearned for something that I did not find. It was not scenery or climate, for each of these were a common occurrence, but I soon got acquainted, and in less than two weeks I had been addressed two times as "colonel." I now occupy the south very much.

Fruits of all kinds grow here and are used for eating purposes almost exclusively. The apple, the peach, the Rubbard squash, the grape, the cetorcon, the quince, the pecan, the persimmon and the opossum grow here. Figs do not mature in this latitude.

This is a great country for lung diseases. People with fractional lungs come here from every quarter of the globe. There are so many people here with lung diseases that a man who is simply half-winded does not attract much recognition.

The water is very good for drinking purposes, *and I have always heard it highly* spoken of.



CHILLY THE NEXT.

The weather is sometimes variable and then again for a little while it will be very uniform. One day you will see me playing lawn tennis in a jaunty suit of flannel, which shows to a great advantage my easy movements and bewitching cheek, and on the following day you may find me coiled around a red hot stove, wishing all the while that I was dead.

But it is said to be good for long troubles, and many people who came here years ago to die, have been repaired and relieved. There is no question about that. But you will find that the houses built here for rent or sale are made to admit both heat or God's free air and no questions asked. If you want to see a robust climate come in to the house and help itself to the carpet and the furniture, just come here and hire a per furnished house. Found in good faith.

—Bill Nye.

In Boston Globe.

THE MODEL AMERICAN GIRL.

A practical young girl;
Not afraid of the dark—and yet,
A practical young girl;
A ready-and-aimer,
A helper-of-self young girl.

A home-to-her-place young girl;
A never-will-lean young girl;
A toiler young girl;
A life pain and clean;
A princess-of-peace young girl.

A wear-her-own-hair young girl;
A free-from-a-care young girl;
A never-a-worry heart,
No sickly sunflower,
A wealth-of-rare-sense young girl.

Plenty-room-in-her-shoes young girl;
No indigo-in-blues young girl;
Not a bang on her brow,
To fraud not a bow,
She's a just-what-she-seems young girl.

Not a reader-of-trash young girl;
Not a cheap-jewel-hash young girl;
Not a sipper of rum,
Not a chewer of gum,
A marvel-of-sense young girl.

An early-retiring young girl;
An active, aspiring young girl;
A morning arriser,
A dandy despiser,
A progressive American girl.

A lover-of-prose young girl;
Not a turn-up-your-nose young girl;
Not given to subtlety,
Not "utterly utter,"
But a matter-of-fact young girl.

A rightly ambitious young girl;
Red-lips-must-criticism young girl;
A sparkling clear eye,
That says "I will try,"
A sure-to-succeed young girl.

An honestly-courting young girl;
A never-seen-flirting young girl;
A quiet and pure,
Sweet and secure,
A fit-for-a wife young girl.

A sought-everywhere young girl;
A future-most-fair young girl;
An ever discreet,
Not too seldom meet
This queen-among-queens young girl.

—Virgil A. Pinkley in Brooklyn Citizen.

The Skipper's Fish Yarn.

"A curious thing," said the skipper, "happened on the last trip. Sim Clipp, the cook," said he, "took a fever, and when in a kicked the bucket we didn't delay long, but tied an old grindstone and a rusty ax to him to weight him and chucked him overboard. His boy was aboard, and Sim's body went over a big shark came up, opened his jaws, and into the shark's maw went Sim. His boy saw it, gave a yell and sprang overboard. The shark hadn't got his mouth shut yet, and the boy went straight after his father. An hour afterward an old whopper of a shark came up longside of us, and we made up our minds to capture him. We baited a shark hook with pork, presented it to him and in half a minute had the old man eater fast. We got him aboard by hard work and cut him open, and what should we see inside of him but Sim Clipp and his boy. We had captured their shark. The funniest part of the matter was that both Sim and the boy were alive. We had made a mistake about Sim being dead when we cast him in the sea, and he had gone down the shark's throat and come to just as his boy went thumping in against him. He and the boy held a council, and what do you think they were doing when we cut the shark open? Rigging up the grindstone to sharpen the ax, so they could cut a hole in the shark and escape."—New York Sun.

A Word to the Wise.

The danger of being carried away by the growing fashion in canes.—Life.

He Never Reached the "Amen."

A salutly individual who tried to offer up a prayer at the meeting of his creditors in Queen Victoria street, New York, not long *ago, did not get as far as "Amen" on that* occasion. Among his creditors was a rough Scotchman, who, as soon as he got over the amazement at the coolness of the proceedings, shouted out: "Sit doon, ye downed infernal hesspriest. If ye say another word to the Almighty in my presence ahem he'll dinna kick ye." The creditors roared, the petitioner sat down, and the business of the meeting proceeded in the manner usual on such occasions.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Another Black.

As those who have been to his office know, Gen. Black, commissioner of pensions, has a pure Ethiopian, with unchangeable skin, for his doorkeeper, and a very good doorkeeper he is, too.

Recently Congressman O'Donnell went up to the commissioner's office, and meeting the black man at the door, he stopped.

"Are you Gen. Black?" he said, bantaringly.

"No, sah," replied the doorkeepr, "I's not Gen. Black. I's jis' plain, common black, sah. Gen. Black's inside, sah."

The congressman gave the doorkeeper a cigar and went inside.—Washington Critic.

The Meaning of Senator Vest's Boast.

Perhaps Senator Vest, of Missouri, is right in his opinion that "five worlds in arms could not whip the United States on her own soil," but we fondly cherish the hope that Brother Vest's remark is not designed as a challenge to the universe. In the interest of peace, we trust it is meant simply as a warning which belligerent planets with a disposition to sweep out of their orbits and bump up against the earth will have the sense to heed.—Philadelphia Press.

He Didn't Bite.

"Eldah, ex chairman ob de committee it is my onpleasant duty to inform yo' dat we hain't been able to raise yo' sallery dis yeah, sah." "Brudder Pilsbury, I's mighty glad yo' 'preciate me, but I dont want my sallery raised, brudder. Jes' pay me de sallery we 'greed on and I's satisfied."—Harper's Weekly.

A Mistake.

My car, you know, was number thirty;
And by the crossing she would wait;
When streets were dry or streets were dirty,
Each day I found her sure as fate.

Ah, me, with what a pretty motion
She waved her dainty little glove!
I loved at sight, and I'd a notion
That she returned my ardent love.

I grew to look with heart-a-beating
To see her standing coyly there,
And passion thrilled my tender greeting
Whene'er I caught her sweet "Good morning!"

Then how I sighed my love to plead her
Within the car to take her seat,
For one and a heart of whiteness,
For she was but a female spotter—
Or so I'm told, my soul—the spotter's mate.

—Sun and Voice.

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We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated while we hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
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Wm. A. Woodruff,
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Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of England, Westchester of Philadelphia, Hartford of Hartford, Home of New York, Continental of New York, North British and Mercantile of London and Edinburgh, Royal of England, The Queen of England, The Connecticut Fire of Hartford, The Philadelphia Life of New York and other equally good companies and promises a continuance of same, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Entrance at 15 Front st.

J. A. HOSKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Good rooms. Flag stone sidewalks. Steam heat throughout the house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

COLEMAN
Business
Lessons, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Boys, Ladies and Gentlemen, Day and Evening Sessions, Individual instruction. Lectures on commercial subjects. Circulars free. Graduates assisted to positions. Terms low. Call or address Coleman's Business College, Rooms 1 and 2, Journal and Courier Building, Plainfield, N. J. H. COLEMAN, Prin.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 35. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST." SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

1887	1886		
6 a. m.....	23	30	Sun rises..... 6 58
12 m.....	35	41	Sun sets..... 5 31
3 p. m.....	37	45	Moon rises.....
9 p. m.....	31	46	Moon sets..... 10 49

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—Monday will be St. Valentine's day.

—See special notice of Uniformed Rank K. of P.

—Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut will speak at Reform Hall to-morrow evening.

—A regular meeting of the Plainfield Bicycle club will be held on Monday evening.

—The newly elected city officers will take the oath of office before the Mayor this evening.

—Rev. B. S. Holmes will occupy the pulpit of Trinity Reformed church to-morrow morning and evening.

—Allen, the stationer, says that many persons send valentines as friendship cards that "auld acquaintances" may know they are not forgotten.

—Two Metropolitan vans, drawn by four horses each and loaded with furniture for this city, were unable to proceed on South avenue at Fanwood last night, and remained there all night.

—Services in the Park Avenue Baptist church to-morrow. Preaching by the pastor, Asa R. Dilts, at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Text of morning sermon, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

—One of the ups and downs of an energetic merchant's existence is to keep the quality up and the price down. By the way, they do it very effectually at White's. Read of what they are going to offer next week.

—The Somerset County Historical Society met in the Reform Club rooms at Somerville yesterday. Among other interesting matters transacted of local papers interest were read by Rev. H. P. Thompson and others.

—The quarterly statement of the warden of the Union County jail at Elizabeth, for the three months ending Feb. 1, 1887, shows the daily average of prisoners in the jail to be 36, at an average cost of 32 cents per day each.

—The Council having granted permission to Mr. J. W. Murray to remove and improve the old Reche house, at the corner of Park avenue and Fifth street, the work of removing the large structure has already begun.

—As the ground hog was kindly prevented from seeing his shadow last Wednesday it may safely (?) be said that the bulk of the cold weather is over, and that we shall have an early Spring. The ground hog is an infallible weather prophet.

—Each new disaster on the railroad where by the loss of life is made greater by the cars taking fire, brings suggestions but no practical result. A fortune and the blessings of mankind await the inventor of a contrivance for heating railway cars without fire.

—Property-man W. R. Mattox of Music Hall, had charge of the stage arrangements at Mirror's theatre of Somerville, on Thursday night, when the Wayo Combination was billed to appear on that evening, but owing to the inclement weather the entertainment was postponed.

—A building and loan organization has been formed at Somerville. At the first meeting last week a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and another to procure share takers. The next meeting for the election of officers will take place on February 22d inst.

—The Somerset County Board of Freeholders met at Somerville on Tuesday, but little business of importance was transacted. The committee on repairs reported the furnishing in the Court House as completed. A communication from committee of Mercer county board, requesting committee of Somerset board to meet them at Trenton, was laid over till March next. The Auditing Committee was authorized to settle with the estate of Jacob A. Fritts for bill for boarding the jurors in the Keevan murder case, but was instructed not to exceed $40. The Board adjourned to meet again on the second Monday in March.

—All day yesterday a corps of men were engaged in dragging the Raritan river at Bound Brook, in the hope of recovering the body of the burglar, who is supposed to have been drowned at that place on Thursday morning. The river was dragged for a long distance between Bound Brook and New Brunswick, but the body was not recovered. A report was in circulation yesterday that Conover, the alleged burglar, was seen at New Brunswick during the day and that he had gone to New York. The story of his drowning is discredited by some persons who know him, and know of his swimming qualities. He is said to be able to swim over a hundred feet under the water. This being the case it is probable that he deluded his pursuers by remaining under water for a time, being carried some distance by the swift running tide, and finally made his escape.

Dr. DeHaas' Lecture.

In the chapel of the Park Avenue Baptist church last evening Dr. DeHaas gave his truly thrilling lecture on "The Stones Crying out, or, Monumental Records of Sacred History." The room was filled and the audience was delighted. It was one of the most entertaining and instructive lectures that Plainfield people have ever permitted to enjoy. Of the many admirable lectures delivered in Plainfield this winter none have been more admirable than this. One could fairly hear the thrilling voices of the stones at old Nineveh, Troy, Tanis, Bethlehem and Jerusalem. For an hour and a half the doctor held the closest attention of the entire audience, and every one went away with his faith confirmed in the authenticity of the old time Scriptures.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEET. ING.

SETTLING UP THE BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

A special meeting of the Mayor and Council of the borough of North Plainfield was held last evening. The roll call showed the following members present: Mayor Van Winkle and Councilmen McCutchen, Riker, Slater, Thickstun and Weaver. Councilman Arnold was absent.

The clerk read the call for the meeting, which was for the purpose of taking action on any matters which might be brought up for consideration.

Mr. Slater presented a communication from Mr. Hall asking permission to remove frame building from Berry estate on Somerset street to opposite side of street. Petition granted.

Tax Collector H. N. Spencer submitted his report for taxes collected for the years 1885 and 1886, both of which were referred to the Auditing Committee. The report for the year 1886 was as follows:

North Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 11, 1887.
To the Honorable, the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield:

Herewith annexed please find statement of tax duplicate of the Borough of North Plainfield:

Amount of duplicate.....	$2,037.74
Borough tax collected.....	$1,885.81
Road "	1,467.21 2,403.02
Balance.....	$ 171.72
Amount remitted.....	5.19
Balance uncollected.....	$ 166.53

Respectfully submitted,
H. N. SPENCER, Collector.

The following claims were presented and referred to the Auditing Committee:

C. E. Austin.....	$ 4 20
H. N. Spencer.....	123 43
W. L. Force & Bro. told bill.....	7 85
J. V. Whitlock.....	12 00

Mr. Weaver, from the Auditing and Finance Committee reported correct the above reports of the collector and they were filed.

Mr. Slater, from the Committee on Streets and Public Health, submitted the yearly report of said committee, and upon motion of Mr. Thickstun it was received, its recommendation adopted and ordered filed with the clerk. (A synopsis of the report was given in our proceedings of the last Council meeting.)

Mr. McCutchen from the Committee on Streets, reported on the petition of Mr. R. Conover and others, presented at a previous meeting and asking for a sidewalk on the south side of Jackson avenue, between Somerset street and Watchung avenue. He offered a resolution that the petition be granted and that the Street Commissioner cause to be constructed sidewalks on Jackson avenue where none now exist. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McCutchen offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a sidewalk be laid in front of the borough lock-up, on the property belonging to Peter Wooden.

Mr. Weaver from the Auditing and Finance Committee presented the yearly report of the committee. It showed the following receipts: Cash in hands of treasurer making last report, $87.50; taxes collected for Borough purposes, $1,008.81; received for licenses, $264.50; for fines, $22; taxes for 1885, $3.04, making a total of $1,385.85. Claims have been liquidated amounting to $554.87; claims remain unpaid to the amount of $661.50. The committee also recommended that the sum of $1500 be raised by tax for borough purposes, and that $500 be set aside as a sinking fund for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for borough purposes.

Mr. Slater moved to receive the report and file the same, and that the mayor and clerk sign and seal it, together with the report of the Street Committee. The motion was carried.

Mr. Slater offered a resolution that the collector be requested to record with the clerk of the county of Somerset all real estate tax delinquents. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. McCutchen offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing, Stationery and Supplies be authorized to contract with one of the city papers for printing, (one insertion) the yearly report of the Street Committee and also the yearly report of the Auditing and Finance Committee; also to furnish 300 copies of said reports in pamphlet form.

Mr. Riker offered an amendment to the resolution designating The EVENING NEWS as the paper to print the same. Mr. McCutchen accepted the amendment.

A discussion followed as to which of the three city papers would reach the greatest number of the residents and property owners in the borough, and it was generally accepted that the EVENING NEWS filled the bill. The resolution was adopted as amended, Mr. Weaver voting "no."

Mr. Slater made a motion which was carried that the cash balance of $4.70 remaining in the City National Bank to the credit of the Board of Street Commissioners, on said account closed; also that the amount be transferred to the Collector, the Clerk taking a receipt for the same, and that the money be deposited to the credit of the Road Fund.

An ordinance to fix a place for holding the next election" was then taken from the table, read in sections, and upon motion of Mr. Slater adopted as a whole, "Feb. 28th" being inserted as the date upon which the ordinance shall go into effect.

Mr. Slater moved that the Committee on Printing, Stationery and Supplies have printed and posted the above ordinance according to law. The motion was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post Office here, Feb. 12:

Bender, H	Newton, Mary
Cromwell, Miss	Slattery, Mary
Herring, G C	Tunison, Mrs E
Laing, Mary H	Waterman, Mrs
Langan, Mrs R W	Whelan, Mary Ann
Lee, Sam	Wilson, Sara
Moore, Martha	White, Mrs W I
Moore, Peter	Wood, A & Co
McAleer, Rosa	Webster, W P

Persons calling for above please say advertised.

W. L. FORCE, P. M.

Fanny Stryker and her sister Ann, of White House, while looking over their grandfather's books a few days since, found a one dollar bill on the old State Bank of Trenton, dated 1845, and well preserved. These old bills are quite a curiosity.

The Church of the Heavenly Rest.

This little Episcopal church situated on Clinton avenue and at the west end of the city is a brick, Gothic structure, consisting of nave, choir and church; and though plain in its exterior, the interior is well proportioned, very pleasing and effective.

It is the first of the self-denying and earnest labors of a few devout Churchmen by whom the work was begun in 1879 and the church completed in April, 1883. Its beautiful stained glass windows, its timber roof showing the natural color of the wood and its free open seats add to its attractiveness and comfort.

The congregation, though necessarily small, there being only a few church families at Evona, are warmly interested in its success, are steady in their attendance, and join heartily in the worship. The congregation in fair weather counts from forty to seventy, and during the ministry of the present rector, Rev. J. P. Taylor, the number of communicants have increased from twenty to thirty-five.

Within the past year several new houses have been built in the neighborhood and a dozen or more families settled on Grant avenue and other adjacent streets, some of whom will make this their parish church. Among the congregation on Sunday can be seen residents of this city and North Plainfield, some of whom attend regularly and the Sunday morning attendance would in all probability, provided the proper means of conveyance were furnished, be largely increased. The church has no debt and the rector's salary is promptly paid. There is an efficient society of twenty-five members and a children's sewing circle in process of formation. The services on Sunday are at eleven o'clock a. m. and on week days as appointed. The Sunday-school session is from ten to eleven a. m.

Gen. Lew Wallace.

The W. C. T. U. have secured the services of Gen. Lew Wallace, the famous author and soldier, for the next entertainment in their course at Music Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Gen. Lew Wallace served in the Mexican war; commanded a division at Fort Donelson—receiving a major-general's commission for his gallantry there—saved Cincinnatti from capture by Kirby Smith, took an active part in the bloody battle of Shiloh, and finally in July, 1864, prevented Gen. Early from taking Washington. It was when Gen. Early was marching up, hoping to take the National Capital, Gen. Wallace, with a far inferior force, marched out to the Monocacy, hoping to delay Early until the Ninth corp could arrive. He gave battle and was of course driven back, but he delayed Early that when he arrived before Washington the Ninth corp was just marching in, and thus by his delay he saved the Capital from falling into the hands of the rebels. Gen. Grant says of him: "Gen. Wallace contributed on this occasion to the defeat of the forces under the borough lock-up, on the property belonging to Peter Wooden.

Mr. Weaver from the Auditing and Finance Committee presented the yearly report of the committee. It showed the following receipts: Cash in hands of treasurer making last report, $87.50; taxes collected for Borough purposes, $1,008.81; received for licenses, $264.50; for fines, $22; taxes for 1885, $3.04, making a total of $1,385.85. Claims have been liquidated amounting to $554.87; claims remain unpaid to the amount of $661.50. The committee also recommended that the sum of $1500 be raised by tax for borough purposes, and that $500 be set aside as a sinking fund for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for borough purposes.

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The meeting then adjourned.

W. C. T. U. Organized at Roselle.

The organization of a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was effected in Roselle on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Downs, President of the State Association, and Mrs. Dr. T. J. Tomlinson, President of the Plainfield branch, were present and aided in the work. The preliminary meeting was held at the Baptist church. It was attended by about a dozen ladies, each church congregation in the village being represented. The meeting opened with devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. Dr. Tomlinson. The hymn "Blest be the tie that binds" was sung, the 103th Psalm was read, and Rev. L. O. Grenelle offered prayer. Mrs. Downs took the chair, read and explained the local constitution, and gave a short but interesting address followed by prayer. Mrs. Carpenter was elected secretary of the meeting, after which the W. C. T. U. of Roselle was organized and the following officers elected: Mrs. H. B. Carpenter, president; Mrs. L. O. Grenelle, vice-president; Mrs. C. O. Andrus, secretary; Mrs. Alfred Atkins, treasurer. Another meeting was held in the evening when addresses were made by Mrs. Downs and Mrs. Tomlinson. The president of the Plainfield organization, which association is said to be one of the largest and most influential in the State, explained the origin and growth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the outcome of the great crusade against rum in Ohio in 1874. The various departments of field, some of whom attend regularly and the Sunday morning attendance would in all probability, provided the proper means of conveyance were furnished, be largely increased. The church has no debt and the rector's salary is promptly paid. There is an efficient society of twenty-five members and a children's sewing circle in process of formation. The services on Sunday are at eleven o'clock a. m. and on week days as appointed. The Sunday-school session is from ten to eleven a. m.

House Bills.

No. 139 By Mr. Hudspeth—An act to provide for storing waters and the construction of reservoirs for supplying cities for the purpose of supplying pure and wholesome water to cities, towns, villages and boroughs; provides that two or more cities may petition the Governor an application in writing, signed by the Mayor or a majority of the Board of Aldermen, stating cities that desire to have water works; he shall appoint two Freeholders within each city or 100,000 inhabitants, and three within each city of less than 100,000 inhabitants, to be trustees and have full power to act; authorizes cities to issue bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 at 5 per cent., to pay costs. Other cities may come in upon payment of their share of expenses. A water schedule, partaking of the nature of the Hobart Act of years ago. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 140, by Mr. Ackerman—Authorizes the formation of companies for protection against damage to glass by hail. (Corporations.)

No. 141, by Mr. Hill—Provides for Constitutional Convention, to meet in Trenton on fourth Tuesday in January, 1888 to consist of one delegate from each county and each Assembly District. Delegates to be elected on the first Tuesday after first Monday in November. Convention to form a new Constitution by a two-third vote of whole number of delegates, to be submitted to the people at the general election in 1888. Each delegate to receive $2.50 per diem and no other allowance. (Judiciary.)

The Bi-Club's Fair.

The committee appointed by the Plainfield Bicycle Club to make arrangements for the forthcoming fair are actively engaged in the matter, and everything is progressing favorably for the success of the scheme. The members of the committee are considering the advisability of holding the fair in a larger place, during the club house is inadequate to accommodate the friends of the club. The committee, however, have decided to give their friends more opportunity to inspect their snug quarters. The sub-committees would like to give all of their lady friends an opportunity to help them all of the time, but owing to the small amount of space, will have to be content with a few. Some have already been appointed, and the executive committee of ladies behind their table for each day. More invitations will be issued which the members can have by applying to any member of the Fair Committee.

Yesterday's Shooting Match.

A shooting match took place yesterday afternoon at Campbell's club house, between Mr. A. Pilkington of Oak Point, N. Y., and Harry Campbell of this city. The match was for $25 a side, at twenty birds each, Hurlingham rules, and eighty yards boundary. The rain interfered considerably with the shooting. Campbell shot Pilkington out on the nineteenth bird, winning the match. The following is the score:

Campbell	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—16
Pilkington,	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—18

Latest Dispatches

The Strike at Perth Amboy Ended.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 12.—The strike at Perth Amboy is over, and fifty of the deputies are now at home. The others will probably be sent home on Monday or Tuesday. The men will be paid off at four o'clock this afternoon, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Some of the strikers will return to work this afternoon, and the remainder on Monday. Nothing definite has been reported from South Amboy, but it is understood that the same state of affairs exist at that place.

Crusade at Trenton Against Liquor Dealers.

TRENTON, Feb. 12.—The Judges in the Mercer County Court yesterday fined Henry Hogarty $100 and costs and in addition sent him to jail for three months, for Sunday selling. Henry Schuler, the next offender at Chambersburg saloon-keeper, received the same sentence as Hogarty. Thomas Deegan was sentenced to hard labor in the State prison for one year. Only a few years ago he was a hard-working, industrious mechanic who finally put his savings into a saloon, and has since had a downward career. George Burgelin, saloon keeper, who has been, like Deegan, on the downward course, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs and spend three months in the County Jail. The court-room was filled with liquor-dealers, and a special meeting of their Association was called immediately afterwards. It is believed that they decided to close up tight next Sunday. They are thoroughly satisfied that there is to be no more child's play in this matter, and that liquor dealers must respect the laws.

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for, as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so they may to the man whose profession is the "safest"—by the carelessness of a cook or nurse; a sawyer, a physician, a book-keeper, a dry goods clerk, he may fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, have a piece of coal fly away with his eye, be struck by a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and the payments of hundreds of dollars to the policy holders of Plainfield afford by the possession, at such a time, a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men who have families with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited, or salary reduced, should he not always be in readiness to attend to his business? Accident insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance, for, as the policies through the law of average. Many a man will say that he cannot afford to pay $5 dollars for a policy to him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars do a dying man any good. It is foolish to say so, but it is quite consoling to feel that immediately over the breaking bill will be the broken leg is reuniting, and in case the accident prove fatal, the ready cash one leaves for his family is a boon to the support and real care for their welfare.

These are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty Company repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of duty done. Many a merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Jos. T. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Deaths.

KRAUSSE—In this city suddenly, Mrs. Francelina Krausse, wife of Wm. Krausse, aged 39 years.

Funeral services from Mission chapel Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

Cent-a-Word Column.

A SOUTHERN Girl, good cook wants a place. Best of reference. Apply at Inquirer office, Front avenue. 11-2

FOR SALE CHEAP—A buggy and a phaeton and double and single harness. Apply at McDonnell's Livery, West Second street. 11-2

FOR SALE—An old under Rockaway and two extension top phaetons. Apply to James Homan, carriage manufacturer Somerset street. 10-8

FOR SALE—House and lot on Second street, between Elm and William on easy terms. Address P. O. Box 657. 11-8

FOUND—Tuesday morning on Peace street near Sixth, a pocket book containing a small sum of money. Owner can have it by calling at residence of Northeast corner Second and Church streets.

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street by a two-third vote of whole number of delegates, to be submitted to the people at the general election in 1888. Each delegate to receive $2.50 per diem and no other allowance. (Judiciary.)

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POPE BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION SALE.

The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

PREACHING.....10.30 a. m
SUNDAY SCHOOL.....2.30 p. m
CHAPEL SERVICE.....7.30 p. m

"It is designed to make the Park Avenue Baptist church a pleasant church home for all who may seek one. The services are so arranged and conducted as to cultivate a spirit of worship, and to lead each to love their God and their fellow men.

Strangers will be cordially welcomed and every reasonable effort made to make them feel at home.

NOTICE—It is the desire of the pastor to have the Sunday evening service become attractive and interesting to the general attendance. Therefore, an earnest invitation is extended to spend an hour within our cozy chapel.

—REV. ASA R. DILTS, JR PASTOR.

PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, PLAINFIELD, N.J.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.
The books of the Overseer of the Poor containing a list of the appeals for aid, can be seen at the office of that officer, No. 98 East Front street. LOUIS F. WADSWORTH, 12-8-w Overseer of Poor.

NOTICE.
It is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the Rogers Underground Cable and Manufacturing Company, held on the 15th day of January A. D. 1887, a resolution was adopted by the majority of the whole Board, that said company be closed out and that a meeting of the stockholders of the said company shall be held at the office of said company at corner of Crescent and Myrtle avenues, North Plainfield, New Jersey, on the 15th day of February at 11 o'clock a. m., to take action upon such resolution so adopted by the Board of directors. M. W. HAYWARD, Secretary. 1-12-w

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given, that the account of the subscriber, surviving executor of Frances Harris, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the ninth day of March next.
WARREN MARSH.
Dated Dec. 28th, 1886. 12-28-6.w.w.

Amusements.

W. C. T. U. COURSE

"The Chariot Race"

by

Gen. Lew Wallace,

author of

"BEN HUR"

MUSIC HALL.

Tuesday, Feb. 15th,

Admission 75c, 50c, and 35c. Tickets at Reynolds' Pharmacy. 12-3

INSURANCE.

Isaac Brokaw,

REAL ESTATE

and

Fire Insurance,

12 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD

Agent for the following first-class companies: German of New York, Hanover of New York, Jersey City, of Jersey City N. J.

Insurance effected on all kinds of property, furniture and dwellings a specialty at lowest rates.

Money to Loan on first mortgages. Bargains in Real Estate. Rents rented and collections made. Prompt returns.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

SPECIAL DESIGNS

in

VALENTINES.

Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.

Valentine Cards,

from 1c up. Frames, Tucks, H. S. P. etc. Frosted and Fringed cards from 5c up.

Our special cards 12-1-2 Frosted and Fringed ornamented by embossed roses only 5c. Envelopes furnished free for all valentines 5c or more.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT STREET.

CUT IN TWO

at the Plainfield

BARGAIN HOUSE

ONE PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

Hosiery sales are not very common at present, so White & Son will commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.

we will sell Children's

Full regular Cashmere Hose at	16c,	worth 25c
" " Blk and Col. Ribbed	12 1-2 "	" 20c
" " "	15c "	" 25c
" " "	25c "	" 35c

We Will Sell Ladies'

Full regular Balbriggan Hose	12 1-2c,	were 20c.
" extra heavy	25c "	" 35c
" black split feet	25c "	" 35c
" superfine	35c "	" 45c
" Fancy Spring Styles	39c "	" 50c
" "	50c "	" 65c
" Imperial Lisle Thread	87c "	" 90c

We Will Sell Gents'

Full regular colored 1-2 hose	12 1-2c	worth 18c,
" Brown	20c	" 25c.

and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.

F. E. White & Son.

NEW DESIGNS IN

VALENTINES

are still coming in at

ALLEN'S

The Stationer, 32 East Front street

who has the

BEST DESIGNS

of the best makers.

Special designs, etc., at prices which our customers say are low.

COMIC, SENTIMENTAL, CHEAP

VALENTINES

in great variety at

R. C. FISHER'S

24 West Fourth street, opp. Public Schools.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

A. SWALM,

WALL PAPER,

NO. 8 NORTH AVENUE.

BUILDER.

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OFFICE, 4 WEST THIRD STREET.

Shop, South, Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Plainfield Evening News

T. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at
No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week, or five cents per month, payable to all carriers. By the United States, $6 per year payable in advance.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

WESTERN FLOODS.

Michigan Towns in Danger of Being Swept Away.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—A special from Lyons says: The flood here showed signs of abatement, but during the night rain fell in torrents and the flood is on as all the time. A panic has seized some of the people, and it is impossible to get estimates of losses. The water is four feet deep in many business places and stronger than at any time. Merchandise is moving or preparing to move, and the people are worn out working day and night to save their property. Alexander McFarlane's family is in a critical condition. The water is receding slowly.

Should the Lansing ice break loose before the gorge gives way all the ice in these places on the north side of Hamilton will be washed on to Canal street, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. Fears are entertained that the railroad bridge will be swept away. Some houses up the river have been torn to pieces and the fragments are coming down.

GOT AHEAD OF HIS FATHER.

A Kentucky Son Who Stole His Mother-in-Law.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—Mr. C. E. McDermott and Miss Carrie Buckley, of White Sulphur, Scott county, eloped to Jeffersonville last evening and were married. The young people's story is romantic. Miss Buckley is the daughter of a well to do Scott county farmer, and was quite a belle. For several months past Mr. John McDermott, who is a mill man in Georgetown, and the elder son have been paying devoted attentions to the young lady. The father, it was thought by all, had proved the successful suitor, and on Thursday night the young man packed up and picked him up. He was dead. He was Thomas F. McGowan, of Duluth, Mr. McDermott had fallen asleep, and at the end of the day was awakened. As he stood up he stepped backward and fell over the first form of the boss.

Burglars Foiled by a Priest.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Father McEorus, a Catholic priest of Freeport, Pa., had an exciting encounter with burglars. The masked burglar approached the clergyman's bed and, pressing a revolver to his head, commanded silence. The priest rose quickly, however, struck the intruder a stunning blow that he was knocked down. The burglar then fired one shot at the priest, who picked up revolver from the mantel and returned the fire. The burglars then fled.

Ohio for Senator Sherman.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—Governor Foraker, of Ohio, talked politics to-night about the next presidential campaign. He was on his way to New York. He said Ohio will be solid for Sherman, but if another good Republican is nominated he will be given cordial support. The governor said that Hill seemed to have a strong backing among the Democracy, but believes Cleveland will be renominated.

Paying the Notes of a Defaulter.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Two notes signed by George M. Bartholomew, the defaulting president of the Charter Oak Life Insurance company, which went to protest at the First National bank of Asbury Park, where they had been discounted for George B. Lord, were paid by the latter. The amount due was $2,500 and three months' interest.

Sheriff Rowan's Affliction.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The inquiry into Sheriff Rowan's condition is concluded. The committee will report to the senate soon. Dr. D. K. Mills testified that Rowan is incurably insane.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, fair weather, colder northerly winds, becoming variable.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Money closed at 4 per cent. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 3 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.83½@4.87 actual rates, 4.82@4.82½ for sixty days and 4.86@4.86½ for demand. Commercial bills closed firm; currency 6s, 125¾ bid; 60s, coup. 125¾ bid; 4½s, coup. 107¾ bid.

The stock market was weak, feverish and irregular. There was a general inclination on the part of the bears to unload, and under their selling values steadily declined to the close of business. Erie was the conspicuous stock in to-day's dealings, the transactions in that one day's business being made up of transactions in that stock. It closed at a fractional advance. As a rule, values were the lowest point of the day's current at the close. The decline ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—FLOUR.—Closed dull and weaker; winter wheat extra, $3.20@3.30; Minnesota extra, $3.00@3.30; city mill extra, $4.60@4.65; Ohio extra, $3.25@3.35. Southern flour closed steady; common to choice extra, $3.50@5.25.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active, while prices ruled irregular. Spot lots closed steady and higher. Spot lots closed about steady at unchanged prices. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 84c., No. 2 do. at 81c.; No. 2 red winter at 83c. and ungraded red at 91@93c.; No. 2 red winter, March, 81⅝@81¾c.; do. April, 80⅞@81c.; do. May, 81½c.

CORN—Options were dull but firm, and closed unchanged. Spot lots closed firm and slightly higher. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 46c. and ungraded at 45@45½c.; No. 2 mixed, March, 45¾c.; do. May, 46¾c.

OATS—Options were dull and closed without decided change. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 34c. and No. 2 do. at 32½c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 33¾c.; do. March, 33½@33¾c.

RYE—Dull and steady; state, 79@80c.; western, 85@86c.

BARLEY—Dull.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

DISTRICT 49 CLAIMS TO HAVE WON A VICTORY.

Corbin's Promise to Resume Work Within a Week at 33 1-3 Cents an Hour Declared Satisfactory to the Knights.

Engineers and Brewers Disobey.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The strike has been declared off, and all the men who struck since Jan. 3 to aid the coal handlers have been ordered to resume work. The following statement, issued at midnight by District Assembly 49, explains the settlement:

"A committee of the dissatisfied men employed by the Reading Railroad company called upon Mr. Austin Corbin in Philadelphia and told him they would strike by noon if terms were not made with District 49. They said it was impossible to hold to the so-called agreement if it was not made more definite.

"Mr. Corbin consulted with Receiver McLean and decided to resume work at Elizabethport in a week. The reason for not resuming work sooner was that it would take three or four days to get coal from the mines. The company promised to pay the highest rates for coal handling (23½ cents), and if differences should arise to settle it by arbitration.

"After the conference the Knights of Labor held a meeting and decided to accept the terms in the interest of commerce and industry of the state of New York, and to encourage all industries which are struck to support Mr. Corbin's coal employes to return to work by Monday. Should there be any discrimination against our people by any corporation or individual the fight will be continued in our own way.

"It was resolved (by the Knights at Philadelphia) that all coal handlers except those employed on the Reading Railroad, Port Johnson, Weehawken and Perth Amboy return to work.

"Resolutions were passed giving absolute power to T. B. Putnam to deal with Mr. Corbin and pledging the power of the organization to sustain him in any action he may deem fit to take."

Mr. Putnam, who returned to this city last night, said:

"The strike is over. Mr. Corbin made the reduction of wages of his coal handlers which precipitated the strike, and the men who forward struck did so to aid his employes in their fight against a reduction of wages. Our committees will call at the various docks and find out if the men intend to take all the strikers back. In case any company refuses to take all the men back none of the employes of that company will resume work. They will go back as they came out—all together. This includes longshoremen, freight handlers, coal and grain handlers, coopers, clerks and all. Work will be resumed on Monday."

ENGINEERS AND BREWERS.

Since the time District Assembly 49 was organized, July, 1882, it has always maintained a reputation for its discipline and influence. Its discipline was broken yesterday by the failure of the engineers and brewers to go on strike.

Hitherto all the engineers employed in New York, Brooklyn and eastern New Jersey and all the brewery employes working within a radius of fifteen miles were two of the measures which District 49 determined to use to bring the coal handlers' and longshoremen's strike to a close.

The engineers and brewery men were expected to strike yesterday, but they refused to do so. They were not altogether opposed to the strike, but they contended that at this time the time was not actual to work would have any effect on the final result. All of them were at their respective posts of duty.

This proved a great disappointment to the managers of the strike, and the men who have been fighting for weeks. In moments of jubilation the engineers and brewers were abused and accused of cowardice. One member of District 49 said that the engineers had struck at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the general strike would have been settled before midnight.

District Master James E. Quinn was especially indignant, and when asked what he thought of the action of the engineers he answered:

"The engineers will have to go out on strike or get out of the Knights of Labor. They know their duty and their obligations, and they have the penalty of disobedience."

James Hurley, of the executive board of the Ocean association (the 'longshoremen) did not feel the least discouraged at the refusal of the engineers and brewers to strike. Then he added:

"People who think that we are defeated or that the strike is at an end will find themselves mistaken."

The journeymen brewers did not strike, nor did the ale and porter brewers. The lager beer brewers, ale and porter men have separate organizations, although they are attached to District 49. All the ale and porter brewers had been ordered on Thursday to strike yesterday, but the order was countermanded early yesterday morning by their master workman. They and the lager men went to work as usual. They have both made contracts with their employers and were opposed to violating them.

It was said at the offices of the various railroad and steamship companies along the East and North river fronts that 1,000 of the strikers had resumed work, and that as many more had been refused employment. The statement was made that no one had asked to be reinstated, but that about all who had been induced to resume work by their stevedores, who told them that the strike had been declared off.

THE SHIPS ARE LOADING.

Business Generally Progressing—Strikers Express Displeasure.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 12.—There was no disturbance between the strikers and the nonunion men along the New Jersey shore yesterday. More than the usual number of unemployed men appeared upon the streets, forming groups of idlers, but no fights occurred. The feeling was bitter in their denunciation of the action of the organization leaders for their refusal to obey the order of District Assembly 49 to go out on strike.

The steamship Edam, of the Netherlands-American line, sailed for Rotterdam yesterday with a full cargo and a large number of passengers. The steamer Caland began loading this morning with a force of 150 nonunion men, and will leave next week. At the Red Star line docks at Jersey City the steamship Illinois was rapidly receiving cargo and will be ready for sea next Tuesday.

The Panama line steamer Vanadvar, chartered, had a large number of men handling cargo, and will be but slightly delayed. The steamer City of Scranberry line, left Hoboken for Europe promptly at 2 o'clock, and the Ward line docks there are very few men at work, the streets near the river being picketed by the strikers, who will not allow any one to enter. The Ward line steamer Seguranca is not care to run.

The steamer Alesia received their money from the union yesterday afternoon at 2½, and left the dock at 3 o'clock with a full crew. The action was expressed at the vessel having loaded in a very short time, but then was the result. Some men without families got three and four times as much as others who had a wife and children to provide for. The paying off did not have the effect of encouraging the strikers.

HUME MAY RETURN.

The Finding of the Prudential Missionary Committee.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The decision of the prudential committee of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions in the case of Missionary Hume is announced. They find that they would have no option but to refuse to send out as a missionary any person who had committed himself to the acceptance of the hypothesis of a probation after death according to the ruling of the board at its last meeting. Mr. Hume, the committee says, has not committed himself to the hypothesis, and his eleven years' good work in the mission field, as well as his recent statements, give reasonable assurance that he will work in future in harmony with the wishes of the board. The committee therefore refer the question to Mr. Hume to his work in the Marathi (India) mission.

BONUS FOR SPEED.

Senator Hale's Plan for Improving the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A bill introduced by Senator Hale authorizes the president to have constructed by contract ten protected steel cruisers with such armament for each as the navy department may deem suitable, each vessel to have a maximum speed of twenty knots under such conditions imposed by the navy department before acceptance by the government. The cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed $15,000,000. In the event of either of the vessels exceeding twenty knots a bonus of $300,000 shall be paid for the first knot in excess of twenty, and of $750,000 for the second knot in excess of the requirements, and of $400,000 for each additional knot. For this purpose $2,000,000, or so much as may be necessary, is appropriated. For the armament $4,800,000 is appropriated.

Rummakers Want a Monopoly.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—A bill in equity has been filed in the superior court for Suffolk county by William Ward et al. vs. Daniel E. Chase et al. The plaintiffs constitute the New England Distillers' association, which is made up of seven concerns engaged in the business of distilling rum, and the object of the bill is to compel the defendants, who are members of the association, to account for certain sales of rum in alleged violation of an agreement made to prevent unnecessary and ruinous competition. Damages are claimed in the sum of $10,000. The defendants claim that the agreement is void because it is restraining trade.

Robbed While in Jail.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Baker, of Groton, whose wife was recently convicted of murder in the second degree in causing the death of Susannah Prescott in 1885, and who was himself on trial for the crime, says that while he lay in jail his barn was robbed of farming tools and all the year's crop of vegetables and his house of $300 worth of furniture. He has sought redress from Chief Wade, the attorney general and the governor, but now he will begin a civil suit against the town of Groton.

Found Under a Barn.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—An envelope containing a deed for 160 acres of land in Dakota, four notes of which the full value was $900 and a number of discharges in the army, all evidently belonging to Geo. E. Cowan, of Mitchell, D. T., was found under a barn in the Back Bay park. It is supposed that the papers were dropped or thrown away, it being of no value to thieves.

Babbitt Declined.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A Boston special to The Commercial Advertiser says: George F. Babbitt, health commissioner, has been offered the position of assistant United States treasurer in this city, to succeed M. P. Maginnis, who has held the office for nearly four years. Mr. Babbitt declined to take the position.

More Fakir than Quaker.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—Jacob Miller, the Quaker from Lebanon O., who claimed to have been robbed of $17,000, has been proven to be the worst kind of a fraud. Upon an investigation of his person it was found that he had the missing articles under his clothing. He was arrested as a fakir by the city police. Telegrams from several points show him to be more of a fakir than a Quaker.

Caught on the Fly.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 12.—Chief of Police Campbell has received a telegram announcing the capture at Niagara Falls of Frank B. Wadsworth, who absconded with $30,000 he had collected from friends to buy property with. Wadsworth was formerly permit clerk and was prominent in religious circles.

A New Racing Farm for Lorillard.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 13.—The large farm near Eatport, owned for many years by the Brown family, has become the property of Pierre Lorillard, Jr., who will use it for racing purposes. A large force of men are now at work on a half mile track on which Mr. Lorillard's racers will be trained.

Gamblers Captured.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 12.—Sheriff Hawkins and Lieut. Burdick of the Norwich police force have captured at Colchester three of the men engaged in the faro game in this city. About $300 was recovered.

Charges Her Cousin.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 12.—Miss Mary C. Anderson, of Burlington, has made a statement charging her cousin, Barclay Peak, as the person who shot her. She has a slender chance of recovering.

The Knights Buy Property.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The Knights of Labor have purchased a property on North Broad street for $65,000 and will fit it up with offices, to be used as the general headquarters of the order.

Parnell's Amendment Rejected.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Parnell's amendment to the queen's address was rejected by a vote of 359 to 248.

Vessel Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Arrived: Steamship Anchoria, from Glasgow; steamer Polaris from Hamburg.

THE BILL VETOED.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL FAILS TO BECOME LAW BY THE PRESIDENT'S SANCTION.

An Elaborate and Detailed Statement of His Reasons for Not Signing the Bill.

It Opposed the Treasury Doors Too Wide.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The president has sent out and to all dots and speculation as to his attitude on the dependent pension bill by sending to the house a message vetoing the bill. The president in his veto message observes at the outset that this is the first general bill that has been sanctioned by congress since the close of the late civil war, permitting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the war, who were honorably discharged and present disability alone, and in the absence of any injuries received by the casualties or incidents of such service. The president then goes on to review the pension legislation. Almost constant pension legislation since the close of the war, which has resulted in placing upon the pension rolls on the 1st of last July 365,763 pensioners of all classes, 306,605 of whom were survivors of the war of the rebellion, and their widows and dependents, and for whom $89,901,903 have been appropriated for the current year, and for whom $806,624,811 have been expended from 1861 to July 1, 1886. While annually paying out such a vast sum for pensions already granted, it is now proposed by the bill to award a service pension to the soldiers of all wars in which the United States has been engaged, including, of course, the war of the rebellion, and to pay those entitled to the benefits of the act the sum of $12 per month.

So far as it relates to the soldiers of the late civil war, the president says, if the bill be given thirteen years earlier than it has been furnished to the soldiers of any other war, and before a large majority of its beneficiaries have passed into a age beyond the strength and vigor of the prime of life.

It exacts only a military or naval service of three months, without any requirement of actual engagement with the enemy in battle, and without a subjection to any of the actual dangers of war.

The pensions it awards are allowed to enlisted men who have not suffered the least injury, disability, loss or disease of any kind, incurred in, or in any degree referable to, their military service, including those who never reached the front at all, and those discharged from rendezvous at the close of the war, if discharged three months after enlistment. Under the last call of the president for troops in December, 1864, 11,303 men were furnished who were thus discharged.

Criticising the section of the bill allowing this pension, the language of which seems to the president to be open to the construction that such conflicting constructions, and to be subject to such unjust and mischievous application as to alone furnish sufficient ground for disapproving it, the president says: Persons seeking to obtain the pension provided by this section must be now or hereafter:

First—Suffering from mental or physical disability.

Second—Such disability must not be "the result of their own vicious habits or gross carelessness."

Third—Such disability must be such as "incapacitates them from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support."

Fourth—They must be "dependent upon their daily labor for support."

Fifth—Upon proof of these conditions they shall be placed on the lists of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive for such total inability to procure their subsistence by daily labor $12 per month.

Passing on to a consideration of their conditions, the president adds: "It will be observed that there is no limitation or definition of the incapacitating injury or ailment itself. It may be the result of disease, or disability from any cause as renders the claimant unable to earn a support by labor. If seems to me that the 'support' from unassisted labor is one which cannot be earned is a complete and entire support with no diminution on account of the slight impairment of physical or mental condition. It is not intended to embrace only those who by disease or injury were totally unable to labor. It would have been very easy to express that idea instead of recognizing as is done a 'degree' of such inability."

And then he asks: What is a support? Who is to determine whether a man earns it or has it, or has it not? Is the government to enter the homes of claimants for pension, and after an examination of their surroundings and circumstances settle those questions? Shall the government say to one man that his manner of subsistence by his earnings is a support, and to another that the things his earnings furnish are not a support?

Any attempt however honest to administer this law in such a manner would necessarily produce more injustice and unequal distribution than would give more scope for partisan partiality, and would result in more perversion of the government's benevolent intentions than the execution of any statute ought to permit. It is the office to carry out the proposed law the degree of disability as related to earnings be considered for the purpose of showing if in any way it curtails the support which the applicant if entirely sound would earn, and to which he is entitled, we enter the broad field long occupied by the pension bureau, and we recognize as the only difference between the proposed legislation and previous laws passed for the benefit of the surviving soldiers of the civil war the increase in one case of the disabilities in military service, and in the other disabilities existing, but in no way connected with, or resulting from, such service. It must be borne in mind that in no case is there any grading of this proposed pension. Under the operation of the rule first suggested, if there is a lack in any degree, great or small, of the ability to earn such support as the government determines for the claimant should have, and by the application of the rule secondly suggested, if there is a lack in any degree of the support which he might earn if sound, he is entitled to a pension of $12.

In the latter case, and under the proviso of the proposed bill, permitting persons now receiving pensions to be admitted to the benefits of the act, I do not see how those now on the pension roll for disabilities incurred in the service and which diminish their earning capacity can be denied the pension provided in this bill.

Another condition required of claimants under this act is that they shall be "dependent upon their daily labor for support." Under the provisions of this section any soldier, the president thinks, whose faculties of mind or body have become impaired by accident, disease or age, irrespective of his service in the army, and who by his labor is left incapable of gaining the fair support he might with unimpaired powers have provided for himself, and who is not so well endowed with this world's goods as to live without work may claim to participate in the bounty; that is it not required that he should be without property, but only that labor should be necessary to his support in some degree; nor is it required that the applicant should be without support from other sources than his own labor, experience convinces me that the practical effect of this bill. There can be no doubt, he says, that the rate of pensions allowed under the general law would be increased by the proposed bill, and that the number of pensioners would be largely increased. Under this, while cost should not be set against a patriotic duty to the recognition of service rendered, when a measure of expenditure is based upon generosity or motives of charity, it is not amiss to meditate somewhat upon the expense it involves. Experience has demonstrated that the estimates of the number and probable future cost of a pension list are uncertain and unreliable, and always fall below actual realization. He says: "The chairman of the house committee on pensions calculates that the number of pensioners under this bill will be 33,108, and the increased cost $4,797,132; this is upon the theory that only those are entirely unable to work would be its beneficiaries. Such was the principle of the revolutionary pension law of 1818, much more clearly stated, in the act of June 27, 1832. When the law of 1818 was upon its passage in congress the number of pensioners to be benefited thereby was thought to be 378, but the number of applicants under the law was 22,297, and the number of pensions actually allowed 20,485, costing. It is reported, for the first year $1,847,000, instead of $60,000, the estimated expense for that period.

"A law was passed in 1853 for the benefit of the surviving widows of revolutionary soldiers who were married prior to 1800. It was estimated that they numbered 300 at the time of the passage of the act, but the number of pensions allowed was 3,942, and the amount paid during the year ending the first year of the operation of the act was $180,000, instead of $24,000, as had been estimated.

"I have made no search for other illustrations," the president adds, "and the above, being at hand, are given as tending to show that estimates cannot be relied upon in such cases."

Continuing with his objections to the bill the president says: "If none should be pensioned under this bill except those utterly unable to earn a support, as the bill is now stated in the estimate referred to would be many times multiplied, and with a constant increase from year to year; and if those partially unable to earn more than a support should be admitted to the privileges of this bill the probable increase of expense would be almost appalling. I think it may be said that at the close of the war of the rebellion every northern state and a great majority of northern counties and cities were burdened with taxations on account of the large sums paid soldiers and the bonded debt thereby created still constitutes a large item in the accounts of the tax gatherer against the people. Federal taxation, no less borne by the people than that directly levied upon their property, is still maintained at the rate made necessary by the exigencies of war. If this bill should become a law the duty of tax assessors additions to our pension obligations, I am thoroughly convinced that further efforts to reduce the federal revenues and restore some part of the system which, for years, has perhaps should be, seriously questioned. It has constantly been a cause of pride and congratulation to the American citizens that his country and people have borne their burdens gaining a large standing army in time of peace. Yet we are now living under a war tax which has been tolerated in peaceful times in consideration of the expenses incurred in war. But for years past in all parts of the country the demand for the reduction of the burdens of taxation upon our labor and production has increased in volume and urgency.

"I am not willing to approve a measure presenting the objections to which this bill is subject, which, however well intended, has the effect of disappointing the expectations of the people and their desire and hope for relief from war taxation in time of peace." He therefore deemed it his duty to veto the bill.

WIND ON A TEAR.

Houses and Trees Razed to the Ground During Its Progress.

WELLSVILLE, O., Feb. 12.—A terrific wind storm struck this place, demolishing several store fronts, church spires and a large number of chimneys. Buildings, shade trees, fences and outhouses throughout the county suffered severely. Four miles below here a brick building, used as a pump station on the National Transit Pipe line, was blown down, seriously injuring two men. The half way house, a wooden building and a very popular resort between this place and Allentown, was a total wreck. The same was burned up by a fire which caught from the natural gas used in the building. Reports from other towns south of here tell of similar destruction. The storm was not what was not that of a cyclone, but more like a hurricane. Its track was at least a mile in width. The debris of buildings was carried in one instance a half mile. It was severe at all points, as when struck by a cyclone. The damage to this village will reach many thousands of dollars.

Andover Prize Speakers.

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 12.—Dr. Bancroft has announced the Draper prize speakers as follows: J. L. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Ia.; F. A. Dennison, Andover, Mass.; P. P. Eyre, San Francisco; R. M. Hotaling, San Francisco; G. B. Hollister, Rutherford, N. J.; F. H. Lynch, White Plains, N. Y.; J. A. McKibbinney, New Iberia, La.; W. F. Poole, Chicago; W. W. Parker, Middletown, Pa.; H. D. Rathbone, Albany, N. Y. The date of competition has not yet been announced. These ten men are chosen from a school of above 300 students.

The Mormon Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The section of the senate bill which provides for the appointment of a board of trustees to administer on the escheated property of the church is not omitted. The bill as agreed upon repeals the charter of the Mormon church and instructs the attorney general to institute proceedings to recover all of the property of the corporation which was not acquired in accordance with the laws of the United States. It also revokes the charter of the Mormon Immigration society and directs the attorney in both of the corporations to public school purposes.

Passenger Agents Organize.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 12.—A well attended meeting of railroad passenger agents was held here at which it was resolved to form the New York State Passenger Agents' association. After discussion it was decided to adopt the rules and rates and maintain them to all points in New York state. The association also adopted the trunk lines' agreement in reference to the carrying of theatrical parties.

A Church Boycott.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The parishioners of St. Stephen's church held a mass meeting last night and decided to appeal to the Catholic bishop of the whole country to obtain their removal from the jurisdiction of Dr. McGlynn of the pastorate. They resolved to boycott St. Stephen's church until Dr. McGlynn returns.

BOSTON'S TURN NOW.

THE STREET CAR TIE-UP EXCITING MUCH ATTENTION.

The Police Take Vigorous Steps to Maintain the Peace, and the Companies Run Their Cars Under Strong Guard.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The officials of the South Boston railroad are displaying remarkable determination in dealing with the strikers. Beginning at 9 a. m. and ending at 4 p. m. they ran ten minute trips over the Broadway line, running nine cars in all. In the afternoon the Washington authorities took measures were taken as fairly throttled and cowed into submission the Thirteenth ward and the South Cove district, and during the day no one was sufficiently hardy to attempt open violence. The entire reserve police force of the city was on duty at the various stations, and large details were sent to the South Boston peninsula. At the K street stables of the company was gathered a large crowd in anticipation of the attempt to run cars. Facing the stables were drawn up in double ranks about 200 police, while a squad of mounted officers guarded either flank. Promptly at 9 o'clock the stable doors were rolled back, and for the first time since Sunday last a car was driven out, and was greeted by howls of indignation from several thousand throats. Two policemen mounted each platform and as many mounted officers drew up alongside. Under this escort the car moved on safely with half a dozen passengers, inciding one lady. The mounted officers upon reaching the corner of Washington, and then returned to perform the same duty for a second car.

Down Broadway and through the "South Cove" the horsemen were stationed thicker than the lamposts—in fact, about one to every rod of territory. Of course the mob which lined the sidewalks yelled, hooted and jeered, but for the most part, although numerous attempts to tamper with switches were made, and passing teamsters maliciously blocked the track at every opportunity, it was ignored by the police, who were evidently under orders to take cognizance only of actual violence or direct disturbance of the peace. All day the cars were run under the same escort of cars under the escort of blue coated guardians, and at 6 o'clock, when the authorities notified the company that it would not be safe to run after dark the cars were sent out. On the whole, the company scored a substantial victory. The number of cars was small, and the heavy travel of morning and night was left to take care of itself, but they kept their cars on the road exactly according to the programme arranged last night, and broke the back of the tie up. To-morrow, say the officers of the road, the number of cars will be doubled, and in a few days they expect to have all their cars running as usual. What the strikers will do remains to be seen. They profess to look upon the road's action to-day as a practical failure, and to believe that no better can be done to-morrow, and that in fall events the company does not dare to put its cars out after dark. It is certain, however, that applications for work are increasing, and Superintendent Coolidge asserts that he is now in a position to accept only competent men.

The talk is loud of a general tie up, a matter that rests with Assembly No. 30, and the Knights anticipate this step within a few days. It looks now as if the strikers would be thoroughly beaten before this can be brought about. The South Boston road will run cars to-day unless the situation at South Boston occupies the entire attention of the Boston police. Superintendent Bancroft has men enough to run a ten minute time table on all lines, and the officers of the road say that if the strikers should return to work immediately not one-half of them would be accepted. He thinks that by Monday the company refuses to consider propositions entailing the discharge of new men. This they refuse to do under any circumstances.

Washington Notes.

The president vetoed the dependent pension bill.

The senate passed a bill limiting the price of gas in Washington to $1 per 1,000 feet.

United States Treasurer Jordan thinks Mr. Fairchild will be Mr. Manning's successor in the treasury.

Senate bill limiting cost of public building at Scranton, Pa., to $250,000 was passed.

At the night session the house voted thirty-five private pension bills.

Shot by an Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Henry C. Zebley, a female impersonator, was accidentally shot in the abdomen in a saloon early yesterday morning by George A. Stock, a police officer. The shot was under the influence of liquor at the time. Zebley died after making a statement that the shooting was accidental. Stock is in jail.

Professionally Engaged.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—A gang of safe burglars that has been robbing safes in the railroad and postoffices in the suburban cities and towns for the past year entered the Mount Hope station of the Boston and Providence during the night, after prying open a window with a jimmy. They then blew open the safe, securing about $75 in cash.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A street car ran over and killed Capt. F. S. Lilly, a hero of three wars—Florida, Mexico and the rebellion—in Chicago, yesterday. He had just received his Mexican pension papers.

The Monongahela coal mines have resumed work with the exception of the Pittsburg pool. The pits are not all running yet, but they are expected to be in complete operation within a couple of days.

The United States circuit court has awarded Mrs. M. A. Reay, of New York, a verdict of $130,074 in a suit brought by her nearly seven years ago against the Berlin & Jones Envelope company for infringement of patent.

A long suffering rabbi is at length avenged. An "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company was driven out of a rink in Canastota, N. Y., last week by a mob of boys, the proof by mouse at a critical point in the performance of the great moral drama.

The loss of many registered letters is reported on the steamer Alesia between New York city and Middletown, N. Y.

The payments for pensions due March 4 next aggregate $18,700,000—the largest payment for current pensions ever made in any one quarter in the history of the government.

Alderman O'Neill, of New York, convicted of receiving a bribe for voting to charter a horse car line, was sentenced to two years and six months at Sing Sing and to pay a fine of $2,000.

The Old Colony, of the Fall River line, was discovered on fire soon after leaving Boston. The fire was extinguished without serious damage.

The Second steamer Waterbury was run into by an unknown schooner and was considerably demoralized.

D. L. GAYLORD,

Dealer in

LUMBER,

Masons' Materials

Coal and Fertilizers.

Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.

OFFICE, MADISON AVENUE.

YARD, SOUTH SECOND STREET.

RICHARD DAY,

(Successor to Frank Day.)

Livery Stable,

NORTH AVENUE, Opp Depot, Plainfield.

CARRIAGES TO MEET ALL TRAINS.

Family Riding a Specialty.

JOSEPH T. VAIL,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Office Opposite Railroad Station. Residence No. 62 East Sixth street.

DEALER IN

Blue Stone Flagging.

P. O. BOX 823

S. W. WAKEFIELD,

ENGINEER

AND PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam. Also to the Draining and Repairing of Sewage Feeding Boiler. Send for illustrated circulars. Estimates promptly done.

OFFICE

80 Somerset Street.

My Reference my work.

JOHN JOHNSON,

Dealer in

Best Quality Coal.

Yard and Office, SOUTH AVENUE.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

P. O. BOX 1497.

TO THE PUBLIC!

We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the

BEST QUALITY OF

LEHIGH COAL,

Fresh from the Mines.

It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are also prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order by land or water. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice.

A. D. Cook and Bro.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 NORTH AVENUE, PLAINFIELD.

Try the Brunswick Teas recommended by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrill & Condit.

GOOD QUALITY

BRICK.

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage during the past season, and for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them I have now my yard stocked and completed, I have doubled my capacity for manufacture a superior quality of brick. Yard adjoined.

Isaac Scribner,

MAPLE AVENUE, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

P. O. Box 823.

LAING'S HOTEL,

J. B. Miller & Bro.,

PROPRIETORS.

Front street opposite Madison Ave., Plainfield.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

COOK'S FRUIT STORE,

213 W. FRONT STREET.

Fruits of all kinds.

Also a Large Assortment of CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, Etc.

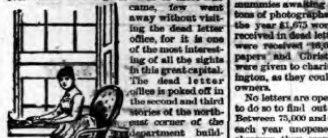
DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

WHAT IS DONE WITH MISDIRECTED MAIL MATTER.

The Museum and the Main Office Described—Examples of the Ingenuity of Clerks and the Careless Way Letter Writers Address Their Missives.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Of the 50,000,000 people in the United States, one-tenth every year are made aware of the presence in Washington of the dead letter office by receiving letters bearing its postmarks, triangular stamp. Perhaps, of these 50,000,000 not even one-tenth ever visited Washington. But of those who



A DEAD LETTER CLERK.

came, few went away without visiting the dead letter office, for it is one of the most interesting of all the sights in this great capital.

The dead letter office is poked off in the second and third stories of the northwest corner of the department building. Mr. Baird, the superintendent, and his assistant, Mr. Perry, with their amanuenses occupy a large, pleasant office on the second floor corridor, easily accessible to the public, and at the head of the stairway from the F street entrances is the little museum of the dead letter office, always open and visited daily by hundreds. But the office itself, where scores of busy clerks are all day opening, examining and readdressing stray letters, is shut under lock and key. Curious outsiders who wish to view the penetralia of the office, must go to Mr. Baird and get a permit. Then with an attendant all there is behind the locked door can be seen.

It would be a good thing for those who visit the dead letter office to realize something of its importance by comparative study of the postal systems of the world. Few Americans really know how great a thing the postoffice establishment of the United States is. For instance, the United States has more postoffices than all the countries of Europe, nearly four times as many as great Britain or Germany, nine times as many as Austria or France. British India, with 253,000,000 of people, has but 6,721 postoffices. The United States, with 50,152,000 people, has 53,614 postoffices of all kinds. Germany, with her 45,000,000 people, has but 15,628. Great Britain, for 35,000,000 people, has 16,476. Hayti, probably, has fewer postoffices than any other country in the world, there being but three for 550,000 people. In the United States there is a postoffice for every 1,002 people. But aside from these statistics in regard to population our postal system in the United States covers more ground than any other in the world. For instance, we have 117,000 miles of railway service, more than all the rest of the world together. How many letters does the gentle reader suppose all this goes to the postoffices of the United in one single year? The actual statistics are not known, the total being reached approximately by postal statisticians. There were carried in the mails of the world in 1880 the enormous number of 11,640,000,000 pieces of mail matter, of which the mails of the United States carried one-third and the mails of all Europe nearly two-thirds. So you see it is reasonable to suppose that this dead letter office is quite an affair.

CORNER IN MUSEUM.

The first, perhaps the most interesting, thing you see about the dead letter office is the museum. Such a collection of curiosities was perhaps never anywhere else gotten together. Nothing so much resembles it as the exhibition of the handiwork of the inmates of a lunatic asylum. Here are put in glass cases a thousand and one things that cannot be returned to their owners. There are a dozen bottles of snakes preserved in alcohol, the reptiles having been sent through the mail alive. Lizards, horned toads, butterflies, mice, and on one occasion even a live canary, have found their way to the dead letter office. Here are collections of all sorts. There is a large case of coins, in which nearly every rare coin, both ancient and modern, known to numismatics is to be seen.

The cowboy of the west could easily equip himself out of this museum. There are revolvers of every pattern conceivable, bull dogs, self cockers, six shooters, Colts, derringers, vest pockets, to say nothing of pocket rifles and rifle canes. Of hunting knives and daggers there are enough to stock a frontier cutlering store. There are tools, chisels, hatchets, hammers, buck saws, planes. Even a grocer could make a pretty handsome start with what is to be found in this museum. He would have big boxes of raisins, figs, jars of honey, cans of baking powder and other things too numerous to mention. The quantity of fancy work in the way of things that women crochet, knit, paint, embroider, piece quilt, and in a hundred other ingenious ways devise, would make a fortune for a church fair. Here are swords, flags, skulls, bones of cigars, packages of tobacco, finger rings, pipes, bracelets, steel traps, jack knives, bibles, portraits, some of them hand painted and a century old. In short, all sorts and kinds of things.

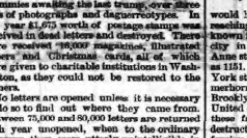
The main office is a huge room two stories high, with an iron gallery, reached by spiral stairs, running around the four sides. Here sit at long tables the clerks who open and classify the letters. Here the aim of everybody is to clear up the day's work and keep even with the 1,500 dead letters which are received daily. Ten thousand letters every day are opened and sent back to the senders. Last year in this room there was found in dead letters over $1,500,000 in cash, drafts, checks and money orders, which but for the skill and honesty of these clerks would hardly have gone back to the owners through whose carelessness it was lost. Tons upon tons of packages are opened here daily. Just before the holidays the number of this kind of mail matter is received. It comes into the from New York city, and consists of matter sent by foreigners living in this country to their friends at the old country. These letters are usually ignorant people, who do not know that the things they are sending back to the old country are not allowed to be sent by mail. Of course, they must go somewhere, and find their way to the dead letter office. These things are sorted out and packed away in the long, dark storage rooms in the basement, all properly classified and accounted for. At the end of the year they are sold at "public auction, and an account kept of the proceeds of the sale, so that if at any time the owners can identify the package the government will pay him exactly the sum which the article brought at the auction. Down in these vaults there are stored away, like Egyptian mummies awaiting the last trump, over three tons of photographs and shotcrayons. In the year $1,673 worth of postage stamps was received in dead letters and destroyed. There were received 80,000 magazines, illustrated papers, and Christmas cards, all of which were given to charitable institutions in Washington, as they could not be restored to the owners.

No letters are opened unless it is necessary to do so to find out where they came from. Between 75,000 and 80,000 letters are returned each year unopened, which to the ordinary observer they seem utterly unintelligible in their addresses. Some of these are very interesting. For instance, the following letter is received:

Cupp Stead, Pa.

Mr. Mark Smith, Rising Sun, Boulder Co., Colo rado.

As there is no such office in Colorado as Rising Sun, but is a place called Sunshine in Boulder county, the letter is sent there and finds Mr. Mark Smith promptly.



MAIN OFFICE.

It is not so easy to determine where to send the following:

Dr. Jackson, Our Home on the Hillside, New York.

There is one clerk in the office who remembers that the sanitarium at Dansville, N. Y., is sometimes called "Our Home on the Hillside," and there Dr. Jackson is found.

Sometimes letter writers make very strange slips. A letter is addressed to:

Mr. Matthew Brown, Niagara, Frat Co., Kansas.

As there is no such place as Niagara in Kansas, the letter is sent to Saratoga, Frat county, with a special request to the postmaster at that place for information as to where mail addressed "Niagara" should be sent. Matthew Brown lives in Saratoga, the postmaster knows him, the letter is delivered, and the dead letter office in due time notified of the fact.

The ingenuity of the employes is sometimes taxed to the utmost, as in this letter:

Mrs. Ellen Clark, care Ida M. Jones, Brunswick.

As there is no state given, this letter soon finds its way to the dead letter office. As the words "care Ida M. Jones" are not directly under the principal address, it is taken for granted that they refer to some sailing vessel, and that it was sent from New York where it was postmarked, to some port on the Atlantic coast. The only Brunswick that can be found on the coast is in Georgia. The letter is sent there, and Mrs. Ellen Clark receive it.

A letter addressed:

Miss Annie Glennon, 413 St. Mary's street, New York City,

Can find neither street nor person in the metropolis. There is no such street in New York state, nor indeed, in any city in the Union except San Antonio, Tex. There are plenty of streets named St. Mary's, but none named St. Mary's. The letter is sent to San Antonio, and delivered to Miss Glennon, at 413 St. Mary's street.

A letter was addressed to

Miss M. E. Adams, care Drexel, Morgan & Co., London, England.

Miss Adams having left London, this was forwarded by Drexel, Morgan & Co. to her supposed address in New York city, 711 North Eighth street. There being no North Eighth street in New York city, it was sent to the dead letter office. As Eighth street, in Philadelphia runs north and south, the letter was sent there, and Miss Adams was found at 711.

Very often letters find their proper destination purely by accident. For instance, one came to the office a short time ago addressed:

Miss Minnie B. Hannighast Inachs Hotel, N. Y.

There happened to be a clerk in the office who remembered that there was a Inach's hotel at Long Branch, N. J., and there the letter found Miss Hannighan.

Perhaps the funniest incident of the kind is connected with a letter addressed:

Miss Maggie Smith, P. O. Box 129, Virginia.

The postmark on this letter is New York, and the handwriting is evidently that of a person of culture. An expert in the dead letter office had by chance two years previously received a letter from Miss Maggie Smith, of Alexandria, Va., making inquiries with regard to a French governess whom she wished to send to her sister in New York. At a venture the letter is sent to Miss Maggie Smith, of Alexandria, for whom the writer intended it.

It seems strange that the postmaster at Decatur, Ga., should not have known where to send a letter addressed

Miss H. E. Alexander, E. V.

But he did not, and it came to the dead letter office. The ready witted clerk into whose hands it fell knew that the postmaster did not, that E. V. stood for en ville. The letter was returned to Decatur, and delivered to the addressee.

Often letters are received where the writer has forgotten to complete the address. Here is one:

Phil Dickel, 2317 F

The clew by which the proper destination of this letter was found seems queer, but it is reasonable. The writer began the address too far to the left if he intended to write 2317 F street, and as there is no such number on F street in Washington, it was taken for granted that the writer had started to write some name and had forgotten to finish it. There are very few streets in the United States that have so high a number as 2317. Among them is Franklin avenue, in Philadelphia, and the letter was sent there and found Mr. Dickel.

One of the best examples of this "blind reading," as it is called, is the following:

Miss Margaret Jopling, No. 8 Calvery Parade, Tuxbri

This letter bore a five cent stamp. The inference of course was that it was desired that the usual fee of two cents should be collected in Wales, which was where the letter was sent it to go.

One day a letter came to the office marked:

Mr. Thomas Cook, Philadelphia, Penn., Ave.

In care of Bridge Watchman.

There is no such place as St. Francis River, Arkansas, and quite the ingenuity of this address was quite legible and neat, it seemed impossible to say where this letter should go. There is a St. Francis river in Arkansas, which is three or four hundred miles long. Where the Memphis and Missouri River railroad crosses it there is a notably long bridge. The letter was sent to a watchman on this bridge at a venture. It proved to be the right place.

Some addresses are found in the most arbitrary way imaginable. A letter addressed to

1151 Anne st., New Jersey,

would have had a mighty poor chance of reaching its destination had it not been known in the office that Camden is the only city in that state, out of eight that have nine streets, whose numbers run as high as 1151. The only Virginia street in New York state is in Buffalo. The only Schermerhorn street in the United States is in Brooklyn. The only Hopper street in the United States is in Utica. A knowledge of these facts has saved many a letter from destruction. Of course a knowledge of foreign languages is a necessity with many of the employes of the dead letter office. A letter came there the other day addressed to

Cayo Hueso, Fla.

This caused a good deal of study until a clerk who knew Spanish looked at it and recognized it as Castilian for Key West.

The work on this kind of mail is called "blind reading," and most of it is done by Mrs. Collins, probably the best expert who has ever held a desk in the office. None of the letters handled by the "blind readers" are opened unless it is absolutely necessary. The specimens given above are only a few of the 77,615 returned unopened during the past year to the senders who incorrectly addressed them. It must be remembered that there is a good deal of foreign dead mail matter handled in the office. In the fiscal year 387,363 pieces of such matter was sent to the countries from which it came. The difficulty found in sending foreign dead letters to the proper address in this country can be *appreciated from the fact that but 18,986* pieces of this kind of mail could be forwarded to correct addresses in this country. Other countries returned to the dead letter office during the year 204,000 letters and parcels originating in this country. Only 5 per cent. of all the mail matter handled in the office is actually destroyed because nobody can be found to claim it. No letter containing a valuable inclosure is ever destroyed.

J. A. TRUESDELL.

THEN AND NOW.

New York City Twenty Years Ago and To-Day.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Chinese wash man had not been suspected, foreshadowed, promised or heard of when I went to seek gold in the fifties. He was still in the far away mystical Orient, washing his old clothing and praying for a new world to wash for and conquer. The Italian laborer and fruit stand man had not come. Bangs and Ward were still arriving by the Black Ball line of sailing packets. In '56 there was very little lager drank. Our fathers confined themselves more to hard stuff. Cocktails were swallowed at one gulp. Ultra temperance people, who now think the world is going to the dogs via rum, have no idea how our dads punished grog. Silk umbrellas were then quite unknown. All we carried were of cotton and baggier than any seen to-day.

The present feminine fire storied hat would then have attracted a crowd. They were all called bonnets then.

There were no elevators of any sort—except the article sold over bars. The wharves were crowded with fast California clippers.

Barrooms were very plainly furnished. The average Third avenue saloon of to-day, with its stained glass, panelled walls, mirrors and curtains would have been palatial in those days.

Barnum ran a great moral temperance drama and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for I know not how many years, and his lecture room, as he called his theatre, was crowded with country ministers, who rejoiced in the chance to see a play when it was called a lecture. His museum, on the site of the Herald building, was covered with oval paintings of birds and beasts, some possible and others impossible; and he had an ingenious flight of stairs leading from the top story of his show to the bottom, every landing door of which let you out but would not let you in again, so that the innocent who once ventured on it was kept going down, down, down till he found himself landed in Ann street, with no means of getting in again till he had paid for readmission. It was marked "egress," and gave all it promised.

Target companies flourished and the rum bum bum of the big bass drum was a frequent sound as it pounded down Broadway and up again in the evening, with the wooden target in the rear drilled full of bullet holes at close range, and borne by the darkey bent half double with the weight and that of the whisky he had swallowed in the engagement over at the Hoboken Elysian fields. The city hall bell boomed several times a-day as a fire alarm. There was a public dead volunteer fireman's funeral almost every Sunday. The lecture bureau had not come. Lester Wallack was a slim and very handsome young man and the feminine idol of the town. Some of the theatres still advertised their "pits." Forty-second street was out in the country, pigs were still at large in the lower streets. There were no weather prophets, and people were content to receive their weather in such quantity and quality as Providence sent it them.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

Drinking in the Capital.

Drinking is, it seems to me, growing in Washington, and it is said that on New Year's day several ladies of the cabinet offered wine and punch to their guests. This has not been usual in Washington society, though there has always been a private decanter for such of the old stagers as are accustomed to have their liquor. Washington punch is used at the receptions as it was a year or so ago. It is the most "drunk producing" article I have ever seen put together. It is made of one part of sour lemonade, one half part of rum, one of claret, and one half part of the best of whisky. It is served in round, broad and deep glasses and a glass will hold about as much as a teacup. It is iced, and one drinks if he is not careful more than he can stand. Amid the excitement and heat of a big ball it is one of the drinks the younger people do not now and then take a little more than they can easily carry, and if the Prohibitionists would devote themselves to a good work they should attack the Washington society.—Washington Letter.

Sacramento, Cal., boasts of an athlete who can jump 14 feet 6¼ inches. His name is Daniel Horrigan. George W. Hamilton should visit the Pacific slope, for he is the only man in America that can reach that limit in a broad, single standing jump, and he has already jumped over 14 feet 6 inches.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at

WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET

THE

Toboggan Slide

is

NOW OPEN

AFTERNOONS 2.30 to 5.

EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30

The date of the Bicycle benefit will be announced later.

PRICES FOR SLIDE PRIVILEGES.

Admission 10 cents. 8 Slides for 25 cents. 16 slides for 50 cents. 40 slides for $1. Including use of Toboggan. Children under years half price in afternoon. Full price evening.

Season tickets $5, covering admission, use slide and of Toboggan.

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TO LET UNFURNISHED.
Desirable Bargains in

BUILDING LOTS

FIRE INSURANCE.

Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia; Phenix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan. Office, Front Street, Morganza.

Edward C. Mulford,

Real Estate Broker, 25 and 27 North avenue, opposite H. B. Station, Plainfield.
Telephone No. 90.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE

32 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Rockview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with bath, etc. Water and Gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.

12-3m JOHN G. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF FRESH

ORANGES,

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA,

Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, nardines, etc., at the

NORTH AVENUE

FRUIT STORE,

KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE.

Andrew E. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

RANDOLPH'S

SHOE STORE

for

Boots, Shoes, Slippers

etc., also agents for

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Agents for Life and Fire Insurance

12 WEST FRONT STREET.

I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lemon. They being cut, slashed and ground as near the RIND as possible, and having the greatest amount of oil extracted or convertly immediately over the center of grain found in all pellets. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible resistance.

AT DOANE'S,

Formerly Clare's, No. 9, Park Avenue.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Electrical Work of all descriptions. Estimates cheerfully given and work guaranteed.

14 Park avenue. C. M. GODDARD, Manager.

FOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

go to

Frank C. Green's

get his prices and

SEE His Display.

HIS STOCK IS

COMPLETE,

His

Prices LOWER

than any house in New York.

DON'T FAIL

to give him a call,

AT

THE BEE HIVE.

10 Dozen Infants' Knit, Saxony Chemise, size 1 to 4, regular price 45c, at 25c each.

Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular made 5 to 6½ lbs., and 7 to 7½, the pair, 25c.

JERSEYS—One lot of Ladies' Coat Back Bonnie Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.

Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.

We are still selling the 'celebrated 'Pride' Shirt (the best shirt made at 69c.

Corsets ! Corsets!

L. CALLMAN,

38 WEST FRONT STREET.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHOEING OF ROAD AND TROTTING HORSES.

Agents for THIS city for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes ninety-two-thirds of all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

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For Cleaning and dyeing Gentlemen's garments, Ladies' Dresses and Shawls, Kid Gloves and Feathers, Carpets and Curtains, go to D. W. LOSEE'S Dye Works and Steam Carpet Cleaning Establishment, Front and Co. P. O. Box 200, Plainfield.

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ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

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Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress making which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

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Real Estate and Insurance.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,
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Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindsey, Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsey, No. 3 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,
16 North avenue,
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

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Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries tonics and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 16 West Front street.

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Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

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Meat Market.
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

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Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

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Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 6 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop in E Front.

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Boarding, Permanent or Transient,
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Miller, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street,
Grocer and Seedsman,
Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar one year old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware. Flower Pots, etc.

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ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street, North River, and Communipaw Ferry.

Time Table, Nov. 21, 1886.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 5.05, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 5.05, 7.30, 9.30 a. m., 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 p. m.

Leave New York, Liberty Street at 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave New York, foot of Cortlandt street at 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Jersey City, foot of Montgomery street at 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday at 8.15, 9.15, 10.15 a. m., 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15 p. m.

Leave Communipaw at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a. m., 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 p. m.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a. m., 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.15, 7.55, 8.55, 11.55 a. m., 1.44, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.35, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.35 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 8.55 a. m., 4.35, 6.35, 8.35, 10.35 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 a. m., 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 p. m. Sunday at 9.05 a. m., 5.05, 7.05, 9.05, 10.05 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 p. m. Sunday at 9.05 a. m., 5.05, 7.05, 9.05, 10.05 p. m.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.35 a. m., 1.44, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m., 5.43 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.07 a. m., 12.40, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m., 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Manch Chunk.

5.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

8.07 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

9.35 a. m.—For Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.

12.40 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Flemington, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.55 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

7.00 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 8.07, 8.55, 11.05 a. m. 3.51, 6.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.07 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.25, 5.10, 8.55, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 2.16, 5.05,* 6.59*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 8.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

*Saturdays only.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green streets, 2.30*, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 8.40, 7.00*, 12.00, p. m. Sunday at 4.30 a. m.; 2.50, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Chestnut streets, at 5.50,* 8.35,* 9.05, 10.30 a. m.; 1.05, 4.30, 5.55, 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton for Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.35, 7.00,* 9.05,* 10.10, 11.38 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.54, 7.40* p. m. Sunday at 1.54, 6.10, 6.40* p. m. 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked change cars at Bound Brook.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

D. J. HALSTED, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

50 NEW STYLES

Cardigan Jackets

at Bargain Prices.

FUR CAPS $1.25 up

SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS

at

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THE HATTER

12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Imported ale at the

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LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for H. Clausen & Sons' BOHEMIAN BEER. Agent for Evan Rymill's Celebrated Pale Ale. Agent for Thos. Tetley's Carbolic Acid Kissingen Waters, Soda, Seltzer, Vichy and Ginger Ale, Also, Agent for Imported Bulfen Ginger Ale. Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine,

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSELING (White Wine)	25c	1.00
CATAWBA (Red)	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
MUSCATTEL	25c	1.00

Imported Wines and Liquors, Ales, Porter, etc., per glass or bottle. PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne) by the gallon. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. All orders must be left P.O. Box 207 or residence 4 East Front street. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

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" 95 " " 55.
" 75 " " 65.

Only $8 per $1,000 for expenses per year. Over $250 of Assets to each $100 of liabilities. Popular with business men. Call or write

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and

TRACHEOTOMY EMBALMERS.

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30c a pound.

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It cures the most obstinate cases of Chills and Fever in from 1 to 3 days.

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Ranges & Stoves

with all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of

House Furnishing Articles

Which is sold at the well known store on the corner of Park avenue and Second street, and cannot be excelled for QUALITY and PRICE.

C. E. ARMSTRONG & CO.

A WINTER SERENADE.

Tune.

"The lady moon is under a cloud;
Clarabel, open your window wide;
The north wind, piping, now low, now loud,
Rattles the crash of the rolling tide."

GUITAR.

Rackety-tum, tum, tinkledee-dee—
"Open the lattice, love, for me!

"I've arranged and sung till the night is late,
And voice and patience alike are spoiled;
And the watch dog, chained at the wicket gate,
Growls a surly accompaniment.
Oh!" Twankety, bang, bang! twinkledee-dee!
'Look from your lattice, love, on me!'

"My nose is blue with the cold, dear maid;
The frost is nipping each separate toe;
And the tripping notes of my pet ballads
Trail off in a doleful tremolo."
Tum, tum, shivery, twinkly-dee-dee;
"Deign from your lattice to smile on me!"

"There's a light at last; and a muffled hum,
And the shrilling creak of a door ajar;
She hears the rickety-tum, tum, tum,
And the whoop-whoop, O, my wild guitar,
I see you envious curtains stir,
But O, for a rapturous glimpse of her!

I lean and listen with straining ear;
Hark! That step, that titter again!
And low in a hall of the blast I hear
Old Towser clashing at leash and chain;
And, ha! By a tint of the moon I see
Her father setting the dog on me!
(count over the back fence!)
—Emma Alice Browne in New York Ledger.

The Latest Telephone Scandal.

—Judge.

The Chancellor's Aim.

Hoe doth the little Bismarck
Improve his waxy power,
And plot against his Europee
An neighbors every hour

He bumps here and bumps there;
Each fizzy feud to fan;
When they fall out, then he falls in,
And scoops what he can.
—O. H. in Life.

Diary of a Pious Kafir.

In the last number of The Tylschrift a "Diary of a Boer in the Kafir Commando" is published. We extract two consecutive entries: "Sunday, Feb. 23. No Kafirs in sight. Held divine service. Prayer meeting at night—a blessed time. Monday, Feb. 24. Saw Kafirs on the hills. Commando went out and shot thirty-four, besides a number that got away wounded. Thanksgiving service in the evening on return to camp. Sang Psalm 107, and went on sentry. Shot two Kafirs."—Pall Mall Gazette.

She Had Read Enough.

Lottie Litewaite—Come, Mr. Ponsonby, let me read your palm. Ah! I see that the line of life is very long.

Ponsonby—Is it—aw—crossed?

Lottie—A little—the trials of married life, I suppose.

Ponsonby (decidedly)—That can't be, you know, because I have sworn never to get married. What else?

Lottie shortly)—Nothing else.—Philadelphia Call.

After "Chestnut," the Hickory.

Johnny Hardnut gets about as many whippings every day as there are school hours, and yesterday the teacher caught him at his tricks as usual.

"You naughty boy," she said, "if you do that again I'll whip you."

"Chestnut," he replied impudently.

"Hickory is better," she remarked quietly, and gave him about half a cord across the back.—Washington Critic.

A Traveled Actor.

"Oh, no," said an actor who was basking in the sun on the corner of Fourth avenue and the Rialto, "I'm never afraid of accidents when traveling about the country, but I'm careful, of course."

"Yes, indeed," vouchsafed another actor, who has the number of railroad ties in the country down to a fine point; "I s'pose you keep your eyes open for trains coming in both directions."—New York Sun.

An Adjustment of Differences.

Valerie Villkner (Vassar, '88)—But, auntie, all the researches of modern science convince us that evolution is the only theory to which we can attach any confidence. Admirable Aunt—Well, my dear, if you won't disturb my peacocks in the Garden of Eden, I will permit you to feed peanuts to your ape in the zoological garden.—Harvard Lampoon.

Heading Her Off.

Pretty Country Girl (looking over menu)—How would chicken oat here, epic de C' arlee?

Clerky, her coy cousin (in alarm)—Oh, we don't want anything skewed, Fanny. Better take something slaw to order—French chops, for instance.—New York Sun.

Proceedings of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union.

(SECOND DAY.)

Regular meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union held on Thursday, February 3, 1887, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Present—Messrs. Bonnell, Brokaw, Carpenter, Cayward, Doty, Edwards, Hatfield, Halsted, Howard, Jacobsen, Oliver, Pierson, Shanklin, Stull, Vanderveer, Wynn, Wright—18.

Absent—Freeholder Asthalk.

The minutes of the last meeting were read (omitting a list of bills ordered paid) and, on motion, approved as read.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication from the grand jury of the January term, 1887, was read:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the grand jury of Union county of the January term for forward to your honorable body the following resolution, passed January 10th, 1887:

Resolved, That this grand jury desire to thus express its approval of the action of the Board of Freeholders in constructing the recent additions to the county jail and thereby relieving its crowded condition.

We would cordially commend said board for the substantial manner in which all such work has been performed, and take pleasure in congratulating the citizens of Union county, upon having officials who, while alive to the public necessities, are as jealous of the public funds.

Motion, that A. SWITZ, Clerk.

On motion of Freeholder Chapman received and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The county attorney presented an opinion in reference to the payment of election claims, which was read as follows:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

GENTLEMEN—Three classes of election bills, presented by election officers of the city of Elizabeth, have been referred to me, viz:

First—The members of the different boards of election who have served in November, 1885, and qualified within the time required by law, claim three dollars ($3) per day for their services, payable by the county.

Second—Members attending the county board of canvassers, claim three dollars ($3) for that day's service.

Third—Several have bills for carrying ballot-boxes to the city clerk.

Until this year it has been customary for the board to pay members of election boards three dollars ($3) per day for their services on election day—this has been done under P. L., 1880, p. 300; the city of Elizabeth has likewise paid them a like sum under city ordinance; by an act of the Legislature, P. L., 1885, p. 166, approved March 30, 1885, it is provided that in cases where the general and charter elections fall on the same day, that the county shall pay one-half and the city one-half of the officers who present the first class of bills claim that having been elected and qualified before the act went into effect, they are entitled to the same fees as in former years. Under the decision of our supreme court in the case of the State, Wm. B. Skinner vs. John W. Bogert, collector of Bergen county, xiii Vroom, p. 407, I must hold that this class of claims cannot be allowed.

By virtue title "Elections" p. 259 par. 122, and P. L. 1880, p. 300, it is provided that each member of any board of county canvassers for each day's service shall receive three dollars ($3) to be paid by the county collector. This is purely a county charge, and these second class of claims, in my opinion, should be allowed.

By an act of legislature P. L. 1886, p. 95, it is made the duty of the election inspectors immediately after the ballots are counted, to convey the ballot box to the city clerk's office. No fees are specified in the act, nor are they, in my opinion, entitled to any for this work, as it is included in their bill rendered for their day's service, the act under which they receive their fees expressly providing that "each member of each election board for each day's service shall receive three dollars and no more." Therefore I must report adversely as to the third class of claims.

Respectfully submitted,
FREDERICK C. MARSH,
County Atty.

On motion of Freeholder Doty, received and placed on file.

A communication from a committee of the Board of Freeholders of Mercer county in regard to forfeited recognizances, on bail bonds, was read.

On motion of Freeholder Doty, received and referred to legislative committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By legislative committee:

Resolved, That our county attorney be requested to meet the representatives of other counties at Trenton, on Tuesday next, Feb. 8, 1887, to amend the law in regard to forfeited recognizances, that all moneys forfeited shall be paid to the county collector instead of the state treasurer.

W. M. OLIVER,
JOHN DURHAM,
J. F. HUBBARD,
Legislative Committee.

On motion of Freeholder Chapman, adopted.

By the director:

Resolved, That $1,000 be transferred from interest on temporary loans to bridge account.

On motion of Freeholder Howard, adopted by a unanimous vote.

By the director:

Resolved, That the county collector be authorized to make duplicates to the following checks, as the originals have been lost and payment stopped: A. L. Ross, $18; Jas. T. Pierson, $46; R. Embree, $18.

On motion of Freeholder Debbie adopted.

By the director:

Resolved, That the county collector be authorized to pay the election officers of the city of Elizabeth who met with the board of county canvassers an addition of $1.50 to each upon presentation of proper vouchers.

On motion of Freeholder Oliver, adopted by a unanimous vote.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.

The following bills, audited and approved, were read and on motion ordered paid on unanimous vote:

John Dowd, bridge, Elizabeth, $24.30; Philip Gaughran, do, 28.62; Philip Gaughran, do, 24.30; H. Eller, do, 7.80; J. T. VanDeit, do, 29.16; Chas. Smith, bridge, Fanwood, do, 29.16; Fred. Hoppel, do, 2.16; H. Hand, do, 15; Wm. Runkle, do, 32.34; J. Mulford, bridge, Linden, do, 32.34; S. P. Edwards & Sons, bridge, Summit, do; Van Winkle & Parker, do, 29.16; Jas. E. Ripley, bridge, Westfield, 117; Hon. T. F. McCormick, do, 32.34; Wm. Smith, do, 10.12; A. J. Stoats, do, 10.12; H. C. Kip, do, 3.93; J. H. Hughes, do, 2nd case, do, 3.93; Jas. M. Schoppe, do, 36; G. R. Rockafellow, do, 45; E. Wolfe, do, 10.12; W. Smith, do, 10.12; A. M. Rogers, do, 34; H. Hand, do, 54; J. H. Hughes, do, 54; Amos Moffett, do, 36; Amos Moffett, do, 1.08; Silas Dixon, do, 36; John Dixon, do, 36; J. C. Jepson, do, 48; J. H. Hughes, do, 13.70; Wm. Runkle, do, 2nd case, do, 7.20; H. L. Hoff, do, 1; W. H. Smith, do, 8.25; A. J. R. Stagg, do, 10.12; Wm. Runkle, do, 36; John Dixon, do, 36; J. C. Jepson, do, 48; J. H. Hughes, do, 13.70; Wm. Runkle, do, 2nd case, do, 7.20; H. L. Hoff, do, 1; W. H. Smith, do, 8.25; A. J. R. Stagg, do, 10.12; Wm. Runkle, do, 36; John Dixon, do, 36; J. C. Jepson, do, 48; J. H. Hughes, do, 13.70; Robert Dardis, do, 3.50; John Caffery, election Railway, 1.70; J. H. Lamb, do, 2.50; Jas. S. Vreeland, incidental account, 237.15; L. T. Manning, do, 28; J. L. Crowell, do, 64; L. W. Cubley, jail account, 62.80; Thos. Forsyth, do, 19.45; John McGrath, do, 6.25; W. Trimble, 30.95; R. B. Smith, jail account, 4.60; J. B. Drake, do, 10.35; Ward & Lamb, do, 11.75; Peter Boehnen, do, 24.17; W. C. Baker, do, 15.82; Morris Plains asylum, inmacy account, 8,000.05; S. F. Debbie, members' fees account, 36.50; John Dixon, do, 9; C. E. Martine, do, 38.72; J. S. Halsey, do, 35.72; Robert Dardis, do, 69.36; Elizabeth Daily Journal, publication account, 53; Times Printing and Publishing company, do, 26; Jas. S. Green, M. D., salary account, 125; J. L. Crowell, do, 2; W. Dunn, stationery account, 24.15; J. W. Dunn, do, 33.50.

Freeholder Debbie moved to adjourn, which was carried.

The director declared the board adjourned to Thursday, March 3, 1887, at two p. m.

JOHN L. CROWELL, clerk.

DOOR NUMBERS

AT COLLIERS, 3 Park Avenue.

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Dr. Gridley is prepared to treat all nervous diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrh, Prostration, Dyspepsia, constipation and Kidney Troubles, by Electricity, Galvanism and Medicated Vapor Baths. Consultation free. Office 127 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

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No. 257 Broadway, New York, rooms 8 and 9. Residence, Seventh street corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 77.

ARTHUR E. MILLER,
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Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

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DR. CHAS. R. THRIES, DENTIST,
28 West Front street, a new local anæsthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

J. H. FIRESTIN,
Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Laing's old stand, corner of Main street and Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended. Telephone Call No. 12. Consultation on diseases of all domesticated animals. Residence 72 East Fifth street.

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Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

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No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

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One Thousand
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PANTALOONS
the latest styles. Prices
From 50c to $6
JUST RECEIVED AT
Schwed Brothers,
EAST FRONT STREET.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES
at
Hanchett & Sparks,
GROCERS,
CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS.
We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.
Our usually large stock of canned goods has been recently replenished, and new varieties added until we consider the line complete.
Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care and close attention will prevent.
We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown and we believe it is unrivalled.
Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor, and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.
Good teas are in demand in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Hecker's Superlative Flour.
We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. Kedzie's Burning Oil and Kerosene. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.
Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetables from day to day.
We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them as well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

J. P. LAIRE & Co.
sells
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
STOVES, RANGES,
Imperial Egg Food,
GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.
AS USUAL CHEAP.
Corner Front street and Park avenue.

John P. Emmons,
Successor to Emmons Bros.
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Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 262.

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PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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Carpenter and Builder,
Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 22 Chatham street. P. O. Box 505, Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross,
11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he has furnish
Mouldings, Sashes, Doors,
Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable rates. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

R. V. Saums,
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Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evona, P. O. box, 1324. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,
Residence, Evona, P. O. Box 350.
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Spicer & Hubbard,
Madison avenue and Third street,
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Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

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The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
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INTERIOR DECORATIONS
321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

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FURNITURE
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LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
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S. J. NEAL,
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CARPET
WEAVER,
38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of all colors, mats etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

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WILL YOU USE
SWILL MILK
when the
Park Ave. Dairy Co.
Will Supply you with
PURE MILK.
BOX 233 PLAINFIELD.

DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES
The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
21 W. Front Street,
opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention
is directed to our
LOW PRICES
Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Compound Syrup, Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
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Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Pine extract 25c a bottle.
Voorhees Cough Candy 5c.
Pine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 25c a box.
Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, Cures lung and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
Curaline for the Teeth (Zonodont style) 50c.
Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Beef, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 15c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.
Respectfully,
Wm. H. Voorhees.

NOW Having my store in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of
FLOUR
I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.
BONNY FLOUR,
PEERLESS,
PILLSBURY,
A specialty of Woodenware.
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65, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
A Fine Line of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOODENWARE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and now at the end the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
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PLUMBING,
Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
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131 EAST FRONT STREET.

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Cozy Restaurant,
25 WEST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J.
Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
OYSTERS.
HOME-MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.
The Celebrated
Dixon's Ice Cream

THIS WEEK
We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED
MUSLIN
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4,
WIDTHS,
No need of going to New York for these goods. They are sold at
EDSALL'S
just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special Sale just closed was a grand success and we wish to make our store as lively this week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

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Artist Sign Writer
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Number Your House.
GOLD, SILVER,
BRASS, NICKLE, GLASS,
PORCELAIN,
JAPANNED TIN AND GOLD LEAF.
NUMBERS and LETTERS
in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Glass, Wood, Stone or Metal.
Agent for all Character of Patent Letters and House Numbers for application to Glass, Stone Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.

FOR BARGAINS
in new and second-hand
House Furnishing
GOODS
and for
FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK
and
UPHOLSTERING
call at the store of
F. S. POWLISON,
55 WEST FRONT STREET.

STOP
at the new store of
ALEX THORN,
29 SOMERSET STREET.
for
Furnaces, Ranges,
Stoves,
Tinware, etc.
CHEAP for Cash.

TRY
B. T. BARNES'
FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS
Molasses Creams,
Broadway Molasses Candy.
Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds,
OUR OWN MAKE.
OPP. POST OFFICE.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND
DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the
CORK-SOLED
SHOES
which
John F. Kenney's
is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.
SHOE STORE, 29 NORTH AVENUE.

SEBRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles
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English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.
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ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES,
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Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but
THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your furnace does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
25 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES
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FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES,
CHEAP,
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Repairing in all its Branches at short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

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(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
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Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale, None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
and satisfaction guaranteed.
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Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET.
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor,
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at R. M. Laing's, Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

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In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have always on hand a full stock of all our own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. We also make to order Ladies' Fine Shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be had made, without using any nails and made quite new.
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Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of London; Phœnix of New York; Norwich Union of England; North British and Mercantile of London; The Fortress of England; The Queen of England; The Mercantile of Newark; The Washington Life of New York and the Equitable Life of England and procures insurance at best rates, and
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second St.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Billiard Room. Play room for children. Scenic best throughout the house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

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COLLEGE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Send for Catalogue. Address Vincent Mott, Secy. Established 1865. Location healthful, convenient for students, and easy of access. Instruction thorough, practical and progressive. Penmanship a specialty. Business Forms, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Spelling, Grammar, Composition, Letter-writing, Elocution, Physiology, Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Physical Geography, Civil Government, Political Science, Constitutional History of the United States, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying, Navigation, Assaying, Mechanical Drawing, Architecture, Normal Methods, Theory and Practice of Teaching, Literature, Criticism, Æsthetics, Psychology, Logic, Ethics, Pedagogics

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Vol. 6, No 86.

PLAINFIELD,

the centre of a locality famed because of its delightful climate, as the "Colorado of the East," covers about twenty square miles, including the borough and a short five miles out by four miles wide, at an average height of over 200 feet above sea level and is surrounded by gently rolling heights, sloping to the north, affording a beautiful view of the Watchung mountains, 550 feet high on its south, prosperity rounds its every side, and its future is certain drive, terminating at Metuchen, 7 miles distant, is partially shaded by arches of stately elms, and is lit up by electric lights, has a superior system of water supply, a fine, handsome depot conveniently to all parts of the city, and in which commands communication with New York, twenty three trains each way daily, excepting six trains each way daily, excepting Sunday, and the running time is one hour and a half, or less, to and from the metropolis, according to the number of stops made. The population is over 10,000, and is rapidly increasing. The beautiful, comfortable homes, of which there are many, and the most simple and improved edu-cational facilities, the finest churches, schools, hotels, theater, halls, public libraries, art gallery and museum in the State, the largest and grandest literary and scientific association in the world, has the most perfect arrangements for being unequaled for healthfulness, and excelled in the average purity of its atmosphere and its inhabitants, only by New York city, the fifth greatest commercial city in the United States. The population is about 10,000, and the advertising columns of THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the official organ of the county and State local daily paper, show by its publication the business enterprise of the people, who embody the acme of trade and civilization of any other city in the State, and are devoted to Plainfield. Sold and welcome all north people. Briefly, it is a city favored by nature and embellished by art in every way to make it the most attractive city of homes in the country.

THE QUEEN CITY OF NEW JERSEY

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue. 1887. 1886.

6 a. m.	16	35	Sun rises. 6 56
9 a. m.	21	39	Sun sets. 5 33
12 m.	25	43	Moon rises. . . . .
3 p. m.	38	53	Moon sets. . . . .

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 43.

JOTTINGS.

—The members of the uniformed rank K. of P. will have a drill in the Crescent Rink this evening.

—An adjourned meeting of the City Council will be held on Wednesday evening, when the license question will probably be considered.

—The papers were served Saturday in an action upon contract brought by Griffen vs. Tobin. The case will come up for trial before Justice Nash on the 18th inst.

—The Carpenters and Joiners Union have a notice in another column to the general public, about a meeting at Reform Hall, which is to be of much importance, they inform us, to the building trade's, and they desire a large audience to hear the speakers.

—William S. Hopkins was on Friday appointed collection and freight agent for the New Jersey Central Railroad Company at Elizabeth, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Jonathan B. Squire. The new appointee for many years was assistant station agent.

—Fifteen hundred dollars is voted in the borough to be used on the roads. $1,000 more is voted for borough purposes, making a total of $3,500 raised in the borough for improvements on the highways and for general use. Of this amount, Collector H. N. Spencer informs us, all but about $33 has been collected.

—This week twenty-five years ago the series of engagements which resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson occured. We give on our last page a thrilling illustrated six-column sketch of the great event in the history of the rebellion, and of the part taken therein by the illustrious commander, the late Gen. Grant.

—A brakeman named Hayes, who resides at Roselle, and who took the place of one of the brakemen discharged at Elizabethport recently for refusing to handle coal cars while the strike was in progress, was seriously injured on Saturday evening, by being caught between the bumpers of two coal cars, while he was making a coupling.

—An overgrown dog, yellowish in color, belonging to a man named Dayton of Piscataway ran up and down Front street this afternoon, engaging in a fight with every cur which chanced to pass. Within a short time the animal attacked three different dogs, and each time came out victorious, in the melee which followed. Many persons watched the actions of the dog, supposing him to be mad.

—The Central Railroad Company has fitted up the apartments on the second floor of Union depot at Elizabeth into a suit of offices, and they will be occupied by General Superintendent Blanchard, Chief Clerk of the Machinery Department, William J. Christopher, with their full clerical force. The offices are to be neatly furnished. They are conveniently arranged, perfect in regard to light, ventilation and other appointments.

—A free fight took place in Greader's saloon, Nos. 1 and 3 Plain street, on Saturday evening, when three men from this city are reported to have pounced upon a man named Wilson and severely beat him. Some panes of glass were broken in a front window, and for a time there was much excitement. No arrests have been made. Reasons are reported to have been drawn by some colored gentlemen, but the disturbance was quelled before it had gone so far as to use them.

—A young man named Callahan was beastly drunk on Park avenue yesterday afternoon. Soon after Sunday school was out he wandered down to the Park avenue church, and his condition was discovered in the extreme. Many persons stopped and watched the youthful inebriate, and when he arrived at the depot Special Policeman George Smith locked him up. At the station house he shamefully abused Policeman Smith. This morning Callahan gave into the charge of sprinkling sixty days in the county jail or paying a fine of fifteen dollars. He paid the fine.

Why He Objected.

Col. John Dietrich, the prohibitionist, who made himself conspicuous at the anti-saloon Republican meeting at Reform Hall, Wednesday, by his interruption of Dr. Bancroft, whom he asked to read some Republican resolutions which, of course, the speaker did not have, seems to feel hurt over the way the speaker handled him, and the way the audience applauded the speaking. He feels that he was misunderstood, and says that the resolution he called for was the following, passed at the Republican Covention held in Philadelphia in 1872.

The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the federal government. It disproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by infringing rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or national government.

The resolution was written by Herman Raster, editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, the leading German-American paper of the north-west, and lest there should be any misunderstanding about its meaning a liquor dealer wrote to him as follows:

PORTSMOUTH, Mich., July 8, 1872.

MR. RASTER—Sir: Please inform me if you are credited with the authorship of the sixteenth resolution of the platform adopted by the republican convention with the 72nd resolution, and if there is some difference of opinion in reference to what is to be included in it, if you would condescend to write me a line in explanation, it may serve the cause of truth. I am respectfully yours,

Yours etc., J. M. MILLER.

To which Mr. Raster sent the following reply:

CHICAGO, ILL., July 30, 1872.

J. M. Miller—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of July 8, I have to say that I have written the sixteenth resolution of the Philadelphia platform, and that it was adopted by the platform Committee with the full and explicit understanding that its purpose was the discontentment of all so-called temperance (prohibitory and Sunday) laws. This purpose was meant to be expressed by reference to the rights of the people which had not been delegated to either National or State Governments; it being understood that to drink or smoke or trade pleases (being responsible for the acts committed under the influence of strong drink) and the right to look upon the day which christians have their peculiar notions about as any other day among the rights not delegated by the people, but reserved to themselves. Whether this explanation of the meaning of the resolution will satisfy you or not I do not know. But as you want to have the cause of truth, so do I, and what I have stated here in regard to the true meaning of the "plank" of the sixteenth resolution of the Philadelphia platform is the truth. Very respectfully yours,

HERMAN RASTER.

The New York Tribune has the following about the above, from a correspondent: "The platform Committee referred to was composed of forty-two members from the delegations representing the State and Territories in the convention, not one of whom, so far as I am informed, has ever publicly denied Mr. Raster's affirmation. And the Republicans of Cook county (Chicago) Ill., two years ago declared for the same construction of the second platform of 1872, we oppose all such prohibitory or sumptuary or ecclesiastical legislation which aims at the curtailment or destruction of those rights reserved to which the people, in forming State and National Governments, have reserved to themselves.

To which the Tribune editorially adds.

"Barring the long-winded preamble, which did not apparently have justification in the text, Mr. Hopkins has established his integrity of purpose in the case. The indignant correspondent will probably thank us for refusing to publish his rather too vindictive accusations. And we hope he will forgive us for adding, as the foregoing seems to require, that the last National Republican Convention, held in Chicago last June, began its present platform in these words:

"The Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential campaigns."

Mr. Griffen, who followed Dr. Bancroft, at the meeting referred to, said that the Republican party had suffered for the error of allowing the few to rule the many, but now it was awakened and ready to crush out the saloon. He admitted the truth of all of Mr. Dietrich claims, but believed more good could be accomplished in the party than out that it, and that is where he and our Prohibitionist friend seem to differ. He is a fair-minded man and will probably change his views, if events confirm the speaker's claims.

Rewarded for His Bravery.

Jesse J. Catlin, the well known and popular yard master of the Pennsylvania Railroad who sprang in front of a rapidly moving train last July, just as the train was passing the depot at Elizabeth, and saved the life of his own life made a vain endeavor to save the life of a young woman named Wyckoff, recently left the hospital very much improved. The residents of South Elizabeth for his intrepidity and courage, presented him on Friday a $300 gold watch, suitably engraved with the following inscription: "Presented to Jesse J. Catlin, by the residents of South Elizabeth, in honor of his bravery, February 1887."

Union County Courts.

Peter McAvoy a saloon keeper of Elizabeth who was indicted and convicted in the Union county criminal court a few days ago of obtaining a license under false pretenses, by having forged names signed to it, was fined fifty dollars and costs by Judge McCormick on Saturday. In passing sentence Judge McCormick said that had McAvoy gone to the witness stand and denied the charge he would have sent him to State Prison. As it was the prisoner claimed to have got the signatures through the instrumentality of a former owner of the saloon.

—According to the report of the Street Committee to the Borough Council on Friday evening there are over twenty miles of roadways in North Plainfield township which are under the immediate supervision of the borough authorities.

—Lawrence Christy brought suit against Richard F. McCann for $40 for work and labor, before Justice of the Peace, C. E. Austin. On the return day he stated that he would discontinue the suit, which he did, paying costs to the defendant. He brought another suit, which was tried by the Justice on Saturday. The defense was that plaintiff had been a beastly drunkard. That Justice reserved his decision until five p. m., and then decided for the plaintiff, stating that he expected that defendant would appeal. The Justice's expectation was speedily fulfilled. The appeal bond was drawn immediately. Jackson & Codington for the plaintiff and Craig A. Marsh for the defendant.

Reform Club Meeting.

The audience room of Reform Hall was filled last evening, as usual, and some sixty people overflowed into the gallery. After dotional exercises by Rev. Dr. Hurlbut, the doctor began an address on "Character Building," which proved to be one of great excellence and power. His first point was that every man built his own character. No one could build for us, as we ourselves must do the work.

His second point was that we could not get rid of the past, but could from this hour build better. What was done was done, but the future was ours. His third thought was that other people know our character better than we thought. The fourth point was that the character formed here was the character that we would carry into eternity. If we went down hill until death came we would go down after death. In building up character we should have a good foundation, even Christ Jesus. We should have also a good plan and good materials. If we gathered up mud it would be a mud hut, and not a marble palace. If a man drank whisky he was gathering materials to destroy himself. If he was a liar, a swearer, or other evil habits, it would eventually react upon himself. We should act just as the Lord Jesus Christ would do if he came into Plainfield to live. He told of a man who wanted to be a Christian but did not know how to begin, and so he determined to do as he thought Christians ought to do. When he came to the table he asked a blessing, and at night stumbled through family prayers, but soon light came, and he found peace and joy in religion.

There were a number of apt illustrations and telling incidents given, and the discourse throughout was one of great profit, as well as of deep interest. After a brief address by President French the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. E. Honeyman.

Gen. Wallace's Readings at Music Hall.

"Ben Hur" is certainly one of the most interesting and wonderful books of modern times, as all critics agree. The average edition of books consists of 3000 copies, but so fascinating is "Ben Hur" that 152,000 copies have already been published, and it is probable that many more thousands will be issued before the demand ceases. The descriptions are so grand, the scenes are so life-like, and the story so entertaining that the reader is unwilling to lay the book aside, when once he has begun to read it. "The Chariot Race," which Gen. Wallace reads to-morrow evening at Music Hall is one of the most thrilling accounts of the ancient contest that has ever been written, and it has been pronounced matchless by such a distinguished man as President Garfield. The following is taken from one of our, New York Dailies:

"An audience of more than one thousand people filled the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening and heard with pleasure Gen. Lew Wallace's reading of those chapters of his novel, "Hen Hur," relating to the chariot race. The gallant Kentuckian diplomat held the close attention of his hearers for nearly two hours, and it was easy to see that the fine descriptive story came with added force from the lips of the writer. A long sustained volly of applause greeted Gen. Wallace as he finished his reading, and hundreds of the audience remained in the crowded hall to shake his hand and congratulate him.

PERSONAL.

Corydon E. Tyler of Crescent avenue is about to remove his family to New York city.

Mrs. J. Hervey Doane of LeGrande avenue returned home last week from her trip to Florida.

Mrs. George H. Goddard of Ninth street and Third Place will give a "Dicken's party" on Thursday evening.

Walter Freeman, a former resident here but now of Manistique, Mich., is visiting his mother, Mrs. William D. Ostrom of Franklin Place.

Adam Fritz of Somerset street started on Saturday for a western tour. He goes on business to Independence, Ia., and will be absent for several weeks.

Somerset county superintendent of Public Schools, William T. F. Ayres of Somerville, slipped and fell on the ice last week and sustained painful injuries about the legs.

Two Councilmen and a Mayor will be voted for at the coming municipal election in the borough of North Plainfield to succeed Mayor John H. VanWinkle and Councilmen Arnold and Thickstun.

Mr. Brandeis of Long Island has leased what is known as the Pierson property on West Seventh street, and her started a hotel there. His first instalment of dogs arrived last week.

Rev. R. S. Holmes who occupied the pulpit in the Trinity Reformed church yesterday morning and evening, will conduct the Wednesday evening meetings in the church parlors for the present.

Edward F. Thorn of East Front street was so far recovered from an attack of intermittent fever last week as to be able to leave the house. On Thursday he had a relapse, and has since been confined to the house.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Francisca Krause, who dropped dead in her son's place of business on Park avenue, Thursday afternoon, took place from the Warren Mission at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. Kocehli, pastor of the German Reformed church presiding. Interment was made in the presbyterian cemetery North Plainfield.

Andrew K. Cogswell, ex-Judge of the Criminal Court of Middlesex county, died of diabetes at his residence on Bayard street, New Brunswick, yesterday afternoon. Judge Cogswell was a son of Rev. Dr. Cogswell, formerly a pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of that city, and a grandson of Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick. He also leaves the profession of which he was a leading member. Essex county. Judge Cogswell graduated from Rutger's College in 1809, and subsequently studied at the Columbia Law School. He was appointed Presiding Judge of the Middlesex Common Pleas by Gov. Ludlow, holding that position from 1823 to 1845. He was married sixty-seven years ago and has been confined to his bed only a few weeks.

A Warning to Reckless Drivers.

Rapid and reckless driving has become so great a nuisance, and is so dangerous in Plainfield, particularly at street crossings, that something should be done to put an end to the dangerous practice. Drivers do not seem to understand that pedestrians are entitled, by law, to the right of way in crossing the streets, but instead they are compelled to flee like grasshoppers to escape being knocked down and run over by some indiscreet driver. Rev. D. F. Robertson who was knocked down by a horse on Somerset street, Saturday morning, is slightly improved to-day. In addition to the injuries mentioned in Saturday's News, a fracture of the collar bone was found to have been inflicted. Dr. Carman, the attending physician, does not anticipate any fatal results unless eyresipelas or blood poisoning should develop. The reverend gentleman who is 73 years of age was taken to his home on Emily street, Saturday afternoon and made as comfortable as possible. His injuries will probably confine him to the house for several weeks.

Section ten of "An Ordinance relating to the Morals, Peace and Good Order of the City of Plainfield," says:

SEC. 40. For intentionally driving or riding any horse or other beast of burden, whether attached to a vehicle or not) in any streets, alleys or highways of the city faster than an ordinary traveling gait, or for intentionally leading, driving or riding any beast of burden on any sidewalk of the city, any sum not exceeding five dollars; and for such fast driving or riding as above named, when a collision is thereby produced with any person, vehicle or other thing, or any injury is occasioned by such driving or riding, any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the city or county jail not exceeding ten days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

New Jersey's Boundary Line.

The line between New York and New Jersey has for a long time been a bone of contention. It became so grave a question that a joint commission was appointed a few years ago to undertake the work of defining the boundary between the two States. Both New York and New Jersey appointed commissioners in 1875 to locate the boundary line and replace any monument which may have become displaced or been removed on said boundary line and also to erect new ones. The Commissioners for the State of New Jersey were Abraham Browning, Thomas N. McCarter and State Geologist George Cook. On investigation it was found that many of the old monuments put up as early as 1774, were lost, and it will be necessary to erect new ones, and the much-discussed question as to the ownership of the Ellis Island property in 1881 for the legislatures of both States to finally act by special act the commission to decide on the line. They were to run no monuments, and they were also given power to erect such as they might deem it necessary. The commissioners have been at work for the past four years, and have at last completed their labors. The line was first surveyed in 1774, according to an act passed in 1771 and amended in 1772, when John Stevens and Walter Rutherford, the New Jersey Commissioners to establish the boundary or partition line between the colonies of New York and New Jersey, reported to the New Jersey. This line had always been recognized, but latterly it was lost sight of. The Commissioners agreed to retain the line. Things they did by drawing a straight line from where ever they found a monument to the next adjacent and declaring that the accurate line.

The Bound Brook Burglar.

William Rockett, the burglar who was captured while robbing the Post Office at Bound Brook early on Thursday morning, is still confined in a cell in the Somerville jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. The prisoner is very reticent, and talks but little. He is said to be rather prepossessing in appearance. In reply to several questions he said: "Do you take me for a 'gillie? I know what I'm talking about."

During Thursday night he acted strangely and the janitor of the jail attached an iron ball to his person.

On Rockett's person Detective Crow found his first naturalization papers, taken last out fall in New York, also a "character" from the Preston Fertilizer Company of Greenpoint, L. I., signed by Edward Preston, president, stating that Rockett had worked for the company two years and was a sober, honest and industrious man. This certificate was written on a notehead of the company and was dated March 13, 1886.

The people of Bound Brook and the surrounding country are loud in their praise of Night Operator George Somers and the night hands at the Bound Brook depot, who went to the place unarmed and aided in the capture of the robber.

—Frank Linke, a North Plainfield beer bottler pleaded guilty before City Judge Ulrich this morning to a charge preferred by Chief Dealy of having disposed of beer in this city without a license. He was fined ten dollars.

—It is reported that Hotel Nethe...wood will not be opened this season, if no licenses are granted. The hotels already opened are suffering somewhat through the present deadlock among the license Councilmen. Al Laing's Hotel, Proprietor Jos. B. Miller says that ninety per cent of his guests are out of town people, who now do not come supposing the hotels are entirely closed. Edward Thorn, who is now seriously ill was in charge of the entertainment of the veterans during the re-union here of the 14th N. J. Vols., at which he served during the war and was requested by the W. C. T. U. Committee to have no liquors at the banquet. As he is a saloon keeper, that meant a personal sacrifice. He promised the women and kept his promise. It is needless to say that the women to-day feel sincerely sorry for him in his misfortune, and if they had a voice in the matter would unanimously favor such people in the matter of saloon licenses. If any at all are to be granted. Mr. Thorn, during the war received injuries which rendered his right arm so helpless that he could not follow any manual employment, though at the close of the war he tried hard to do so, and went into the saloon business as a last resort, because he knew of no other business in which he could engage. Discrimination should be made against those who violate the laws and in favor of those who do, to come as near temperance as possible, and the people have a chance to say whether or not they will the saloon wiped out altogether, as they ought to be.

Deaths.

COX—In Newark, N. J., Feb. 12th, Harriet Elma, widow of the late Thomas C. Cox. Funeral services from late late residence, 143 Emmet avenue, Newark on Thursday at two o'clock p. m. Interment in Evergreen cemetery, Elizabeth.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

BOARD and attention in quiet family. No objection to invalid. Good reference Address "29" care of EVENING NEWS. 14-6

FOR SALE—House and lot on Second street, between Elm and William on easy terms. Address P. O. Box 657. 11-3

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-21-tf

FOR SALE—Horse or exchange, a number of horses. Enquire of E. C. Wheeler. 2-14-tf

LOST—A red, Irish setter dog, answers to name of "Larry." Please return him to Mr. Holcomb, corner of Fourth street and Central avenue and a reward will be given.

NOTICE—Strayed from home a valuable setter dog, now in state possession of undersigned awaiting owner. Cotie K. Woodruff, Kenyon.

PIANO to rent $3 monthly. Apply to 19 West Second street. 10-6

TO LET—Square piano carved legs $8.50. Address W., Box 816 Plainfield. 14-2

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, on Second street. May first or before for six months or longer. Address Jas. F. Hotchkiss, 18 John street, New York.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentle men only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

Special Notices.

UNIFORM RANK K. of P.

There will be a regular drill at Crescent Rink, Monday evening, Feb. 14th, at 7.30 p. m. sharp. By order

GEO. H. POLHEMUS, Sir Knight Com.

PROF. PENNSAVANT is forming a class for advanced pupils, to be taught the Norwegian Lancos and the New American Waltz, in five lessons, $5.00. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

HOUSE

A on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk of the Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 8 rooms and about 10 minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 54 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield.

1-30-tf J. H. HOUSE.

TO LET.

The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x165 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to let for balls, entertainments, trade meetings, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. B. Martin, Laing's Hotel, North Plainfield, 10-6 p. m.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at R. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons attacked with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a reliable remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,

And floral designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of art. Also Ivy, Lincoln, Park and Geranium for sale. North avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of J. H. FERSTER, Veterinary Surgeon, Laing's Livery Stable, 23 Fifth street, Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC.

Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. Prices low to centre music performed. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1276.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.

Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all nervous affections, uterine complaint, skin disease, asthma, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Office hours every Monday for last, 83 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,

Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Front street and Second st.

CHARLES H. SMITH, ARCHITECT.

No. 228 Broadway, New York, rooms 5 and 6. Residence, Plainfield, corner of Watchung avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 77.

ARTHUR P. MILLER,

Counsellor at Law, late William B. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate on commission, negotiate loans, examine titles and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH,

Counsellor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner. Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 18 East Front street, over Gerdes's Hat Store, will be found (formerly at 104 East Second street). Has added modern improvements to his office. Office hours from 9 till 4.

DR. CHAS. B. THRIBS, DENTIST, 36 West Front street. A new local anesthetic positively painless for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

J. H. FERSTER,

Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Laing's old stand, corner Plain street and Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended to. Residence, 23 Fifth street. Consultation on diseases of all domesticated animals. Telephone 23 East Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,

Architect, 587 Broadway, New York city. Residence, Plainfield, N. J. Office in Dunham Building, Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

A. DUNHAM,

No. 36 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil engineer and surveyor. Having had twenty years' experience I can guarantee to Plainfield people to do anything in my line with accuracy and dispatch.

WM. A. HOWARD,

Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. box 1076.

T. E. HAZELL,

Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. BRIGHT,

Teacher of Drawing and painting. Pupils received at her studio, 21 Park avenue.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,

Teacher of Piano, with lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Terms reasonable. Best of references. P. O. Box 1076.

Amusements.

W. C. T. U. COURSE

"The Chariot Race"

by

Gen. Lew Wallace,

author of

"BEN HUR"

MUSIC HALL,

Tuesday, Feb. 15th,

Admission 75c, 50c, and 25c. Tickets at Reynolds' Pharmacy. 12-3

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, tomorrow at 3 p. m. Subject: "The Heart and Lungs." Illustrated by manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by her old and original method. Can locate every ache and pain without asking a question. Cures all displacements or ulcerations without cauadic or powerful, removes cancers and tumors without the knife or pain. Will instruct others how to do the same. Best of references from parties at Newark and other places, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1. 14-6

To the Public!

We hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Reform Hall on

WEDNESDAY EVNG, the 16th inst., under the auspices of Union No. 155, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, when several qualified speakers from neighboring cities will address the meeting on subjects of interest to the public in general, and of special importance to mechanics of the building trades. Negotiations are at present being made to secure the services of Grover Cleveland, mayor of Jersey City and Mr. F. J. McGuire of Philadelphia and others.

By order of the Committee

W. J. DODDS, R. S.

INSURANCE.

Isaac Brokaw,

REAL ESTATE

AT COLLIER'S, 8 Park Avenue.

and

Fire Insurance,

12 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Agent for the following first-class companies: Germania, of New York. Hanover of New York. Jersey City, of Jersey City. N. J. Insurance effected on all kinds of property, furniture and dwellings at specially low rates.

Money to Loan on first mortgages. Bargains in Real Estate. Houses rented and collections made. Conveyancing.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

BUILDER.

C. J. NOEL,

Carpenter & Builder

OFFICE, 4 WEST THIRD STREET.

Shop, South, Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

POPE BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION SALE.

The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.

CUT IN TWO

at the Plainfield

BARGAIN HOUSE

ONE PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

Hosiery sales are not very common at present, so Wilkie & Son will commence on October a Special Sale of Hosiery.

we will sell Children's

Full regular Cashmere Hose at 25c, worth 35c		
" " "	Rib and Cot. Ribbed 12 1-2	" 20c " 25c
" " "	25c	" 30c " 50c
" " "	19c	" 25c " 50c

We Will Sell Ladies'

Full regular Balbriggan Hose	12 1-2c,	worth 25c.
" " extra heavy	25c	" 35c.
" " extra long feet	30c	" 40c.
" " superfine	35c	" 45c.
" " Fancy Spring Styles	25c	" 50c.
" Imperial Lisle Thread	25c	" 50c.

We Will Sell Gents'

Full regular Colored 1-2 hose	12 1-2c worth 18c,	
" Brown "	18c worth 25c.	

and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is full of them.

J. E. White & Son.

NEW DESIGNS IN

VALENTINES

are still coming in at

ALLEN'S

The Stationer, 22 East Front street.

who has the

BEST DESIGNS

of the best makers.

Special designs, etc., at prices which our customers say are low.

COMIC, SENTIMENTAL, CHRAP

AND SELECT

VALENTINES

in great variety at

R. C. FISHER'S

24 West Fourth street, opp. Public Schools.

DOOR NUMBERS

ENGRAVED

AT COLLIER'S, 8 Park Avenue.

Established 15 years.

N. B.—No Botching.

SPECIAL DESIGNS

in

VALENTINES,

Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.

Valentine Cards,

from 1c up. Frames, Trucks, B. & P. etc. Frosted and Fringed cards from 2c up.

Our special cards 2 1-2 and 5 cents are beautiful engravement by embossed roses only 5c. Envelopes to match and free for all valentines 5c or more.

A. W. RAND,

24 WEST FRONT ST.

Plainfield Evening News,
W. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Is published every afternoon at
No. 1 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week, or by mail postage prepaid to all subscribers, at $3.00 a year, or $1.50 for six months, invariably in advance.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

A TEMPERANCE GUN KICKED.

The Michigan Cold Water Campaign Opened Lively.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—The first gun of the prohibition campaign in this city kicked at the breech and the meeting nearly ended in an ignominious row. The meeting was held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., and after an address by a local clergyman, Senator Baldwin, whose views decided the question of submission of prohibition to the people, was called upon. The senator objected to speaking, but the ladies wouldn't be balked, and he acquiesced. He is not quite a prohibitionist, however, nor did he undertake to explain his own inconsistent position. He said that he believed prohibition to be a splendid thing, but that it ought to be carried that police measure into the constitution would result disastrously to the cause of true temperance. "If you want to do something," said he, "make both the stamp out the tobacco habit, which is doing more to ruin our youth than whisky." He rambled along at great length, and was interrupted frequently by cries of "Time," "Pitch him off," and "Cut it short," until W. B. Conely got the floor and entered his protest against the martyrdom. Then a stranger called for fair play and demanded that the meeting be by this time the audience was in a state of intense excitement. The president of the meeting manifested anxiety by appealing glances directed toward the chandelier, and that functionary rallied his forces and drowned out all controversy by a stirring hymn. Senator Baldwin is a Republican, who was counted lost and temporarily occupied by John F. Goodman. It was understood that he would support the proposition to submit the amendment and he had no difficulty in making his address. It is said he has come before the judiciary committee of the senate.

A Dane's Sad Ending.

OSAWA, Neb., Feb. 14.—Jacob Jacobson, a well-to-do Dane, 50 years old, who had for the past twenty years been the owner of a harness shop in this city, created something of a sensation here by tying a bed cord about his neck, hanging himself and tying him to death in his cell. Jacobson had hung himself in the cellar of his home. Mrs. Jacobson was shopping and she knew nothing about it for several hours after it occurred. The shock of the discovery was so great that her reason was dethroned and her recovery is doubtful. The cause of Jacobsons act was morose ness, brought on by family. He had been confined to his house for seven weeks by a serious veln in one of his legs, and the pain and worry had affected his mind.

Featherweight Battlers.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—In answer to Tommy Warren's challenge to fight any featherweight in the U. S., Jack Skelly, of Lynn, Mass., telegraphed him that he would fight for a purse of $1,000 and a safe bet of $1,000. Warren answered that he would only consider $2,000 a side, and Skelly's answer is considered a square backdown. Weier and Jack Williams, the instructor of the Athenian catch this city, signed an agreement last night to fight, depositing with the backer of each man. The men are to fight at 120 pounds, and the battle will take place in March.

A Southern Ball League.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 14.—D. W. Harris, of the Birmingham Baseball club, is here in the interest of a southern baseball league, and has arranged for Montgomery to enter a club. The league will be organized at once. The Southern league will consist of clubs from the following named cities: New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham, Nashville, Memphis, Charleston and Savannah.

Shenango Valley Furnace Men.

SHARON, Pa., Feb. 14.—The strike of the Shenango Valley furnace men has been settled and the furnaces will resume operations at once. The victory is on the side of the operators, the men having agreed to return to work on the advance offered by the owners a week ago. A week later another advance of ten cents per day will be granted in April, providing the iron market keeps up.

An Iron Furnace Car.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 14.—Vice-President Oakes and Superintendent of Water Power Cushing, of the Northern Pacific railroad, are having built at the company's shops an experimental iron car, intended to supply heat, light and pure water to passenger trains. The car is intended to be run in a train from Duluth of methods of heating, etc., are not announced, but the inventor thinks practical success is attained.

Lively Glasgow Socialists.

GLASGOW, Feb. 14.—A demonstration by Socialists on behalf of the Chicago anarchists was made before the Nelson monument and several fiery speeches were delivered. The mounted police, who had been sent to prevent disorder, were pelted with mud and stones. Exasperated by this treatment, the police charged upon the crowd, scattering the people in all directions and breaking up the meeting. No one was injured.

Chinamen at Church.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Chinese ambassador and three of his attaches attended the Metropolitan M. E. church to hear the Rev. John F. Newman, a discourse upon the recent proclamation of the emperor of China opening that empire to Christian tolerance. The church was crowded, many persons being unable to obtain seats. The ambassador and party occupied the pew of the late Gen. Grant.

Developing the South.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 14.—Cullman, a famous German town on the South and North Alabama railroad has, with 158,000 acres of land, been purchased by a New York and Montgomery syndicate, headed by Moses Montgomery, of Montgomery. It is proposed to establish large enterprises and develope the mineral resources of that section of the country.

The Vermont Road Open.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 14.—The White River branch is completed and tested, being pronounced perfectly safe. Travel over the road will now be resumed. The body of another of the victims of the disaster was identified as that of Peter Pain, of Warren, Mass., and was burned over to his relatives.

To Wrestle for Two Stakes.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—John McMahon has written to The Herald accepting the challenge of R. H. Butler, of Marlboro, to wrestle to a finish at any time after March 30 for the world's championship, the winner to take the back seat held by McMahon and the one held by Dufur.

WILL ALL BE TAKEN?

THE LONGSHOREMEN RESOLVE NOT TO RETURN TO WORK

Unless All Are Taken Back at the Old Prices—The Shipping Companies Decline to Accede This, and the Strike May Continue After All.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The longshoremen's unions have resolved not to obey the order of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, that they should return to work unconditionally. They voted to insist upon forty cents per hour instead of thirty cents, as before the strike; also, that no scabs be employed and that they be required to handle no boycotted freight.

Representatives of all the 'longshoremen, grain handlers, trimmers and grain bag sewers, riggers and freight handlers on strike held a prolonged conference yesterday. They met to decide what policy they should pursue in view of District 49's advice to resume work.

The delegates finally resolved to order all the strikers to resume work as they left, in bodies and not as individuals. The 'longshoremen were instructed to insist upon getting the old rate, "Pennies and no pay" for six and sixty cents for night, also to refuse to work with non-union men. Many steamship companies have reduced the rates to thirty and forty cents and others have decided to pay $15 a week.

In the afternoon there was a conference of 'longshoremen. The conference was in session from 2 o'clock until 4, and a hundred strikers stood out in front of the hall all the while and patiently awaited the result.

The whole time was taken up in discussing the proposition to reduce 'longshoremen's rates from 40 and 60 cents an hour to 45 and 30, as proposed by several ocean steamship companies. A North river stevedore, who generally employs from 100 to 150 men, was granted the privilege of the floor. He said he was anxious to have his old men resume work at once at the old rates. He was willing to pay reduced rates, would do so unless other employers reduced the rates now prevailing.

The question was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution declaring that the members shall resume work unless all hands are taken back at the rate they were receiving when they struck—40 cents an hour for day work and 60 for night. The resolution also provided that union men should not work with non-unionists.

It was said that the various steamship companies had issued a confirmation to reduce longshoremen's wages all around.

Daniel Hoxley, John Sullivan, James Peterson, F. T. Lyman and William Davis, representing the grain men, who struck, and who struck, called on a number of employers to make arrangements for the return of the 500 men who struck. Messrs. Cuffee & Co. said they would take back all their old men strikers. Arnold & Co. made the same answer. Knapp & McCord, the committee reported, received them cordially, but did not agree to declare for arbitration. The grain men thus will all get back.

A delegation of the International Bottlers' union, numbering about the coal handlers' strike, called on a number of employers to ask for their return to work. Some of the employers refused to have anything to do with the strike, but the committee reported that the coal companies would have to be taken back before long. He reported the same condition of affairs in the sugar houses.

An engineer who stood by said the report was the truth, as the engineers had not been ordered to strike. Had they been they would have gone out willingly. A delegate from the longshoremen's union was assured that the organization would get all the money raised for the strikers by the Central Labor union.

Thomas Gallagher, of Jersey City, was arrested by a policeman when the strikers began. He was detained for duty at the third police station, where he was locked up. He was released on bail, but the pier to procure a man as a substitute next day.

Jersey City, Feb. 14.—There was a striking longshoreman, three a break at Hoboken, and a number of the city physicians were up in a hurry all night

Builders Cards.

THEODORE GRAY,
Mason and Builder,
JOBBING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P. O. Box 280.
RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

JOHN CHANDLER,
Established 1866
Carpenter & Builder,
26 EAST THIRD STREET.

Specialty—Fine Hard Wood Work.

PEARSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 1421.
W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.
H. E. Gayle, No. 84 East Second street.
All Work Promptly Attended to.

Peter G. Kline,
Carpenter and Builder,
Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 29 Chatham street. P. O. Box 559, Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross,
If Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish Mouldings, Sashes, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

R. V. Saums.
Car ente and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evona. P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,
Residence, Evona, P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard,
Madison avenue and Third street,
Moulding, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

F. B. KINSMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager.
The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883.
A1 Burglar Alarms
AND ELECTRIC BELLS.
Plainfield P. O. Box 1386.
New York office No. 145 Broadway corner Liberty street
Telephone "219 Nassau."
WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

WALL PAPERS.
G. F. & C. E. Brown
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES,
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

CARRY
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET.

S. J. NEAL,
the
CARPET WEAVER,
38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, mats etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

WHY
WILL YOU USE
SWILL MILK
when the
Park Ave. Dairy Co.
Will Supply you with
PURE MILK.
BOX 329 PLAINFIELD.

DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES
The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
21 W. Front Street,
opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention
is directed to our
LOW PRICES

Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Compound Syrup, Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
Imported Bay Rum 45c bottle.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Fine extracts 25c a bottle.
Voorhees Cough Candy 5c.
Pine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 25c a box.
Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
Coraline for the Teeth (Zomdont style) 50c.
Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Beef, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 15c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.
Respectfully,
Wm. H. Voorhees.

NOW Having my store in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of
FLOUR
I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.
BONNY FLOUR,
PEERLESS,
PILLSBURY,
A specialty of Woodenware.
L. HEYNIGER,
63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
A Fine Line of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOODENWARE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
29 Park avenue.
R. J. PERKINS.

HARDWARE.
PLUMBING,
Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
13 EAST FRONT STREET.

JUKES
Cozy Restaurant,
35 WEST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J

Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
OYSTERS.
HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.

The Celebrated
Dixon's Ice Cream

It is a Great Mistake
to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those who travel. Statistics show that the majority of accidents happen around the home, in the factories, in the streets, on a bicycle, horse, a day ride, sail, row, in stepping from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by insurance, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.
Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his indemnity comes in! Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year premium—pay the price of one man a day?—does a man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.
Accident insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of averages. Many a man will say that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is mending, and in case the accident prove fatal, the ready cash one leaves for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.
There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.
Jos. T. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES
at
Hanchett & Sparks,
GROCERS,
CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS.
We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.
Our usually large stock of canned goods has been recently replenished, and now extra added until we consider this line complete.
Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, it care in selecting will prevent.
We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest coffees grown and we back it as unexcelled.
Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.
Good bread is in demand in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Becker's Superlative Flour.
We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. King's odorless New Process Kerosene. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.
Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetabl s from day to day.
We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated, while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND
DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the
CORK-SOLED SHOES
which
John J. Kenney's
is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.
SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

J. P. LAIRE & Co.
sells
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
STOVES, RANGES,
Imperial Egg Food,
GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.
AS USUAL CHEAP.
Corner Fron street and Park avenue.

STOP
at the new store of
ALEX THORN,
29 SOMERSET STREET,
for
Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves,
Tinware, etc.
CHEAP for Cash.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at
WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE
NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET

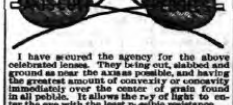
THE
Toboggan Slide
is
NOW OPEN
AFTERNOONS 2.30 to 6.
EVENINGS, 7.30 to 10.30
The date of the Bicycle benefit will be announced later.
PRICES FOR SLIDE PRIVILEGES.
Admission 10 cents. 6 Slides for 25 cents. 12 slides for 50 cents. 40 slides for $1. (Including use of Toboggan. Children under years half price in afternoon, full price evening.
Season tickets $5, covering admission. use slide and of Toboggan.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
For Sale and To Let.
TO LET FURNISHED.
TO LET UNFURNISHED.
Desirable Bargains in
BUILDING LOTS
FIRE INSURANCE.
Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia: Phenix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.
Edward C. Mulford,
Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 North avenue, opposite R. R. Station, Plainfield.
Telephone No. 90.

FOR SALE,
REAL ESTATE
32 ACRES IN
Lots or Parcels
To Suit Purchasers,
n North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Rockview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with all improvements. Water and fine natures all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.
12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SHIPMENT OF FRESH
ORANGES,
DIRECT FROM FLORIDA,
Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, and our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the
NORTH AVENUE
FRUIT STORE,
KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE,
Andrew E. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

RANDOLPH'S
SHOE STORE
for
Boots, Shoes, Slippers
etc., also agents for
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE
Agents for Life and Fire Insurance
12 WEST FRONT STREET.



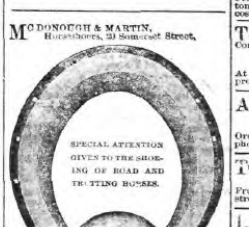
I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They being cut, stabbed and ground as near the axmas possible, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately over the center of grain found in all pebble. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible resistance.
AT DOANE'S,
Formerly Clare's. No. 8, Park Avenue.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Electrical Work of all descriptions put up and repaired. All work guaranteed.
4 Park avenue. C. M. GODDARD, Manager.

FOR
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
go to
Frank C. Green's
get his prices and
SEE His Display.
HIS STOCK IS
COMPLETE,
His
Prices LOWER
than any house in New York.
DON'T FAIL
to give him a call.

AT
THE BEE HIVE.
10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size 1 to 4, regular price 65c, at 25c each.
Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular made 5 to 5-2 15c, and 7 to 8-2 19c per pair.
JERSEYS—The Lot of Ladies' Cont Back Boucle Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.
Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.39.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 69c.
Corsets! Corsets!
L. CALLMAN,
38 WEST FRONT STREET.

MCDONOUGH & MARTIN,
Horseshoers, 20 Somerset Street,



Agents for THIS CITY for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember ONE TRACTION cures nineteen-twentieths of all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

DR. KING'S
SPECTACLES

AND
Silver Toboggan Pins
at
DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,
North avenue Jewelry Store.

FURNITURE.
FAIRCHILD'S
Furniture Warerooms
2 EAST FRONT STREET
Parlor and Chamber
FURNITURE,
LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

FOTOGRAFS.
Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.
Great Success with Children's Portraits.
THORN'S,
Opp. Post Office.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For Cleaning and disinfecting Cesspools, and privy vaults. Cleans and removes contents without odor. Sand and loam for sale. Leave orders with D. W. Littell, C. Rayner, Adolph Hoffman, practical plumbers on 2d floor James and Co., P. O. Box 1222, Plainfield.
Telephone Call 85.

NOTICE.
The Plainfield Electric Light Co.
Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.
Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets
Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter making, which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,
Grapevines, Hyacinths,
Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindsay, Intelligence office, Mrs. Lindsay, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,
16 North avenue,
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,
(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)
Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, fine soaps and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 16 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,
Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,
North avenue,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's
Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy,
Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E. Front.

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Front,
Boarding, Permanent and Transient, Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blum, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer,
82 somerset Street,
Grocer and Seedsman,
Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour, Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter, Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure, White Granite, Yellow wock Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

BUY
Drugs, Medicines
ETC., AT
Miller's Pharmacy,
All Goods at REASONABLE Prices
PRESCRIPTIONS
A SPECIALTY.
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
Miller's Cough Candy, 50c a pound.

MME. QUICK'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR
TREATMENT
East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace streets.
Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases equalizes the circulation, purifies and purifies the blood, cures Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver, Kidney, Lung and Nervous and General Debility, Palsy and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases.
It cures the most obstinate cases of Scrofula and tetter, and all malarial troubles.
Hours, from 9 a.m. to 4 p. m. Closed for business on Sundays.

Ranges & Stoves
with all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of
House Furnishing Articles
Will be found at the well known store on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, where I am called to the Dodge stove which cannot be excelled. N. B. ANDERSON. 81

THIS WEEK
We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED
MUSLIN
44, 54, 64, 74, 84, 94, 104,
WIDTHS,
No need of going to New York for these goods. They are sold at
EDSALL'S
just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special sale just closed was a grand success and we wish to make our stock as lively this week. Economy and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

JAMES Q. MILES,
Artist Sign Writer
21 NORTH AVE. P. O. BOX 1172.
Number Your House.
GOLD, SILVER, BRASS, NICKLE, GLASS, PORCELAIN,
JAPANNED TIN and GOLD LEAF,
NUMBERS and LETTERS
in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Glass, Wood, Stone or Metal.
Agent for all Character of Patent Letters and House Numbers for application to Glass, Stone Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.

FOR BARGAINS
in new and second-hand
House Furnishing
GOODS
and for
FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK
and
UPHOLSTERING
call at the store of
J. S. POWLISON,
55 WEST FRONT STREET.

50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
at Bargain Prices.
FUR CAPS $1.25 up
SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS
at
U. B. CRANE'S,
THE HATTER
12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

Charles Bock,
2 and 9 E. SECOND ST
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Imported and Domestic
Champagne, Wines,
LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUT. Agent for H. Carter & Sons' ROSE MANTLE Imported and Domestic. 40 Waters, Vichy, Carbolic Acid Kidney Waters, Seals, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale. Also Lose Imported Belfast Ginger Ale. Sparkling Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Rose Wine)	25c	$1.25
BURGANDY (Claret)	25c	1.25
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.25
MUSCATEL	25c	1.00

Philadelphia Ales and Porter, own bottling, per dozen 50 cents per dozen allowed for old same porter bottles. PURE APPLE CIDER, (Champagne) quarts $1 per dozen; pints $1 per dozen; one per bottle. Demijohns at Wholesale prices. All goods retailed at wholesale prices. Send for price list. All orders may be left P.O. Box 529 or private residence 9 East Second street. Delivered free of charge. C. G. B.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS
Life Assurance Society
OF NEW YORK
New plan of Life Insurance by an old company. Insurance at cost. No assessments. Definite Insurance.
About $10 per $1000 at age of 20.
" 12 " " " 30.
" 15 " " " 40.
Only $5 per $1,000 for expenses per year. Over $200 of Assets to each $100 of liabilities. Popular with business men. Address
A. S. TITSWORTH,
New Market, N. J. Act. for Union County
Office with M. M. Thorn, opposite depot.

A. M. RUNYON & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
35 PARK AVENUE,
Telephone Call 40. Residence 42 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 31. Office at Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence 48 to 52 Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 4

FORT DONELSON.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Great Siege.

THE STORY TOLD ONCE MORE

When, Where and How the Famous Battle Was Fought.

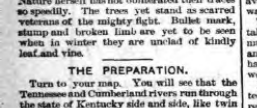
Men Who Afterward Became Distinguished That Took Part In It—Political Leaders, Senators, Governors and Presidents That Were to Be—"Either Side Ready to Give Up"—From Henry to Donelson—The Sortie That Failed. Blue and Gray.

Once again the young people gather around and listen while veteran lips tell the story of Fort Donelson. That story was made twenty-five years ago this February.

The writers and raconteurs have preserved the history more faithfully than the map makers have. Neither Fort Henry nor Fort Donelson is married upon the newest affixes. Nature herself has not obliterated their traces so speedily. The trees yet stand as scarred veterans of the mighty fight. Bullet mark, stump and broken limb are yet to be seen when in winter they are unclad of kindly leaf and vine.

THE PREPARATION.

Turn to your map. You will see that the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers run through the state of Kentucky side and side, like twin sisters. They empty into the Ohio not far apart. They come near together first inside the Tennessee line, and flow through that state close beside each other. The Tennessee forms part of the boundary between the two states for some distance. On the Tennessee side, just opposite where the corner of Kentucky begins, was Fort Henry. Twelve miles across from it, slightly north of east, was Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland. Henry was on the right bank of the Tennessee, while Donelson was on the left bank of the Cumberland.



HENRY AND DONELSON.

Henry and Donelson were important Confederate stations. Henry was captured Feb. 6, 1862. A rising young brigadier general, named Ulysses S. Grant, was at the head of the force that took it. The victory called for the first time the attention of the country to this officer. The victory at Fort Henry, too, was, strictly speaking, the beginning of the turning of the tide in favor of the north. A gloom like the fog of a winter's day had been on the country till then. Men in the north were sighing for a hero—a man who should be strong enough to take the head of affairs and turn heart sickening failure into victory.

The hero was developing, though they knew it not. He who was to lift the cloud was the silent man that, even in the midst of the victory of Fort Donelson, was "too busy to write a word."

A notable point is the shortness of Grant's dispatches at all times. A few messages, of not many lines, to his superior officer tell the story of Fort Henry and Donelson. Gen. Halleck, then at St. Louis, was in command of the department of the Missouri. Grant dispatched Halleck, Feb. 6, that Fort Henry had fallen. He added these words:

"I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson on the 8th and return to Fort Henry."

But he had undertaken a larger contract than even he could fill in the time he proposed. The freshets and overflows, which always work such mischief in the south and west, prevented, for one thing. The roads leading to Donelson were a sea of mud. By the backwater of creeks on each side of the fort there was a sea of water two miles inland from the fort.

The Cumberland runs north at the point selected for Fort Donelson. About a mile south of the fort, up the river, is the little town of Dover. This became the headquarters of the Confederate general, Gideon J. Pillow, during the siege. It was in Dover that the last Confederate council of war between Gen. Floyd, Pillow, Buckner, and Gen. N. B. Forrest and others took place, previous to the surrender of the fort to Grant. Below Fort Donelson, on the north, Hickman's creek empties into the Cumberland. It was overflowed for miles, the water up to a horse's breast. Grant could not attack the fort from that side. Cut off from help, however, in case the Confederates, being hard pressed, wished to make a sally out from the fort and escape by the Fort Henry road, as, in fact, they did wish to do, Hickman's creek was an advantage to both besieger and besieged. Above Fort Donelson, and between that and Dover, was another stream of water, Indian creek, also overflowed.

Mud! There was never anything like it. It was "half leg deep," as specially mentioned in Confederate official dispatches. Grant's soldiers fairly waded in mud "up to their eyes" when they marched from Fort Henry to besiege Dover and Donelson. In flew from the horses' hoofs like rain and peppered man and beast, when the cavalry splashed hither and thither, in the vain fancy that they were trotting. It rolled from the gun carriage wheels and fell in huge masses at every turn the artillery made.

It must be remembered that it was Grant's "brigade" general, who had urged the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson. The object to be gained by it was the clearing of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and the occupation of Tennessee and its lines of railway. Grant was at Cairo and repeatedly urged Halleck to let him visit St. Louis. Leave was at length given. Grant visited Halleck and began by unfolding his plan for the capture of the two forts. But Halleck silenced him at once and snubbed him sharply.

Judge Force, in his book, says that Grant returned to Cairo believing his commander thought him guilty of proposing a military blunder. And yet he persisted. Important things were again urged on Officer Halleck. If, Foote, of the Mississippi squadron, urged the same, and begged Halleck's permission to let him and Grant move on Henry and Donelson. It was at length given, and Feb. 2 Foote and Grant, infantry and cavalry forces united, started up the Tennessee to Fort Henry, with 17,000 men and seven gunboats.

Fort Henry fell on the 6th. The Sunday after Commander Foote took his place in the pulpit of the Methodist church at Cairo, and preached an eloquent sermon on the text: "Let not your hearts be troubled. Ye believe in God, believe also in me."

Then he came down from the pulpit and made ready his fleet for the expedition against Donelson, which he started from, in fact, one week from last Sunday morning.

Engineers of the Confederate service agree that the site of Fort Donelson was badly chosen. It stood upon a river bluff. That situation was elevated to be sure, but there was a ring of hills around it, at from one to five miles distance. Those hills were higher than the bluff upon which the fort was, and conveniently for the enemy to plant guns upon.

THE DEFENSES OF FORT DONELSON.

The bluff upon which Donelson stood was 100 feet high. The fort itself was what was called in military language a fashioned earthwork, with angles like star points projecting from the main inclosure outward, and protected by rows of heavy earthworks. It was so situated that its guns commanded the river as far as they could carry. Two water batteries were erected on the slope of the bluff toward the river. The larger battery was the one nearest the shore. It had for armament a 10-inch Columbiad and nine 32-pound guns. The upper battery was supplied with two 32-pounders and one rifled cannon which carried a conical ball of 128 pounds. The water batteries were built by Lieut. Col. J. F. Gilmer, chief engineer of the western department of the Confederate army. They were constructed after the fall of Fort Henry. As soon as that point was captured the whole available Confederate force in that region was concentrated at Donelson.

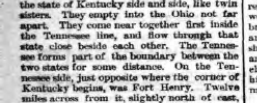
The line of batteries was extended so as to take in Dover, where stores of food and ammunition were. In and out, through salient and re-entrant angle, for two miles and a half, the tracery of earthworks and guns went.

Besides that, the fortifications were protected with bristling abatis. It was a wooded region, full of "black jack" oak and other woods. The scrub oaks were felled, their branches sharpened at the point and these and the trees were fastened upon the ground, sharpened points outward, in what seemed an impenetrable abatis. To get at Fort Donelson the Union forces were obliged to go up hill over these sharpened points in the face of marksmen whose aim was yet sharper.

On the east, the river protected the works.

Such were the defenses of Donelson.

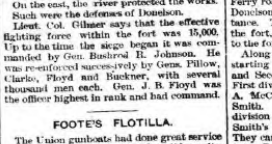
Lieut. Col. Gilmer says that the effective fighting force within the fort was 15,000. Up to the time the siege began it was commanded by Gen. Bushrod Johnson. He was reinforced successively by Gens. Pillow, Clarke, Floyd and Buckner, with several thousand men each. Gen. J. B. Floyd was the officer highest in rank and had command.



FOOTE'S FLOTILLA.

The Union gunboats had done great service at Henry. At Donelson the fleet did not distinguish itself greatly, except by convoying transports containing troops.

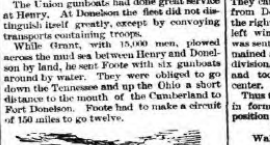
While Grant, with 15,000 men, plowed across the mud sea between Henry and Donelson by land, he sent Foote with six gunboats around by water. They were obliged to go down the Tennessee and up the Ohio a short distance to the mouth of the Cumberland to Fort Donelson. Foote had to make a circuit of 150 miles to go twelve.



THE CARONDELET.

The Carondelet is a good illustration of the old-fashioned gunboat. She was the first to open fire on the morning of Thursday, Feb. 13. It opened fire. It may be mentioned that the old Carondelet, with the same commander, Capt. Walke, was also the first to afterward run down the river under the batteries at Vicksburg.

The rest of Foote's fleet with the transports, containing six regiments of soldiers, arrived Thursday evening. Friday morning the Presbyterian flag officer opened fire from his fleet of six gunboats, four ironclads and two wooden ones. There was a severe fight of an hour and a half, which did not result in a brilliant success for the fleet. The boats engaged were the ironclads St. Louis, Carondelet, Louisville and Pittsburg, and the wooden boats Tyler and Conestoga. Four of the boats were disabled. The first fire from the Carondelet had disabled one of the 32-pounders in the water batteries. The same shot instantly killed Lieut. Joseph Dixon, a brave Confederate officer and the accomplished head engineer who had assisted in preparing the defenses of Donelson. That was about the only damage apparently done by the fleet. Then Commander Foote drew off the remains of it and dropped down out of range.



A MORTAR BOAT.

The mortar boat fleet was now from the gun it carried. First a heavy wooden float was built. Upon it were erected very thick wooden walls. These sloped inward and were filled with sand. Upon the sand was placed a heavy iron. Inside was a single heavy mortar, with ammunition below the water line. There was also a tent for the gunners within the walls.

These mortar boats were considered formidable twenty-five years ago. But such is the improvement made since then in destructive warfare that one shot from even a moderate sized gun of the kind now made would knock an old fashioned mortar boat into flinders.

One youthful Confederate gunner distinguished himself gallantly at the lower water battery at Fort Donelson. Wilbur Fisk's gunboats were to engage the batteries to the right and left, this youth, John G. Freque, stood perfectly straight at his gun, taking aim and firing as coolly as if he had been squirrel hunting.

"Now, boys," said he, "see me take a chimney."

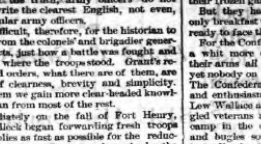
He aimed at the smokestack of an advancing gunboat. The shot went true. It struck full center, but it did not take a chimney. It went through the boat, clear and straight. Shortly he sent a ball directly through a porthole, and then the gunboat fell back disabled. The "porthole of the boats were quite large.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING.

To tell the truth, army officers do not always write the purest English, not even, alas! regular army officers.

It is difficult, therefore, for the historian to gather from the colonels' and brigadier generals' reports, just how a battle was fought and how and where the troops stood. Grant's reports and orders, what there are of them, are models of clearness, brevity and simplicity. From them we gain more clear headed knowledge than from most of the rest.

Immediately on the fall of Fort Henry, Gen. Halleck began forwarding fresh troops and supplies as fast as possible for the reduction of Donelson. Boys, on whose cheeks the rose had not yet given place to tan, regiments, as Judge Force says, so freshly formed that they had only changed their civil garb for soldier's uniform," were hurried to the front to help out Grant at Donelson.



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Over these two roads the men marched, starting the morning of Feb. 12. The First and Second divisions moved forward. The First division was commanded by Gen. John A. McClernand, the Second by Gen. C. F. Smith. They moved forward, McClernand's division by the right hand or southerly road, Smith's by the northerly or left hand road. They came together two and one-half miles from Donelson. McClernand's forces took the right wing south of Donelson, Smith's the left wing north of Donelson. Later word came to Gen. Lew Wallace, who had remained at Fort Henry, to bring up the Third division. He arrived on the 14th (Friday) and took position with his division in the center.

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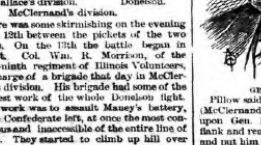

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

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A curious fact added to the complications of the fight at Donelson. The Confederate forces were largely uniformed in brown jeans. The dead leaves of the scrub oak were almost the exact color of this cloth. The Federal forces, therefore, mistrusting the abatis, could not tell what was in front of them. Confederate soldiers till a line of fire in their faces told them the difference.

The third time Morrison's brigade stormed the heights. This time they climbed quite to the rifle pits. The line in front of them was one sheet of fire, awful and deadly. Just then a musket ball struck Col. Morrison in the hip. The future Illinois political leader reeled in his saddle and then fell to the ground. That ended the desperate assault, and Maney's battery remained untaken.

Another of the conspicuous incidents of war, and a sad one, happened here. The flashes from the guns set fire to the thickly clustering dead leaves. They flamed up like dry prairie grass consuming the dead and the wounded soldiers who lay about in some spots as thickly as the leaves themselves. A considerable number of the helpless ones were burned to death. Col. Heiman, who had distinguished himself at Fort Henry, was in command of the Confederates at Maney's battery. He was heard over in front of their works, after the assault, and saved such as they could.

So the night of Thursday, the 13th, came on. Friday, the 14th, the turn of Lew Wallace, on Friday, the Federal forces engaged numbered only 15,000 men. The enemy did not know it, but they were without supplies. Fort Henry was too heavy to transport food and munitions, and these had been sent around by water. The morning of the 14th the Union soldiers were absolutely without food.

During the night a storm of snow and sleet came on. It was terrible. The men had not dared to stop fires in the night. They were now built free, for there would have been merely so many targets for musketry and artillery from the fort. There were no shelter tents for them. Down from their mouth and nostrils froze the cold, clammy sweat, while to the skin and frozen on their backs. Col. Crafts J. Wright, Thirteenth Missouri, was speaking, stopped to let that be said to stand in the morning.

So the Federal soldiers spent the night through. At dawn the fight began to shine upon it. Hitherto, as a battle was fought and how and where the troops stood. Grant's reports and orders, what there are of them, are models of clearness, brevity and simplicity. From them we gain more clear headed knowledge than from most of the rest.

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THE GRAND SORTIE.

In the Confederate council the night of the 14th it was determined that the force in the fort should attempt to cut its way out on the Federal right through McClernand's division. Driving this division back, it was to be made to roll over upon Wallace's division in the center, thus leaving the Wynn's Ferry road clear. By that road the Confederates were to escape to Charlotte, Tenn. Pillow, with infantry and cavalry, was to make the attack on the Federal extreme right, near the river. Buckner was to follow immediately after, and do for Lew Wallace's division in the center.

That was the plan.

GEN. BUCKNER, C. S. A.

Pillow said he expected to "roll the enemy (McClernand's division) in full retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when, by attack in flank and rear, they could cut up the enemy and put him completely to rout."

Pillow's attack was sudden and furious. Reveille was just sounding in McClernand's camp, and the troops were under arms when the onset was made. There was confusion, there was danger that the whole right wing of the Federal army would be routed. In a few minutes though, by scarcely more time than it takes to write it, McClernand's men, gun in hand, had their forces toward the foe.

The account of the fierce onset and shock, and its reception by the Federal soldiers, read like some of Cæsar's battles with the Gauls. Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois, who commanded a brigade on the right, received the first tremendous attack. His men returned fire till their ammunition gave out. They matched up the cartridge boxes from the dead and dying and poured their contents into the foe till that too gave out. Then Col. W. H. L. Wallace's brigade went to the rescue. That in its turn was met once more by "terribly thundering" attack. A lamented statesman, who has lately passed to the realm of the unseen, distinguished himself gallantly here. He was then colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois and his name was John A. Logan. He was here and there and everywhere in that battle, showering electric words upon his men, his dark face lit with excitement, his eye shining like an eagle's. By the magnetism of his personal influence he prevented a panic and a rout early in the day.

Then came Lew Wallace, with Taylor's, Dresser's and McAllister's batteries of light artillery, met the Confederate onset bravely and well. To the right of Oglesby still was Gen. McArthur, against the river. He had been ordered there the night before, with troops who had had no food all day. They passed the night in the snow and sleet, without fires or coffee. Gen. McArthur had had no time to become acquainted with the nature of the ground. He only knew that he faced Fort Donelson. The Confederate design was to make a dash and get cavalry in his rear, and then with cavalry to rear of him, infantry before, he would be powerless.

Soldiers of the old regular army tell it easy to fight on a full stomach, but McArthur's men had fasted thirty-six hours. In this state of hunger they were when they heard at 5 o'clock in the morning the firing on Oglesby on their left. As soon as it was heard, without waiting for orders, McArthur formed his empty stomached men in line of battle. They took a lively hand in the fight. The generally worse trouble than empty stomachs confronted them, and that was empty cartridge boxes. Before that obstacle they were indeed powerless, and at the height of the fight some hundreds of yards to the rear and took up a new position. It is sufficient to say of them that toward night they got one square meal, and that was enough to last them for the next forty hours.

The fighting progressed. It began to look indeed as if Pillow was going to carry out his threat to "roll the enemy over." McClernand's brigade had crumbled away. So had Oglesby's. McClernand's division was in the gravest danger. In the center, Lew Wallace, with Taylor's battery, was pouring in shot. His orders were to act on the defensive and watch the Confederate to prevent their escaping his way.

Pillow's action, in deploying, spread wider and wider, and more and more toward Lew Wallace. McClernand's division began to waver. The Confederates were pressing Logan, Morrison and Graves, and a steady fire upon Taylor's battery showed that Pillow's line was

COMMANDER FOOTE.

gether for counsel. It was held with all three generals on horseback. Grant seemed excited, and as nearly nervous as Grant could be. His face was very serious, almost overcast. He held a handful of dispatches and seemed in profound thought. All at once a light broke over the commander's face, and then all was serene again. Of this moment he told Gen. Sherman afterward:

"I saw that either side was ready to give up if the other showed a bold front, and I determined to do that very thing."

The commander became strong and serene again, as usual. Instantly there was activity. Gen. C. F. Smith's forces on the right of the Federal line had not yet been engaged in the fight. They were ordered up. Gen. Smith himself, with long, gray hair, a color bearer by his side, rode along the front of his line, a striking, inspiring figure. He told his men he himself would lead them, and directed them when near enough to charge bayonet on the rifle pits. The signal was given, the column moved forward and was met by a roar of musketry from the rifle pits.

Col. Tuttle was in the lead with his Second Iowa regiment. The advancing line wavered a moment under the fire, then dressed in down, then steadied and went irresistibly on. When within range of the Confederate muskets Col. Tuttle shouted to Hagner, "Forward." Then the men, with the rallying cry of Donelson, drove the Confederates from their works and Smith's men occupied them. In the midst of cheers and shouts from the whole division the Stars and Bars were hauled down from the works of Fort Donelson. Thus it was all over with the Confederate right.

Over on the Federal right McClernand's division had been re-formed and was beyond it occupied in the morning. Although Lew Wallace's men had checked the retreat there and stopped the sortie, yet the ground held by the Federal right was not all theirs. It had been retaken. Grant, order of Lew Wallace to rushe it. Assault on Gen. Smith's division began to move, Wallace was to attack too. Thus the line was to "roll the enemy over." Wallace

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 87. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

	1887	1886		
6 a. m.	26	31	Sun rises	6 54
9 a. m.	41	41	Sun sets	5 35
12 m	43	50	Moon rises	
3 p. m.	47	62	Moon sets	1 02

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—Friday was ex-President Lincoln's birthday.

—The Internal Revenue receipts at the Somerville office for the past week amounted to $15,396.87.

—The only striker who makes money by striking is the man whose brawny arm swings the ponderous hammer over the anvil.

—The Central Railroad company is having twenty-five new coal and freight locomotives built at the Baldwin Works, in Philadelphia.

—It is said there are over three hundred patent devices on file at Washington for heating railroad cars without stoves, but the companies do not seem to think any of them practicable.

—Everything is progressing favorably for the grand fair to be given by the Plainfield Bicycle Club. A perusal of our advertising columns may be of interest to those who anticipate attending the fair.

—According to the reports of the gatherers of vital statistics, filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, there were 25,407 births, 13,351 marriages and 22,794 deaths in New Jersey during the year 1886.

—Transfers of real estate have been made in North Plainfield township recently, as follows: Feb. 3.—Ada M. Grant and Frank S. (her husband) to Horatio M. Clark, lot in North Plainfield, $428; Feb. 5, Cornelius Rogers to William White, lot in North Plainfield, $100.

—A report was current this afternoon that Frank Conover of Dunellen, the Bound Brook post office burglar, who escaped by jumping into the Raritan river, while being pursued and swimming away, has been traced to Newark and captured. At Bound Brook nothing could be learned to confirm the story.

—The members of St. Mary's T. A. B. Society held their regular monthly meeting in St. Mary's Hall at half-past seven o'clock last evening when all business of a routine nature was transacted. The yearly report of Treasurer McDonnell was read. It showed the society to be in a flourishing condition financially.

—A new Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Elizabeth on Friday afternoon, by the election of Miss Mary Grant Cramer as president. Other offices were filled by representative women of the various denominations. Mrs. J. C. Downs president of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. was present at the organization of the Union and made an address.

—The five hundred employees of the Coridage Works at Elizabethport, who were thrown out of work nearly a month ago by the strike of about eighty-five girls, who claimed that they could not make one dollar a day on the new machinery put in, returned to work yesterday. An investigating committee was appointed who found that none of them would make less than $1.10 per day, and consequently the strike was declared off.

—Another jingling of glass in front of Greader's saloon on Somerset street last evening, caused pedestrians to suppose that something unusual was going on inside. The commotion was caused by some one who tried to enter the front door. Two of doors had gained admission to the place and when the third attempted to enter, the proprietor threw him out. Hence the breaking of the glass. Mr. Greader then applied to Justices Mattison and Austin, for a warrant for the arrest of the men, but each Justice refused to issue the warrant. Justice Austin says he will tolerate no complaint from a man who is under the influence of liquor.

—Councilman Carey insists that there is nothing that can be said against Muhlenberg having a license to sell liquor that cannot be urged against the other liquor-dealers, and he is opposed to making a martyr of any one when all are equally guilty, hence his position of all or none. He maintains that the law has been most flagrantly violated, and that it is better to make the liquor-dealers bear their share of the expense of punishing the law-breakers which they produce than to let them go Scot free, to sell without license, and put the burden on the taxpayers until at least they shall show by a popular vote that they are willing to bear the burden.

—A meeting of the Middlesex Bar Association was held at New Brunswick yesterday for the purpose of preparing resolutions of condolence with the widow of ex-Judge A. K. Cogswell, whose death occurred on Sunday. Ex-Gov. Ludlow, ex-Judges Strong, Judge Cowenhoven and ex-Senator Schenck were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions and present them to Judge Coggswell's family, and also to frame fitting testimonials of the appreciation in which the dead Judge was held and present them to the attention of the Circuit Court at the April session. The funeral of the late ex-Judge Coggswell took place from his late residence, No 44 Bayard street at three o'clock this afternoon.

—A young daughter of Thomas Clarkson of Liberty street was knocked down by a horse and dragged some distance, at the corner of Park avenue and Front street yesterday afternoon, but fortunately escaped serious injury. The horse was attached to a side-bar buggy in which were seated two young men named Smith and Heidelof. The men were arrested by Chief Dodd and Policeman Lynch. The little girl was carried into Stelle's drug store, and Dr. Davis, who attended her, found her to be suffering more from the shock than from injuries received. She was subsequently taken to her home. The men narrowly escaped bail for their appearance for trial before Judge Ulrich this afternoon.

Members of Plainfield Common Councils since 1869.

The following is a list of the men who have served in the Mayoralty and of members of the Plainfield Common Council since the city was first incorporated in 1869, together with the name of the party to which they belonged:

1869.

Mayor—Job Male, Rep.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—E. W. Runyon, Pres., Wm. C. Ayers, Wm. McD. Coriell, Robert O. Edwards, Evan Jones, Clark Rogers, 6.

DEMOCRATS—John B. Brown, Edward P. Sanger, John Simpson, Nicholas W. West, Joseph W. Yates—5.

1870.

Mayor—Job Male, Rep.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—E. W. Runyon, Pres., Evan Jones, Wm. McD. Coriell, Rufus K. Case, Aaron P. Campbell, John C. Sutphen—6.

DEMOCRATS—Nathan Harper, Jos. W. Yates, John Simpson, John B. Brown, Daniel J. Marshall—5.

1871.

Mayor—John H. Evans, Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS — Hervey Ackerman, Pres., David J. Brice, Edwin M. Daniel, Clark Rogers, John Allen, Lebbeus L. Compton—6.

DEMOCRATS—Levi Hetfield, Daniel J. Marshall, John G. Voorhees, John B. Brown, John Simpson—5.

1872.

Mayor—John H. Evans, Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—S. Alpheus Smith, Pres., Wm. McD. Coriell, John Allen, Clark Rogers, Rufus K. Case, Alexander Gilbert, Geo. T. Young, Joseph D. Spicer, Oliver Runyon, J. M. Ackerman—8.

DEMOCRATS—Nathan Harper—1.

1873.

Mayor—Dr. Chas. H. Stillman, Rep.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—S. Alpheus Smith, Pres., R. K. Case, Oliver Runyon, John Allen, Geo. T. Young, Samuel T. Varian, L. L. Compton, Charles A. Hunter—8.

DEMOCRATS—Nathan Harper, John G. Voorhees, James E. Martine—3.

1874.

Mayor—Dr. Chas. H. Stillman, Rep.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—D. Everts Tracy, Pres., Mason W. Tyler, John J. Perrine, John B. Dumont, Chas. W. Opdyke, Isaac L. Miller, Geo. T. Young, Oliver Runyon, Nathan Rogers*, Morgan Bird, Edmund V. Sbotwell —11.

DEMOCRATS—Nathan Harper—1.

*Resigned, and J. Evarts Tracy succeeded him and was made President.

1875.

Mayor—Dr. John C. Sutphen, Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—S. A. Smith, Pres., John H. Tier, Wm. McD. Coriell, Isaac W. Rushmore, John H. French—5.

DEMOCRATS—John B. Brown, John Simpson, John G. Voorhees, James Parker, Levi Hetfield, John M. Gilligan—6.

1876.

Mayor—Dr. John C. Sutphen, Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—S. A. Smith, Pres., J. H. French, Edward C. Mulford, Chas. A. Hunter, M. M. Thorn, John H. Tier, Stephen C. Ryder, John Harris—8.

DEMOCRATS—J. B. Brown, William H Voorhees, John Simpson—3.

1877.

Mayor—Job Male, Rep., (second term.)

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—S. A. Smith, Pres., E. C. Mulford, C. Potter, Jr., Jared K. Myers, Augustus Pettibone, John Harris, Jean J. Demarest, J. Evarts Tracy, Smith P. Young, Edward L. Morris, John M. Whiton—11.

DEMOCRATS—None.

† Died in office.

1878.

Mayor—Job Male, Rep. (second term)

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—Salmon C. Baker, F. W. Knowland, Robert Simpson, Augustus Pettibone, S. A. Smith*, E. L. Morris, C. Potter, Jr., —7.

DEMOCRATS—J. B. Brown, John Simpson, John Cameron, D. J. Marshall—4.

* Resigned and Messrs. Wm. McD. Coriell, M. M. Thorn, Evan Jones and George P. Carman elected to fill vacancies, the latter being chosen President.

1879.

Mayor—Nathan Harper, Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—W. Rockhill Potts, Pres., E. L. Finch, H. Reddall, Wm. McD. Coriell, W. Lithgow, I. W. Rushmore—6.

DEMOCRATS—Gilford Mayer, Ephriam H. Depew, Ronald M. Stover, W. E. Stewart, John Simpson—5.

1880.

Mayor—Nathan Harper, Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—W. Rockhill Potts, Pres., Washington Lithgow, Wm. McD. Coriell, Isaac W. Rushmore, Henry Redfield, Edward L. Finch, John M. Whiton, Wm. S. Darling, Abram B. Dunlap, Charles E. Ryder, Wm. Parker—11.

DEMOCRATS—None.

1881.

Mayor—Louis V. F. Randolph, Rep.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—John M. Whiton, Pres., Wm. McD. Coriell*, Wm. S. Darling, Wm. Parker, Charles E. Ryder, Thos. B. Hampton, Andrew H. Smith, Henry Smith, Chas. Tweedy††, M. W. Tyler, O. T. Waring—11

DEMOCRATS—None.

*Resigned July 11th and J. Evarts Tracy elected to fill vacancy.

†Died March 27th. Alex. Gilbert elected to fill vacancy.

††Did not qualify, and Washington Lithgow (R) elected to fill vacancy. Mr. Lithgow resigned Jan. 29th and Mr. E. L. Finch, (R.) elected Jan. 31st in his stead.

1882.

Mayor—Louis V. F. Randolph, Rep.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—Isaac W. Rushmore, Pres., H. B. Newhall, Henry Lindsley, Stephen C. Ginna, William Thompson, Wm. T. Kaufman, Robert Simpson—7.

DEMOCRATS—E. H. Depew, Wm. R. Clarkson*, Robert L. Livingston, Wm. E. Gardner †.

*Did not qualify, and John Simpson (D) elected Jan. 31 to fill vacancy.

1883.

Mayor—Wm. B. Maxson, Tem-Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—Lemuel W. Serrell, B. Frank Coriell, John Rose, Evan Jones, Francis E. Marsh, Robert Simpson—6.

DEMOCRATS — Jeremiah Manning*†, John Simpson, Tell A. Beguelin, Karl T. Polak, Wm. E. Gardner—5.

*†. Did not serve and Robert L. Livingston (D) elected and made president.

1884.

Mayor—Wm. B. Maxson, Tem-Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—B. Frank Coriell, Pres., Chas. D. Wadsworth, John Rose, John B. Dumont, F. E. Marsh, Charles S. West—6.

DEMOCRATS—Robert L. Livingston, John Simpson, Tell A. Beguelin, William E. Gardner, Andrew Lovell—5.

1885.

Mayor—Geo. W. Rockfellow, Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REPUBLICANS—B. Frank Coriell, Pres., C. M. Goddard, J. B. Dumont, Chas. S. West, F. E. Marsh, Wadsworth—6.

DEMOCRATS—John Simpson, Tell A. Beguelin, Arthur T. Gallup, Andrew Love*, Robert L. Livingston—5.

* Resigned, and Mayor J. M. Whiton (R.) and J. S. Cutter (D.) elected to fill vacancies.

1886.

Mayor—Geo. W. Rockfellow, Dem.

COMMON COUNCIL.

DEMOCRATS—Tell A. Beguelin, Pres., Benj. O. Bowers, Rowland Cox, A. T. Gallup, John Simpson, Wm. H. Voorhees—5.

LICENSE-REPUBLICANS—J. B. Dumont, C. M. Goddard—2.

TEMPERANCE-REPUBLICANS — John H. Cuthbert, M. M. Dunham, F. E. Marsh.—3.

1887.

Mayor—Job Male, Rep. (Third Term)

COMMON COUNCIL.

LICENSE-REPUBLICANS—J. B. Dumont, T. J. Carey, S. P. T. Wilbur.—3

TEMPERANCE-REPUBLICANS—F. E. Marsh, Pres., John H. Cuthbert, Marvin M. Dunham, Wm. Taylor—4.

DEMOCRATS—Ben. O. Bowers, Rowland Cox, John Simpson, Wm. H. Voorhees—4.

State W. R. C. Officers Elected.

The annual session of the Women's Relief Corps, Department of New Jersey was held in the Aaron Wilkes Post, G. A. R. of Trenton last week. The session closed on Friday when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, the President, Mrs. Jennie B. Atwood of this city installing them: Department President, Mrs. A. J. Wood of New Brunswick; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. M. G. Lanning, of Trenton; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Amanda O. Daniels, Lambertville; Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Clayton, New Brunswick; Treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Walker, Trenton; Chaplain, Mrs. M. L. Hall, Vineland; Inspector, Mrs. A. J. Covert, Trenton; Instituting Officer, Mrs. Hannah Westphal, Plainfield; Counsellor, Mrs. Emma Way, New Brunswick; Council of Administration, Mrs. E. J. Southwick, Trenton; Mrs. M. J. Ingraham, Woolwich; Mrs. Kate Schenck, New Brunswick; Mrs. Jane E. Devoe, Hoboken, and Mrs. L. M. White, Vineland. Mrs. M. J. Walker, of Trenton, and Mrs. Hannah Westphal, of Plainfield, were elected to attend the National Convention at St. Louis.

St. Valentine's Day.

Yesterday was St. Valentine's day, a day all lovers of reciprocal favors has had its celebration since, "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The unpleasant effects of the day fell most heavily on the force of clerks in the Post Office, where the regular out-of-town mail matter received amounted to about 6,000 pieces. In addition to this 4,500 valentines were deposited as "drop letters." Thirty-six pieces were held at the Post office here for insufficient postage, and some of them were without stamps at all, and in a few instances the address had been omitted altogether. About 6,000 separate pieces of mail matter were sent out from the Plainfield office to distant points.

New Jersey Genius Rewarded.

The following is a list of Patents issued to residents of this State for the week ending Saturday, February 12th, 1887:

Railway car brake, J. L. Brown, Rahway; basket cover, Amos R. Chamberlain, Croton; wardrobe attachment, S. W. Irwin, Trenton; chimney cowl and ventilator, W. B. Crother, Jr., Orange; car-truck; wheels, W. Ecker, Newark; relief valve for engine cylinders, T. M. Fell, Tenafly; dumping wagon, T. Hill, Jersey City; brake shoe, J. N. Mielenz, Jersey City; feeder for ingoid molds, Geo. Nimmo, Newark; machine for japanning and enameling hats, Wm. H. Newark; design, J. Pe. el, Camden; condenser for carding machine, W. X. Gill, Camden.

Organ Recital.

The announcement is made in another column to-day of the grand organ recital and vocal concert which is to take place in the Congregational church on Thursday evening, 17th instant. The organist for the occasion is Frederick Preston of the "Church of Our Father," Brooklyn, and Miss Lizzie Stinchell has been secured as the soprano. The Dudley Buck Quartette will also be in attendance and render many of their selections. Tickets of admission have been placed at one dollar each.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lilly, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Van Meter of Grove street, starts to-morrow for Baltimore, to be gone about two months.

Editor and Mrs. A. M. Powell of East Sixth street, publishers of "The Philanthropist, have reproduced in pamphlet form, a lecture by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist church, entitled "The Sacredness of Fatherhood."

Mrs. Harriet E. Cox, widow of the late Thomas C. Cox of this city, who died about two years ago, died on Saturday morning last at the residence of S. P. Jackson, Newark, of cancer in the stomach. She had been ill for three months past, and toward the last suffered extremely. Mrs. Cox was born at Mount Freedom, Morris county, on March 5, 1823, her father being John W. Stiles. For the past 41 years she has resided in this city. Mrs. Cox was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and was a devoted and consistent Christian. Mr. Cox is survived by her daughters, Mrs. S. L. Stewart, of this city, and Mrs. F. J. Condit of Orange. The funeral services will be held on Thursday, February 17th, at two p. m., at the residence of S. P. Johnson, 141 Emmett street, Newark. Interment to be in Evergreen cemetery, Elizabeth, at the convenience of the family.

House Bills.

The following additional bills were introduced in the House of Assembly at Trenton last week:

No. 142. By Mr. Feeney—An act increasing salaries of firemen in cities having a paid fire department as follows: Chief engineer, $2,250; first assistant, $1,500; superintendent of telegraph, $1,400; engineers of steamers $1,000; stokers and tillermen, $600; drivers horsemen and truckmen, $800; inspectors of hose, $750; foremen of companies not less than $1,250; horsemen and truckmen at call, not less than $600. (Municipal corporations.

No. 143. By Mr. Underhill—An act to change corporate name of the town of Newton and vestrymen of St. Luke's church, in the township of Bloomfield. (Corporations.)

No. 144. By Mr. Hildreth. Gives borough governments power to construct water works and to issue bonds to pay same. (Municipal Corporations.)

No. 145. By Mr. Corbin.—Amends Orphans Court Act. (Judiciary.)

No. 146. By Mr. Lawrence—Gives Mutual Fire Insurance Company power to elect a Vice-President, who shall act as President in his absence. (Banks and Insurance.)

No. 147. By Mr. Ten Broeck—Forbids trespassing in certain oyster beds. (Fisheries.)

No. 148. By Mr. Dickinson—Gives district courts jurisdiction for the collection of arrears of taxes, assessments and water proceedings thereon. (Municipal corporations.)

No. 149. Mr. Young—Gives chosen freeholders power to say when and where fences and watchmen shall be placed on railroad crossings of streets, turnpikes or public roads. Said body shall notify company, and then, if company refuse, they shall appoint watchmen, with power to collect compensation paid from company by an action at law.

No. 150. Mr. Underhill—Repeals of the act relating to the election and duties of overseers of the highways in the township of Caldwell, in the county of Essex.

No. 151. Mr. Lennon—Makes it obligatory on collectors of taxes to pay State and county taxes at the time required by law.

No. 152. Mr. Barrett—An act for the construction, maintenance and operation of waterworks for the supplying of cities, towns and villages with water.

No. 153. Mr. Barrett—Repeals the water works law of 1876.

No. 154. Mr. Throckmorton—Provides for the giving of bail by any person to whom a writ of certiorari shall be granted to review the proceedings taken to move tenants who have defaulted in payments.

No. 155. Mr. Dickinson. Enables cities in the State to furnish suitable accommodations for the use and transaction of public business by the erection of a building upon property owned by any such city for a city hall, police headquarters and armory. Common Council and Mayor must approve the ordinance.

No. 156. Mr. Condit. Provides that the people of each city shall succeed to a free public library in said city, by a majority vote, before the same shall be established.

No. 157. Mr. Thomson. An act to prevent cattle from straying at large through the public streets and requiring upon any one fenced and vacant property. (Cities.)

No. 158. Mr. Goble. Gives prosecutors in counties having more than 15,000 inhabitants, power to receive from the Freeholders of such County; Chosen Freeholder, who shall be elected by him to make a salary of $1,000 per year.

No. 159. Mr. Hall. Provides for procedure in settling estates of deceased decedents; makes it necessary to take out a rule to show cause before lands can be sold.

No. 160. Mr. Hall (by request.) Gives power for the issuing of writs of attachment in all cases where a capias will now issue.

Gen. Wallace's Bendigo To-night.

It is not often that a Plainfield audience has the privilege of beholding such a gallant soldier as Gen. Lew. Wallace, and if there was nothing else than curiosity in the minds of the public, that of itself should draw a large assembly. If to this, we add the fact that Gen. Wallace "the author of Ben Hur" reads is one of the most marvellous productions of the age, then there is surely sufficient attraction to fill Music Hall to overflowing. The N. Y. Tribune says of this book:

"We are carried through an exquisite variety of scenery, we witness a sea fight, a chariot-race, the internal economy of a Roman galley, domestic interiors at Antioch, at Jerusalem, and among the tribes of the desert; palaces, prisons, the haunts of dissipated Roman life, the homes of pious families of Israel. There is plenty of exciting incidents; everything is animated, vivid, and glowing.

That the chariot race is one of the most interesting parts of this interesting book all admit, and none should fail to hear it as interpreted by the distinguished author himself.

Christy vs. Chase.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I desire to say in regard to the statement in yesterday's News about above case, tried on Saturday and occupying the attention of the court from nine a. m. to one p. m., and in which I reserved my decision until five p. m., that during the afternoon the defendant called at my place and left word that, in case I decided adverse to him he should appeal, and desired me to call at Mr. Marsh's office and arrange the appeal. Therefore, when I rendered my decision, at five p. m. I had good reason to suppose he would do so, not that I was prejudging the case, or erroneously or intentionally deciding the case contrary to the evidence, as the article might lead one to suppose. CHAS. E. ...SMITH.

—Early risers can now see the Barnard comet, which was first discovered on October 6. Its position is now on the eastern horizon, and the comet is faintly visible to the naked eye. It is best seen just before daybreak.

Democratic Joint Meeting.

TRENTON, Feb. 15.—The joint meeting of the Democrats this afternoon resulted in thirty-two votes for Abbett, and one for Sedle, Chattle and Chase refusing to attend.

The Senate will meet this afternoon and ballot separately.

To the Public!

We hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Reform Hall on

WEDNESDAY EVNG, the 16th inst., under the auspices of Union No. 155, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, when several qualified speakers from neighboring cities will address the meeting on subjects of interest to the public in general, and of special importance to mechanics of the building trades. Negotiations are at present being made to secure the services of Grover Cleveland, mayor of Jersey City and Mr. P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia and others.

By order of the Committee
W. J. DODDS, R. S.

Amusements.

W. C. T. U. COURSE

"The Chariot Race"

by

Gen. Lew Wallace,

author of

"BEN HUR"

MUSIC HALL,

Tuesday, Feb. 15th,

Admission 75c, 50c, and 35c. Tickets at Reynolds' Pharmacy. 12-3

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, tomorrow at 3 p. m. Subject: "The Heart and Lungs." Illustrated by manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years' most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Can locate every ache and pain without asking a question. Cures all displacements or ulcerations without caustics or pessaries, removes cancers and tumors without the knife or pain. Will instruct others how to do the same. Best of references from parties at Newark and other places, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1. 14-6

FAIR

of the Plainfield

BICYCLE CLUB,

will be held at the

CLUB HOUSE,

SYCAMORE, NEAR FIFTH STREET,

on

MONDAY EVENING AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

FEB. 21 and 22,

COME! COME!

COME!

One more chance to visit the Bicycle Club House and see

A Grand Display

of both useful and ornamental articles at moderate prices.

A first-class restaurant, under the management of our married members.

It will pay you to come in the amount of enjoyment you will realize and it will market the heart of our treasurer glad.

Organ Recital

and

VOCAL CONCERT

at the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Plainfield, N. J.

Thursday Evening,

FEB. 17, '87

MR. FREDERICK PRESTON, Organist.

Miss. CLEMENTINE STUDWELL LAZAR, (Soprano.)

THE DUDLEY BUCK QUARTETTE.

Admission, One Dollar.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Electrical Work of all descriptions put up and repaired. All work guaranteed.

1 Park avenue. C. M. GODDARD, Manager.

POPE BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION SALE.

The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.

STATEMENT

—OF—

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

For the Year ending December 31st, 1886.

INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Policies and Annuities in force Jan. 1st, 1886	129,262	$300,981,441 76	Policies and Annuities in force Jan. 1st, 1887	129,897	$302,981,032 09
Risks Assumed	18,673	36,892,724 42	Risks Terminated	9,038	22,041,057 49
	139,625	$425,874,166 18		138,625	$425,874,189 58

Dr.		Cr.
To Balance from last account		$99,897,644 11
" Premiums		15,634,739 86
" Interest and Rents		5,502,676 04
		$121,035,059 79

By Paid to Policy-Holders:

Endowments & Purchased Annuities	$4,098,729 81	
Dividends and Annuities	2,727,434 13	
Deceased Lives	5,464,890 80	
		$12,129,193 74
" Other Disbursements:		
Commissions and Salaries	$1,782,662 86	
Taxes	277,189 46	
Expenses	1,050,863 91	
		3,110,716 23
" Premium on Stocks and Bonds Purchased		3,504,415 20
" Balance to new Account		104,750,734 63
		$121,035,059 79

Dr.	Balance Sheet.	Cr.
To Reserve for policies in force and for risks terminated	$100,480,190 25	
" Premiums received in advance	3,254,544	
" Surplus at four per cent	3,548,396 13	
	$114,181,993 38	

By Bonds Secured by Mortgages on

" Real Estate	$56,718,949 66
" Call and other Loans	22,021,842 69
" Loans on Collaterals	5,379,917 25
" Real Estate	10,501,396 52
" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	3,998,998 89
" Interest Due	1,050,669 91
" Premiums deferred and in transit	1,505,117 31
" Sundries	199,973 80
	$114,181,993 38

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

A. N. WATERHOUSE, Auditor.

From the Surplus above stated a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

New York, January 26, 1887.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Samuel E. Sproulls,	Alexander H. Rice,	Jos. Thompson,
Lucius Robinson,	F. Rutchford Starr,	J. Hobart Herrick,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Frederick H. Cossitt,	Dudley Olcott,
Darius S. Cozz,	Louis May,	Wm. P. Dixon,
John E. Develin,	Oliver Harriman,	Frederick Cromwell,
Seymour L. Husted,	Henry W. Smith,	Robert X. Graneles,
Richard A. McCurdy,	John H. Sherwood,	Julien T. Davies,
James C. Holden,	Robert Olyphant,	Nicholas C. Miller,
Hermann C. von Post,	George F. Baker,	Henry H. Rogers,
		Jos. W. Alexander,
		Charles R. Henderson,
		George Bliss,
		Theodore Morford,
		William Babcock.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 26 North avenue. 15-24

BOARD and attention in quiet family. No objection to invalid. Good reference Address "76" care of EVENING NEWS. 14-6

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 34 East Front street. 13-6tf

FOR SALE or exchange, a number of houses. Enquire of E. C. Mulford. 2-14-tf

LOST—A red, Irish setter dog, answers to the name of "Larry." Any person bring him to Mr. Holcomb, corner of Fourth street and Central avenue and a reward will be given. 2-14-2

LOST—On Monday afternoon, a Spaniel pup, liver color, answers to name of "Pydoo." Anyone having the same to Geo. Taylor's, Netherwood, will be rewarded.

PIANO to rent $3 monthly. Apply to 19 West Second street. 10-6

TO LET—Double or single rooms with good board at moderate prices. 25 Somerset street, corner Craig Place.

TO LET—A farm of about 100 acres. Less than one mile from depot. Box 223 Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET—Square piano carved legs $5.50. Address W., Box 316 Plainfield. 14-2

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 17 Madison avenue. May first, or before for six months or longer. Address Jas. F. Hotchkiss, 93 John street, New York. 2-9-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. 12

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. Leo Daly, Fatmen Ave.

WANTED—Matrimonial introductions by modern improvements in first-class order and good neighborhood. Lester Andrews. 15-2od-tf

WANTED—By a mother and daughter, a home or part of a house. Rent moderate. Address Box 322, city.

WANTED—The use of horse and phaeton for two hours daily. Address, stating terms P. O. Box 213.

A. S. Titsworth,

NEW MARKET, N. J.

Agent for

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

of New York. Furnishes Insurance at cost. No stock issues. Also Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance. Agent for Singer Mfg. Co., sells tickets to travellers from 1.25 to 60.00. Office with M. M. Thorn, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF FRESH

ORANGES,

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.

Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect. Also a large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the

NORTH AVENUE

FRUIT STORE,

KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE.

Andrew E. Kenney. Davis T. Kenney.

TRY

B. T. BARNES'

FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS

Melanite Cocoine,

Bromidia, Sodium Cacodylate,

Boiled Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds

OUR

OWN

MAKE.

OPP. POST OFFICE.

Plainfield Evening News,

T. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week. Mailed to subscribers prepaid to all parts of the United States, at $6 per year, payable in advance.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1887.

A WAR EPISODE

Recalled by a Civil Suit for False Imprisonment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—John E. Lester, a gray headed citizen of Brooklyn, regaled Judge Cox and a jury in the United States circuit court yesterday with the narrative of his war experiences with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. He is suing the general for $100,000 for false imprisonment. Lester was employed as a detective by the Sanitary commission to go to Fortress Monroe to meet his wife and daughter.

When he reached Fortress Monroe he was escorted before Gen. Butler, who, after questioning him about his visit south, abruptly asked him how much money he had brought with him. He replied about $100. He then asked if he had any more money. Witness said they had $12,000 in gold. Gen. Butler ordered a guard to remove him to prison.

After he was there a week he was taken before Butler, who told him that he had made inquiries about him and had heard that he had $180,000 in gold. He said that it was false. Butler answered: "You are a smart. Stick to your statement and see how you will come out." He then ordered him to be removed to Fort Hatteras, and on his way there stated that he had robbed him of the $400 in gold, he said.

He was in Fort Hatteras a while and was then taken back to Fortress Monroe, where Butler had a court martial in session. He was sentenced to imprisonment. He served ten months at hard labor with ball and chain on his ankle and was then released.

Ex-Alderman Patrick Gallagher, Lincoln, of Brooklyn, and that he saw President Lincoln about the plaintiff's case. The trial was then adjourned.

HONORABLE RETIREMENT.

A Postoffice Employe Closes a Long Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Col Jno. Jamieson, superintendent of the railway mail service, has placed his resignation in the hands of the postmaster general, to take effect at once. Col. Jamieson goes to Chicago in a few weeks to take the position of secretary of the railway commission in that city. Postmaster General Vilas has accepted the resignation of Col. Jamieson's resignation pays a high tribute to the ability of the retiring official, and expresses the fullest appreciation of his services. He says in his letter:

"Dear Jno. Jamieson—The acceptance of your resignation concludes a service in this department extending over twenty-one years, during which you have risen through the grade of mail messenger to that of general superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States. Your history and record in such service is one of which any rightfully regard with pride; and I greatly my own feeling in testifying that, for the period of nearly two years while I have been in charge of the department, your service has been specially faithful, useful and patriotic; that your abilities and character have commanded your warmly my regard and friendship, and I assure will secure for you in whatever relation of life you sustain the approbation and esteem of all who may intrust affairs to your management.

"With cordial good wishes for your future prosperity and success, I am,

"WILLIAM F. VILAS."

Mr. T. B. Nash, chief clerk of the city department, has been appointed to succeed Col. Jamieson.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The house committee on foreign affairs failed to agree on the fisheries question and will further discuss the measure.

Secretary Manning has formally renewed his resignation from the cabinet to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

A petition from colored men in Mississippi asking congress to appropriate $100 to each colored man desiring it to transport them to Liberia.

Minister Pendleton's Niece Married.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The event in society was the wedding of W. D. Warren, of Colorado, and Miss Jane Pendleton Danridge, of this city. The bride is a niece of Minister Pendleton.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, local rains, followed by lower temperature, southerly winds.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Money closed at 8 per cent., which was the lowest rate. The highest rate was 8 per cent. Exchange closed firm and higher; posted rates, 4.86@4.89; actual rates, 4.85@4.85¾ for sixty days and 4.86½@4.86¾ for demand. Government bonds strong; currency 6s, 120¾ bid; 4s, coup., 128¾ bid; 4½s, coup., 110¾ bid.

The stock market was a little more active after midday, but the tone of speculation was weak, and the list closed with the lowest prices of the day generally current. The decline of the day ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent. The only not a bis, western, northwestern and West Point, which closed 1 per cent. higher.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—FLOUR—Closed very weak, but without material change; winter wheat extra, $3.40@3.65; city mill extra, $3.90@4.25; city mill seems, $4.40@4.65. Southern flour dull and nominal; common to choice extra, $4.80@5.35.

WHEAT—Spot sales moderately active and irregular, closing weak and 1@1½c lower. Spot lots closed No. 2 red, 83½c; ungraded red at 87@91c; No. 2 red winter, 87½c bid; do. April, 9 9-8c bid; do. May, 89½c bid.

CORN—Options were fairly active, but weak, and closed ½@¾c lower. Spot lots closed steady at a slight advance. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 49c, and ungraded at 47½@49½c; No. 2 mixed, March, 46¾@46¾c; do. April, 48@48½c.

OATS—Options were moderately active and weak, closing 1@1½c lower. Spot lots closed ½c lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 89½c, and No. 2 white at 87½c; No. 2 mixed, February, 86½c; do. May, 45¾@45¾c.

RYE—Dull; western, 59@59½c; state, 59@60c.

BARLEY—Weak.

THE BASEBALL WORLD.

BOSTON SIDS HIGH FOR THE RELEASE OF KELLY.

The Hub Making an Effort to Put a Winning Nine on the Road This Season—The Chicagos Give Up Some of Their Strength.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Mike Kelly, the king of right fielders, has been released by the Chicago League baseball club and signed by the play in the Boston league team for 1887, Treasurer Billings, of the Boston club, says: "Good things come high, but we must have them." Boston paid Chicago $10,000 for Kelly's release, and agrees to pay Kelly $2,000 for his services for the coming season, and $3,000 for a photograph of the great right fielder to put in the club's album. As Kelly got only $2,250 for winning the championship for Chicago last year the change is likely to be very agreeable to him. The deal has been under consideration for a month. Boston had offered $7,500 for Glasscock, and had been prevented from getting him by the interposition of the league supervisory committee—Messrs. Spalding, Day and Young. About a month ago Director Billings, of Boston, heard that Kelly had said that he would leave the profession rather than play with Chicago next year, and at once proposed to his colleagues that an offer be made for Kelly's release.

An offer of $5,000 was made for Kelly's release. Kelly refused, saying that Kelly was his best man and that it would take $10,000 to get him. Boston then offered $9,000. Spalding wrote that if Boston would make it $10,000 in all of $10,000, and give him until the middle of March to talk over the other stockholders they could have Kelly beyond a doubt. A week ago the Boston management offered $10,000 again, that $10,000 would be paid for Kelly's immediate release, but that the offer would not be left open. Friday afternoon a reply came accepting the offer. On Sunday the club Director Billings started for Poughkeepsie to secure Kelly's signature. Kelly was shown Spalding's letter, and, with the remark that Chamberlain was a "dandy" for shearings, said he would sign for $5,000. An hour and a half of discussion failed to shake his determination, and his terms were accepted. The Boston club makes a further offer to secure Glasscock, but friends of that club generally believe that the advisory committee will never allow the Reds to capture a second grand prize, and that Spalding means to secure Glasscock himself. Not since the first "Big Four" deserted Boston's ranks and went to Chicago has there been a baseball deal of so great an interest. The Boston club as the release of Kelly by the same organization which carried away the four best players twelve years ago. The advent of Kelly in the Boston team will create an enthusiasm among those who have followed its career for years greater than would the addition of any other player. The Chicago club has always been the best drawing card of the league in Boston, and this has been due largely to the presence of Kelly. His greatest value to Boston will be as field captain in training the team and giving the inspiration that so often leads to victory. For three years John Morrill has captained the team against his own wishes. He has long wanted to be relieved, and will welcome Kelly the new aspirant for the duties he has so long performed. No man is more popular in baseball than is John Morrill, and he will still manage the nine, having entire charge of the men, except when they are in their uniforms. Michael J. Kelly, the acknowledged king of the baseball profession, was born in Troy, N. Y., June 30, 1857. While quite young he played with the Metropolitans, Actives of Washington, and the Haymakers. His first professional engagement was with the Olympics of Paterson, 1876-1877, and in 1878 he went to Cincinnati, where he played with the Stockings. In 1879 he joined the Cincinnati League club as catcher. In 1880 Kelly was promoted by the Chicago club, with which he has remained ever since. By the acquisition of Kelly will lead to great changes in the Boston nine. Wm. Kelly, Daily, and O'Rourke catchers, there will be three men of Morrill, Murphy, Blake, and Carp, while Bard ck, Radbourn, and Pearmon will all undoubtedly be released. This will leave the nine as follows: Daily, Kelly, O'Rourke, catchers; Radbourn, Bardeck, pitchers; Morrill, first base; Hogan, second base; Nash, third base; Wise, short stop; Hornung, left field; Johnson, center field; Kelly, right field. This nine won six out of the last eleven games with the Detroit nine last season, and ought to be a match for any team in the league this year. The departure of Kelly from Chicago has completely broken up one of the greatest of combinations—Dalrymple (Pittsburg), Gore (New York) and Kelly (Boston.)

COLLEGE BASEBALL

Harvard, Yale and Princeton May Go Out of the League.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 15.—Last spring the Harvard baseball management suggested to Yale and Princeton the feasibility of inaugurated by a withdrawal from the Inter-collegiate Collegiate association and having themselves only. At that time the scheme was considered impracticable and the matter was dropped. A few weeks ago the Yale management received an invitation from Harvard management to meet in New York on Saturday last. Princeton also received a similar invitation. Harvard was represented by Capt. Willard and ex-Capt. Winslow, Yale by Capt. Dann, ex-Captain Stewart and President Archbald, and Princeton by Capt. Larkin and President Gerry. Mr. Willard explained the benefits expected from the proposed action, and the delegates left Harvard was heartily in favor of the change. Capt. Larkin said he did not know the feeling at Princeton on the subject, and was doubtful about the action there would be favorably received. Capt. Dann, ex-Captain Stewart and President Archbald, and Princeton by Capt. Larkin and President Gerry. Mr. Willard explained the benefits expected from the proposed action, and the delegates left Harvard was heartily in favor of the change. Capt. Larkin said he did not know the feeling at Princeton on the subject, and was doubtful about the action there would be favorably received by a withdrawal from the Inter-collegiate association and having themselves only. At that time the scheme was considered impracticable and the matter was dropped. A few weeks ago the Yale management received an invitation from Harvard management to meet in New York on Saturday last. Princeton also received a similar invitation. Harvard was represented by Capt. Willard and ex-Capt. Winslow, Yale by

THE LATE A. A. UPCHURCH.

Founder of the Order of the A. O. U. W.

J. J. Upchurch, founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, who died at Meadville, Mo., on the 18th of January, aged 67 years, was buried on the following Sunday in St. Louis with impressive ceremonies. The body lay in state at the Masonic Temple and thousands came to view it. At 1 o'clock the officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen assembled at the hall, and the members of the various lodges completely filled the great lodge room. Crowds gathered in the streets in the vicinity, rendering them almost impassable. Grand Master Workman H. L. Rodgers opened the services with an address and was followed by the Rev. John D. Vinell, past grand master and grand recorder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, who preached the funeral sermon.

A. A. UPCHURCH.

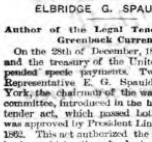
Dr. Vinell spoke of the life of the deceased, and dwelt upon the wonderful work accomplished by him in organizing the order. It was founded in 1868 at Meadville, Pa., and now numbers 175,000 members. $350,000,000 are pledged for the charitable objects which were the reason of its existence. No simpler, gentler, grander man ever lived than Mr. J. J. Upchurch. It was announced that a monument would be erected to his memory. The remains were interred in the Bellefontaine cemetery. An immense procession followed the funeral and was a testimonial of the esteem and admiration entertained for Mr. Upchurch.

ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING,

Author of the Legal Tender Act and Greenback Currency.

On the 28th of December, 1861, the banks and the treasury of the United States suspended specie payments. Two days later Representative E. G. Spaulding, of New York, the chairman of the ways and means committee, introduced in the house the legal tender act, which passed both houses and was approved by President Lincoln Feb. 25, 1862. This act authorized the issue of greenbacks, which, Lincoln declared as a war measure, have been found a convenient form of currency since.

Mr. Spaulding is now nearly 80 years old. He lives in Buffalo, and is said to be worth $10,000,000. His career has been a notable one. He was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., and was educated at the Auburn academy. When his school days were over, he taught school, then studied law and was finally admitted to the bar. In 1834 he removed to Buffalo and practiced in the supreme court of New York in 1836. The same year he was appointed city clerk of Buffalo; five years later he was elected an alderman, and in 1847 mayor of the city of Buffalo. He next was found him in the state assembly, and the following year a representative in the Thirty-first congress. He was also elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh congresses. He was elected state treasurer of New York in 1853. Of late years he has been a bank president.



E. G. SPAULDING.

The New English Chancellor.

Lord Randolph Churchill's sudden resignation of his position as chancellor of the exchequer has thrown into great prominence the Rt. Hon. George Joachim Goschen, who has accepted the tender of the place. The present chancellor was born in London Aug. 10, 1831. He received his preliminary education at Rugby, and graduated from Oriel college with honors in 1853. He entered mercantile life, but retired from active participation in business upon being called to a seat in the Russell-Gladstone ministry. He was first elected to parliament as a Liberal in 1865. He has held various important offices under the two administrations. When Gladstone introduced his bill looking to the granting of home rule to Ireland Goschen and many other Liberals withdrew their allegiance from "the grand old man" and formed the present "unionist" alliance with the Conservatives.

Again Senator from Nebraska.

Algernon S. Paddock has once more been chosen to represent Nebraska in the United States senate. He was born in Glean's Falls, N. Y., in 1830. In 1857 he removed to Nebraska and took up a section of Fort Calhoun, near which he preempted 160 acres of land, which he yet owns. When the Republican party was organized he was a delegate to the first regular Republican territorial convention and was a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He afterwards made many speeches in various states in support of Mr. Lincoln. In 1861 the president appointed him secretary of the territory of Nebraska and at times he became the acting governor. He was appointed governor of Wyoming territory in 1868, but declined the office. He has been engaged in the manufacture of hydraulic cement at Beatrice, Neb., and has always taken a lively interest in the internal improvements of his adopted state. He had a large fortune, but being of a speculative turn he dipped into Wall street on a pointer given him by Jay Gould. As one of his friends puts it: "Gould told him when to go in, but neglected to tell him when to drop out of Wall street." The result was he lost heavily. He is yet a wealthy man, however.

A. S. PADDOCK.

Superstitions Concerning Cats.

There are numerous quaint superstitions connected with cats: "Blood from a black cat's tail will cure ague." "To cure a felon, hold the finger affected in a cat's ear for a quarter of an hour each day." "If a man swallow two or three cat's hairs they will cause him to faint." "If one dreams of fighting with a cat that scratches him he will be sick or in affliction." The belief that cats "suck the breath" of infants is nothing but a superstition, as the formation of a cat's mouth being such that the thing is an utter impossibility.—Cosmopolitan.

Phenomenal Development.

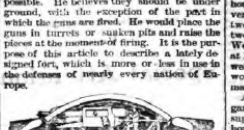
The Prescott (A. T.) Miner has the following: "Is this reservoir water healthy?" asked a newcomer of an old Hassayampier. "Do you see that mule, stranger?" "Yes, sir." "Well, one month ago that mule was a jack rabbit, and drinking this water made him what he is to-day."

A MODERN FORT.

METHOD OF COAST DEFENSE WHICH WILL LIKELY BE ADOPTED.

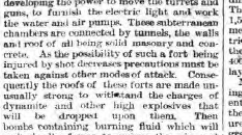
Gen. Sheridan Favors Sunken Forts with Almost Invisible Steel Turrets—The Experiments with the Gruson Turret at Spezia.

Gen. Sheridan expresses the opinion that the forts to be constructed for the defense of our cities and harbors should be so built as to afford as small a target for an enemy as possible. He believes they should be under ground, with the exception of the part in which the guns are fired. He would place the guns in turrets or sunken pits and raise the pieces at the moment of firing. It is the purpose of this article to describe a lately designed fort, which is more or less in use in the defenses of nearly every nation of Europe.



A TURTLE BACK TURRET.

In building one of these sunken forts a number of circular pits are first dug; one to be the fort proper and the others to be used as magazines for the storing of ammunition, engine power water and other requirements of a long siege. These auxiliary pits are also to be used for the placing of steam engines for developing the power to move the turrets and guns, to furnish the electric light and work the water and air pumps. These subterranean chambers are connected by tunnels, the walls and roof of all being solid masonry and concrete. As the possibility of such a fort being injured by shot decreases precautions must be taken against other modes of attack. Consequently the roofs of these forts are made unusually strong to withstand the charges of dynamite and other high explosives that will be dropped upon them. Then bombs containing burning fluid which will emit deadly fumes to poison the air and smother the men who breathe it, will undoubtedly be used in the next war. A fluid has also been discovered which when thrown in front of a breastwork or fortress will burn for a long time giving forth a dense black smoke. To provide against this, air pumps have become a necessity to furnish pure air to the interior of the fort and to blow away the smoke which unless a wind was blowing would shut out the view of the enemy as with an impenetrable wall. This air supply must be drawn through many pipes with secret outlets located at long distances from the fort.



INTERIOR OF A MODERN FORT.

The form of fort adopted in Europe, and which it is believed will be the most nearly impregnable, is largely the result of Yankee ingenuity. A way back in 1861 Mr. Timby, of Washington, invented the use of twinned turrets—one of the virtual walls then in use. Their conception and application of the turret is of course due to Ericsson. How the twinning idea have been applied is well shown in a diagram of a virtual view of a modern turtle back sunken fort.

Experiments conducted last summer at Spezia prove that the dome and side armor of such a fort can be rifled iron as well as to withstand shots from the heaviest guns now made. The occasion for the experiments was this: The Italian government having decided to erect a horse of these forts, each to carry one 120-ton guns, invited Gruson, the inventor of a turret, to submit a section of it to the fire of a 100-ton gun at a distance of 328 feet. If the armor would withstand these shots under these circumstances the contract would be given him. The target "drawn close" the test and the result was "entirely satisfactory."

It consists of a turret section of rifled iron standing the fire of a 100-ton gun at close range, but to cover a gun of that size, which is 40 feet long and tests about $120 to $200 per ton. To build a plant for constructing just such fortifications is the object of at least one bill now before congress.

Literature the Fashionable Fad.

Literature is the fashionable fad now, just as art used to be. The smile women who, a couple of seasons ago, were going mad over plaques and panels are now mooning their afternoons away at literary classes or public readings. The brica-brac craze has been supplanted by a craze for books, and no matter whether you have a superfluity of brains or a bushel you must read the poets and dash off little things of your own now and then, even if you have to copy them out of the papers, in order to fit in the swim.

A dreadful stir was created in what is known as our literary society last week by the appearance in Town Topics of a sarcastic sketch called "Mrs. Turveydrop's Reading Class." It purported to be a young lady's description of a meeting of a certain literary circle which is just now enjoying great popularity. The subject was freely and cruelly handled, and under the names that figured in it the originals were readily identified. The humbug of these flimsy affairs was adroitly and cruelly stabbed by the satirist's keen pen, and the paper, which has won a place of polite consideration and dread with society for its merciless mockery of its foibles, experienced an active boom in upper tendom. The result is said to have been the dissolution of several minor reading classes and the stationing of sentries at the door of the one specially singled out for ridicule, in order to make sure that none of the non-elect shall enter.—New York News.

First Instance of Co-education.

Cushman K. Davis, the new senator from Minnesota, attended Carroll college, an incipient seat of learning at Waukesha, Wis. Carroll college is now a thing of the past, but it ever promised to be a large and famous school. It was the first notable instance of co-education in the United States. The plan worked well there. The girls did the cooking and the boys furnished the meat and groceries, and if the good friends of the institution had been numerous and rich enough to provide salaries for the professors, the experiment might by this time have become one of the marvels of western civilization.—Detroit Free Press.

Levi P. Morton says that Gen. Grant possessed the faculty of remembering men in a higher degree than any person he ever met or knew.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, JR.

How He Has Been Rewarded for His Ingenuity.

The Westinghouse air brake has carried the name of its inventor to every land in which is found the iron rail, even the cars of the single railroad in Japan use this brake. Mr. Westinghouse has given his attention to other mechanical appliances until a list of his inventions covered by patents now number 1,000. The subject to which he has given his latest attention is the utilization of natural gas, and in this he has so well succeeded that gas is about the only fuel burned in Pittsburg.

It is only fifteen years since Mr. Westinghouse began the manufacture of his own inventions; to-day his factories are located on many continents, giving employment to between 3,000 and 4,000 men. About 1872 the Westinghouse air brake works were erected at Pittsburg. Two years later branch works were established in England, and since then works have been built at Paris and in Germany.

After the brake manufactories were organized the whole family work could be supplied with his invention, Mr. Westinghouse turned his attention to other fields. The Union Switch and Signal company next came into existence, followed by the Westinghouse Machine company, later the Philadelphia Natural Gas company and about a year ago the Westinghouse Electric Light company. In all of these enterprises Mr. Westinghouse is the controlling spirit. The number of men employed in the

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

different works is about as follows: The air brake company employs about 1,500, the Union Switch company 350 men, the machine company 150 and the gas company 200. The number employed by the natural gas company varies from about 400 in winter to 2,000 in summer or the pipe laying season.

Many people have an idea that Mr. Westinghouse struggled from poverty to his present millions. This was not the case. He is the son of a Schenectady, N. Y., manufacturer of agricultural implements. He graduated from Cornell in 1861. He enlisted in the civil war first as engineer on the war ship Mastodon and afterward as a member of a New York cavalry regiment. His experience in repairing railroad wrecks after Confederate raiders suggested to him a device for replacing derailed cars. This was the beginning of his career as an inventor. He settled in Pittsburg and has since lived there.

Mr. Westinghouse's home is situated just outside the Pittsburg city limits. It is misnamed "solitude," for Mrs. Westinghouse is a most charming hostess and their residence is the scene of many and brilliant social gatherings. Receptions are held every Friday and the Westinghouse dinner parties are said to be elegance itself. Mrs. Westinghouse was a Miss Walker of New York. She has but one child, a boy of 3 years.

Lorenzo Dow's Novel Text.

Something like sixty years ago there appeared in Boston an eccentric character named Lorenzo Dow. He professed to be a preacher in regular calling, but he was claimed by no denomination, although he rather favored the Methodist persuasion. He was a man of peculiar personal appearance, very rough in speech, yet possessed of much originality. On one occasion he was invited to fill the pulpit of a Methodist church in the North End, when, after surveying his audience quietly for a few moments, he announced as his text the words: "Top Not, Come Down." The hearers were much astonished at his text, and still more at his sermon, which was a tirade against the prevailing fashion of gathering the hair into a knot on the top of the head. After the sermon, quite a number of the principal members came to him, saying: "Mr. Dow, we thought you preached from the Bible, and there are no such words in the book." He answered: "Please look at Matt. xxiv, 17. Let him which is in the housetop not come down."—Boston Budget.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S MAUSOLEUM.

Erected to His Memory in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Phila., By His Widow.

The picture here presented is a good representation of the magnificent mausoleum, the remains of Matthew Simpson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. The mausoleum is in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia, and was erected by the widow of Bishop Simpson as a monument to his memory. It is of plain and simple appearance, the material used in the construction being white granite. The dimensions of the interior are nineteen by ten feet, affording ample room for the sarcophagus.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S MAUSOLEUM.

Bishop Simpson was born in Cadiz, Ohio, on June 21, 1811. His student life was passed at Madison (afterward Alleghany) college, at Meadville, Pa., and he received his first appointment from the Pittsburg conference. In 1835 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Roberts. In 1837 he returned to his alma mater as professor of natural sciences, and in 1839 he went to Greencastle, Ind., where he became president of Indiana Asbury University. He was ordained Bishop in 1852. He was one of the most prominent ministers in the Methodist Episcopal church beside being a noted orator and author. His writings include "A Hundred Years of Methodism," and "Past Lectures on Preaching." He was also the editor of the "Cyclopedia of Methodism." Many will remember Bishop Simpson in connection with the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, 1876, as he was chosen to make the opening prayer on that occasion.

Capture of Spies.

Alleged Englishmen with an account remarkably German have been captured at Lyons offering 20,000 francs to a young soldier for the pleasure of examining for a few hours Boulanger's new rifles with their special cartridges. Two Russian Cossacks with war maps in their pockets were found 130 miles inside the Austrian frontier, and can only explain by saying they were lost.—Chicago Tribune.

CUT IN TWO
at the Plainfield
BARGAIN HOUSE
OUR PRICE ON LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY
Hosiery sales are not very common at present, so White & Son will commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.
we will sell Children's
Full regular Cashmere Hose at 18c. worth 25c
" Rib and Cord Ribbed 12 1-2 " 18c " 25c
" " " 15c " 22c
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We Will Sell Ladies'
Full regular Balbriggan Hose 12 1-2c, were 20c.
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" black split feet 25c " 35c
" superfine " 30c " 45c
" Fancy Spring Styles 25c " 40c
" " " 31c " 50c
" Imperial Lisle Thread 37c " 50c
We Will Sell Gents'
Full regular colored 1-2 hose 12 1-2c worth 18c,
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" Brown " 25c " 30c.
and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.
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Special designs, etc., at prices which our customers say are low.

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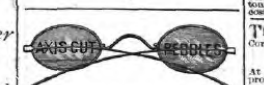
Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors, white feet, full regular made 5 to 6-2 15c, and 7 to 8-2 17c per pair.
JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Boucle Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.
Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" shirt (the best shirt made at 50c.
Corsets! Corsets!
L. CALLMAN,
38 WEST FRONT STREET.



I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They being cut, slubbed and ground as near the axis as possible, and having the greatest amount of refracting or concavity immediately over the center of strain found in all eyeglasses, it allows the eye to rest in, or let the eye with the least possible resistance.
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DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,
North avenue Jewelry Store.

FURNITURE.
FAIRCHILD'S
Furniture Warerooms
2 EAST FRONT STREET
Parlor and Chamber
FURNITURE.
LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES
AND CHAIRS.

A. M. RUNYON & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers
58 PARK AVENUE.
Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 82 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 20.

NOTICE.
The Plainfield Electric Light Co.
Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.
Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.
ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets
Starting time for Spring. Prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,
Grapevines, Hyacinths,
Tulips and Croceres for sale by John Lindsey. Intelligence Office, 113 Somerset. Sunday: No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,
16 North avenue,
Shaving and Hair Cutting,
Four first-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,
(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, tonics and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 18 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,
Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road,
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures.
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,
North avenue,
Meat Market.
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's
Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 39 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy,
Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work cheap. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E. Front.

T. E. Morgans,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 37 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,
Somerset street, near Front,
Boarding, Permanent and Transient.
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bilman, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street,
Grocer and Seedsman,
Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees. Fine Butter Cheese and Eggs. Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Ware, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

DOOR
NUMBERS
AT COLLIER'S, 2 Park Avenue.
Established 18 years.
N. B.—No Botching.

MME. QUICK'S
SULPHUR AND VAPOR
MEDICATED
TREATMENT
East Fifth street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace street.
Physicians' help in curing all Chronic disease equalizes the circulation, cleanses and purifies the blood, cures Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver, Kidney, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Fever and Ague, Blood and all skin diseases.
It cures the most obstinate cases of Chills and fever and all malarial disorders.
Hours, from 9 a.m. to 4 p. m. Closed for pleasure on Saturdays.

FOTOGRAFS.
Instantaneous,
Everlasting,
Handsome,
Cheapest,
Best.
Great Success with Children's Portraits.
THORN'S,
Opp. Post Office.

Ranges & Stoves
will be sold the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of
House Furnishing Articles
While it is at the well known store on the corner of Front and Somerset streets, opposite the Post Office, formerly occupied by Jacobus Bros., which cannot be excelled
E. ANDERSON.

CENTRAL R. R.
OF NEW JERSEY.
Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.
Plainfield and New York.
Leave Plainfield at 5.37, 8.20, 9.23, 11.08, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.15, 7.30, 9.30, 11.00 p. m.; 12.28, 1.22, 3.22, 3.37, 3.51, 4.20, 4.38, 6.00, 6.01, 6.37, 10.15, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 5.37, 8.20, 8.51, 9.23, 11.08, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.15, 7.30, 9.30, 11.00 p. m.
Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 5.00, 8.45, a. m., 12.30 night Sunday, at 8.30 a. m., D 10, 1.50 4.10, 5.30, 9.15, p. m.
Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.
Plainfield and Somerville.
Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.58, 9.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.08, 3.16, 3.43, 4.34, 5.09, 5.51, 6.02, 6.38, 7.54, 9.25, 9.08, 8.17, 9.38, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.10, 9.50 a. m., 5.45, 8.14, 8.43, 10.45, p. m.
Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.28, 7.56, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.50, 2.00, 3.26, 5.00, 5.50, 6.08, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 10.00, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.00, 8.03 p. m.
Plainfield and Easton.
Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.58, 9.35 a. m. 4.05, 2.16, 4.34, 5.09, 6.38, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 8.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.
Leave Easton at 6.57 a. m.; 12.40, 4.30, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m., 7.00 p. m.
Westward Connections.
6.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.
7.58 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, etc.
9.35 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Budd Lake, Stanhope, Andover, Hackettstown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.
3.08 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.
4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Driftton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.
5.09 p. m.—For Bedington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Budd Lake, etc.
6.38 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.
Long distance 'phone in office of Plainfield and Fenton at 1.22, 5.10*, 8.20, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 2.15, 5.02, 11.06 A. M. 2.27 p. m. Sunday at 2.22, 5.10*, 9.35 a. m., 5.20 p. m.
RETURNING
Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.30*, 9.20, 11.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.10, 5.40, 7.00*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 3.30, 12.00 p. m.
Third and Berks Streets, at 8.50,* 9.30,* 9.05 -9.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.25, 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 7.35, 7.00,* 9.00,* 10.10, 11.25 a. m.; 1.54, 4.27, 6.34, 7.45 p. m. Sunday at 1.35, 9.18, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.
Philadelphia passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Charles Bosk.
7 and 9 E. SECOND ST
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Imported and Domestic
Champagne, Wines,
LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for H. Clausen & Sons' BOHEMIAN BEER. Extra Nourish.
Imported ecr. Domestic Sherry, Port, Tokay, Catholic Acid Kummel, Wafers with Sarsaparilla, Blackberry Cordial, Imported Italian Grape Ale. Specialties in Wines and Liquors.
American WINES, Extra Fine.
by bottle. by gallon.
RIESLING (Rhine Wine)..... 50c. $1.50
BURGANDY (Claret)..... 25c. .75
SHERRY (Golden)..... 25c. .75
MUSCATTEL..... 50c. 1.50
Philadelphia Ale and Porter, own bottling, 75c per dozen. PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne) $1.00 per gallon. Orders by mail or postal card promptly attended to. Wholesale prices at 9 goods retailed at wholesale prices. Send for price list. All orders may be left P. O. Box 279 or corner Front and Second street. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

BUY
Drugs, Medicines
ETC., AT
Miller's Pharmacy.
All Goods at REASONABLE Prices
PRESCRIPTIONS
A SPECIALTY.
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
Miller's Cough Candy,
50c a pound.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and satisfactory work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed in satisfactory manner. Orders left at 18 Park avenue, 18 Front and Madison streets, corner of Somerset and Second, or corner Co. P. O. Box 1, Plainfield, Telephone Call 22.

The Dockmeno's Christmas Story.

"Funny things occurred down at our box in Carolina," said the Stickmeno. "I'm away almost every night in the year, but Christmas night I got a lay off and staid home with my wife and the babies. Next door to us lives one of the stingiest old codgers that ever was. Wheeler is his name, and everybody calls him Stingy Wheeler. He is an old chap who has no children and no friends, and who, they said to me, is worth a good deal of money. He had a good deal of sickness in my house last winter, and times have been right hard with us. It was mighty little Christmas we had, I can tell you.

"Well, there's one thing we can say, Henry,' said my wife to me, 'and that is that our house is not hard to warm. It beats all the way coal does heat us here. That half ton you got a month ago isn't nearly all gone yet.'

"That's the way coal lasts when there's nobody to steal it, as we had where we lived back. I replied. 'Now there's only one man in this neighborhood I'd suspect of stealing coal, and that's Stingy Wheeler. I wouldn't trust that old codger very far.'

"Neither would I,' said my wife.

"That night, after we had got in bed, my wife woke me, saying she was sure she heard some one in the coal house.

"I believe his old Wheeler,' I said.

"So do I,' my wife replied, 'but be careful, Henry, and don't get into any trouble with the old skinflint,' she added, as I hastily dressed myself.

"Softly I tiptoed out to the coal house, and sure enough there was a man there, hard at work with a shovel, it was Stingy Wheeler, and he was throwing coal from his bin into mine."—Chicago Herald.

A Fault in Geography but Not in Heart.

A distinguished member of the profession told the following story the other day of a brother comedian, William J. Florence: Florence, in his younger days, was a great peacemaker. On the least provocation he would rush before the curtain and hurl expressions of gratitude and promises of a speedy return at the backs of the retreating audience. One evening, when he was doing one night stands on the New England circuit, a few injudicious auditors were bold enough to applaud at the fall of the curtain on the last act. Florence darted from behind and waved the audience back.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "or fellow countrymen, as I may call you, I thank you. Though you may not be acquainted with the fact, it was in this old town of New Haven that I lived as a boy. Under the shade of the college elms and by the side of the old mill house I spent the happiest days of my life. I owe many familiar faces before me to-night who were boys with me then. I have met with some approbation in my life, but nowhere is it more sweet and more dear than in this my native town. To-day as I walked the streets"——

At this point a gentleman in front who was pressed in a very loud voice: "Mr. Florence, Old Fair Haven, it's Hartford."—Philadelphia Press.

Jay Gould No Log Roller.

While Jay Gould was in Little Rock a few days ago standing on a street corner, an old negro shoved his way through the crowd, approached the millionaire and said: "Look back, dis heah ain't Jay Gould, is it?" "That's my name." "De Gould wint dun's so much 'bout it." "There is some complaint with regard to me, I regret to say." "Well, I do far. An' dis heah little man is de puson dat hab raised sich a shoot! Wy, sah, I'se gwine boy dat ain't no mo' dan 19 yeahs ole fur his whoop yere, hen dat long yer down, sah, an' gin yer de 'vantage of de holt. When I heerd folks talk 'bout yer I thought dat yer was a mighty man. I did, sho'. Heard ye lot of critters say you could roll mo' solid dat yer'd come down heah ter log roll wid de log. Eldorit. Wy, little man, yere'd doan' kno' nuffer roll logs. I bet yer dat, as sho as I is a right nice, 'fo de Lawd, de story o' in August I can roll yer at er han' spike. Wanter try me, sah?" "I believe not," Mr. Gould replied. "Haw! haw! yer knows dat I kes' you'r yer. Talk 'bout me erbout er log roller!"—Arkansas Traveler.

Maternal Cares.

Young Matron (with theories on the care of children) to nurse—Jane.

Nurse—Yes-um.

Young Matron—When the baby has drained his bottle lay him in the cradle on his right side. After eating a child should always lie on the right side; that relieves the pressure on the heart. Still (reflectively) the liver is on the right side; perhaps, after all, you had better lay him on the left side. No, I remember the treatise on infant digestion said right side. On the whole, Jane, you may lay the baby on his back until I have looked the matter up more thoroughly.—Lowell Citizen.

Note on Political Economy.

The difference between Labor and Capital.—Life.

A Bond of Sympathy.

Now the boy and pedagogue on
The toboggan
Went
Down the chute,
And when they reach the level,
Go like the ——Dickens.

And when, next morn, the urchin can't decide
Whether he should multiply or divide,
The master cannot find the heart to chide
The kid,
With whom he slid
That slide.—Life.

Teddy Knew The Text.

The golden text for a certain Sunday school was, "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit." Luke ii. 40.

Little Teddy Jones went up like a flash when the superintendent asked:

"Can any of these bright, smiling little boys or girls repeat the golden text for today?" Ah! how glad it makes my heart to see so many little hands go up! Teddy, my boy, you may repeat it, and speak good and loud that all may hear."

And they all heard this: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit like 2-40."—Tid-Bits.

A Poor Target.

Doubtless Senator Ingalls will enjoy this Washington Critic bill at his expense: When senator Ingalls has shot the entire country into a condition of war-like fervor, with England, he proposes to stand exclusively to the enemy and fire a fierce and a Winchesterly switch to our Detroit senator whom we can knock him over without splitting a buck.—New York Tribune.

A Polite Man.

"What a polite man Mr. Goodthing, the visitor, appears to be!" "Indeed! I hadn't noticed it." "Isn't he bowing and scraping all the time?"—The Rambler.

Special Notices.

PROF. F. DENNSTAEDT

is forming a class for advanced pupils, to be taught in French, German and the New American Waltz, by the Rochat System. Application to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

A HOUSE

on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing 7 rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy, or further information call at 324 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield.

1-26-3m. J. H. ROCERS.

TO LET.

The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x165 feet with ample room for retiring room to let for balls, picnics, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. B. Martin, Lehigh Hotel, or at the Casino from 9 to 6 p. m.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at E. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.

Floral designs for bouquets, for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of art. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of

J. H. FERSTER, Veterinary Surgeon,
Cor. East Front and Second streets,
Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC,

Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1178.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.

Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all nervous affections, uterine complaint, skin disease, asthma, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and stomach diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Lady attendant. Office hours, 66 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,

Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second st.

CHARLES S. SMITH, ARCHITECT,

No. 222 Broadway, New York, rooms 9 and 10, residence, Seventh street corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield. Consultation Call Is.

ARTHUR P. MILLER,

Successor to the late William B. Masson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH

Counsellor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner. Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,

13 East Front street, over Gridley's Hardware store, (formerly at 106 East Second street). Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. E. THEIS, DENTIST,

2 West Front street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Good filling a specialty.

J. H. FERSTER,

Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Laing's old stand, corner of Main street and Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended to. Telephone call No. 18. Consultation on diseases of all domesticated animals. Residence 12 East Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALL,

Architect, 257 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building, residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,

No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

WM. K. MCCLURE,

Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

Educational.

ELOCUTION,

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1208.

T. E. HAZELL,

Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS A. BARIGHT,

Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,

Teacher of Piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. For terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1505.

RANDOLPH'S

SHOE STORE

for

Boots, Shoes, Slippers

etc., also agents for

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Agents for Life and Fire Insurance

12 WEST FRONT STREET.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale and To Let.

TO LET FURNISHED.
TO LET UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Bargains in

BUILDING LOTS

FIRE INSURANCE.

Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia; Phœnix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool; Westchester. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.

Edward C. Mulford,

Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 North avenue, opposite R. R. Station, Plainfield.

Telephone No. 90.

INSURANCE.

Isaac Brokaw,

REAL ESTATE

and

Fire Insurance,

12 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD

Agent for the following first-class companies, viz: Home of New York, Hanover of New York, Jersey City, of Jersey City N. J. Insurance effected on all kinds of property, furniture and dwellings a specialty at lowest rates.

Money to Loan on first mortgages. Business in Real Estate. Accounts rented and collections made. Prompt returns.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at

WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET

Professional Cards.

THIS WEEK

We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4,

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for these goods. They are sold at

EDSALL'S

just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great special sale last closed was a grand success and we wish to make our store as lively this week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

JAMES Q. MILES,

Artist Sign Writer

21 NORTH AVE. P. O. BOX 1322.

Number Your House.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKLE, BRASS, GLASS, PORCELAIN.

JAPANNED TIN and GOLD LEAF.

NUMBERS and LETTERS

in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Glass, Wood, Stone or Metal.

Agent for all Character of Patent Letters and House Numbers for application to Glass, Stone Wood of Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.

FOR BARGAINS

in new and second-hand

House Furnishing

GOODS

and for

FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK

and

UPHOLSTERING

call at the store of

F. S. POWLISON,

55 WEST FRONT STREET.

50 NEW STYLES

Cardigan Jackets

at Bargain Prices.

FUR CAPS $1.25 up

SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS

at

U. B. CRANE'S,

THE HATTER

12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE

32 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, four Rockview avenues. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire on or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.

12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

A. SWALM,

WALL PAPER,

NO. 6 NORTH AVENUE.

Builders Cards.

THEODORE GRAY,

Mason and Builder,

JOBBING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

P. O. Box 380.

RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

JOHN CHANDLER,

Established 1869

Carpenter & Builder,

26 EAST THIRD STREET.

Specialty—Fine Hard Wood Work.

PEARSON & GAYLE,

Carpenters & Builders

P. O. BOX 1421.

W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.
H. E. Gayle, No. 84 East Second street.
All Work Promptly Attended to.

Peter G. Kline,

Carpenter and Builder,

Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 22 Chatham street. P. O. Box 509, Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross,

11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish

Mouldings, Sashes, Doors,

Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Factory Grinding.

R. V. Saums,

Carpenter and Builder,

Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evans. P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,

Residence, Evans, P. O. Box 250.

Carpenter and Builder,

22 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard.

Madison avenue and Third street,

Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

F. E. KINSMAN,

Vice-President and General Manager.

The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.

Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883.

A1 Burglar Alarms

AND ELECTRIC BELLS.

Plainfield P. O. Box 1288.

New York office No. 195 Broadway corner Liberty street

Telephone "29 Nassau."

WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

WALL PAPERS,

G. F. & C. E. Brown

WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES,

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

CLEVELAND

FURNITURE EXPRESS

LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.

45 WEST FRONT STREET.

S. J. NEAL,

the

CARPET WEAVER,

38 W. Front Street,

in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, mats etc. Also a line of first-class mat carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

WHY

WILL YOU USE

SWILL MILK

when the

Park Ave. Dairy Co.

Will Supply you with

PURE MILK.

BOX 23 PLAINFIELD.

It Is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations, as railroading will suggest, is the best regulated families," so will they do the man whose business is the "mind." He may be a clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a physician, a housekeeper, a dry goods clerk. He may fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, become a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, step on a nail, become full of just such cases, and the amount of said comfort afforded by the payment of such a trifle as a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply inconceivable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose position may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for even a day, or six months, by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death, and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year premium—(say the price of two cigars a day)—no one really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.

Accident insurance is no really understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of average. A man will pay that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him, but still a policy will keep the thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the timely sum leaves for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.

There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Jos. T. Yall, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

One Thousand

pairs of

PANTALOONS

the latest styles. Prices

From 50c to $6

JUST RECIVED AT

Schwed Brothers,

EAST FRONT STREET.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES

at

Hanchett & Sparks,

GROCERS,

CORNER PEACH AND FIFTH STREETS.

We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.

Our sunny brand of canned goods has been recently replenished, and new varieties added until we now have a lovely array.

Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting will prevent.

We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Mocha and Java" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown, and we believe it is unexcelled.

Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.

Good bread is in demand in every family and if you already use it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Hecker's Superative Flour.

We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. King's odorless New Process Baking Powder. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.

Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetables from day to day.

We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to merit a share of the same, and our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.

Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND

DRY FEET AS A SURE

preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the

CORK-SOLED SHOES

which

John F. Kenney's

is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.

SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

J. P. LAINE & Co.

sells

HARDWARE,

House Furnishings,

STOVES, RANGES,

Imperial Egg Food,

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.

AS USUAL CHEAP.

Corner Front street and Park avenue.

STOP

at the new store of

ALEX THORN,

29 SOMERSET STREET.

for

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, etc.

CHEAP for Cash.

DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES

The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.

21 W. Front Street,

opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention

is directed to our

LOW PRICES

Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Compound Syrup, Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
Imported Bay Rum 45c bottle.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Fine extracts 25c a bottle.
Vermont Cough Candy 5c.
" Pine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 20c a box.
Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 25c a bottle.
Coraline for the Teeth (Zonodont style) 50c.
Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Beef, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 15c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.

Respectfully,

Wm. H. Voorhees.

NOW

Having my store in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of

FLOUR

I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.

BONNY FLOUR,

PEERLESS,

PILLSBURY,

A specialty of Woodenware.

L. HEYNIGER,

63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Telephone Call 118. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.

A Fine Line of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WOODENWARE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE

Just Received from the Mills

AN INVOICE

of the

FAMOUS

WARREN MILLS

CHEVIOTS

and during the dull season we offer them

To Order at $16.

These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.

N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.

Boston Clothing House

29 Park avenue,

R. J. PERKINS.

HARDWARE.

PLUMBING,

Steam & Gas Fitting

[SHEET IRON AND]

HEATER WORK.

TELEPHONE CALL 6.

GRIFFEN,

13 EAST FRONT STREET.

JUKES

Cozy Restaurant,

35 WEST FRONT STREET,

Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J

Reserved Rooms for Ladies and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of

OYSTERS.

HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.

The Celebrated

Dixon's Ice Cream

PLUMBING

Carney Brothers,

7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.

Tinners and Plumbers

HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.

We employ in this Department none but

THE BEST WORKMEN

Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your furnace does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.

Woolston & Buckle

25 NORTH AVENUE,

Painters and Paper Hangers.

WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES

Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH

CARRIAGE

Manufacturer

FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES,

CHEAP,

for Prompt Cash.

Repairing in all its Branches by skept workm.

18 Somerset Street.

W. H. ROWE,

(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt)

PAINTER,

DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.

Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.

White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.

None but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED

and satisfaction guaranteed.

18 East Front street,

Plainfield, P. O. Box 1288.

PLAINFIELD

Steam Laundry,

Established 1877,

EAST THIRD STREET,

A. G. THORN,

Proprietor,

Laundrying in all its branches.

COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.

Custom or Glove Finish.

Central Branch Laundry office at R. H. Lansing's, 6 Park avenue. Goods called for by messenger.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS

In the Line of

SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.

WE MANUFACTURE

on the premises and have the benefit of nearly

TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for casting all our own goods both in Wood and Metal Order, either hand or machine made. We also have a specialty of repairing those without using any nails. The repaired lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled, without using any nails and made quite new.

NO. 5 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE

Wm. A. Woodruff,

Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:

Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool London and Globe of England; Westchester of New York; British Union of England; North British Mercantile of England; The Northern of England; The Queen of England; The Merchants of Newark; The Washington Life of New York and other equally good companies and procures insurance at best rates, for

MONEY TO LOAN

on approved security and has bargains in

REAL ESTATE

Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second St.

J. A. HOPKINS,

Proprietor of the

PARK HOUSE,

Corner of

EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.

Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Billiard Room. Bar room for gentlemen. Sample room throughout. The house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

COLEMAN

Business

COLLEGE, 765 to 773 BROAD ST.

Newark, N. J., Entire Young Men, Boys, Middle-aged Men and Young Ladies can find useful start in Business Life. The Largest, the most popular school in the country. Course of study essentially Theory with Practice, by a corps of Able Instructors. Open the entire year. No vacations. Night Session. Graduates assisted to positions. Send for Catalogue and College Journal mailed to any address. E. COLEMAN, Pres.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 88. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE EAST, THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue:

1887		1886	
6 a. m.	37	21	Sun rises 6 53
9 a. m.	43	34	Sun sets 5 36
12 m.	49	39	Moon rises
3 p. m.	50	35	Moon sets 2 04

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD UP A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—As orange weighing 26 1-2 ounces, "direct from Florida," is on exhibition in the show window of J. Hervey Doane on Park avenue.

—A dress maker's sign board was found in front of a Park avenue liquor saloon a few mornings ago, but the perpetrator of the "joke" is not known.

—According to Editor Baldwin's diary in the Somerville Gazette, Jan. 15th, 1846, was the day when the telegraph was first introduced into Somerville.

—To night is the time fixed for an adjourned meeting of the Common Council. The license question will probably be the most prominent feature of the meeting.

—The congregation of the Clinton Avenue church of the Heavenly Rest will hold their parish meeting at the residence of the rector, Rev. Mr. Taylor on Park avenue, to-morrow evening.

—A meeting will be held in Reform Hall this evening, under the auspices of Union No. 155, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, when speakers from adjacent cities are expected to be present.

—A Long Island correspondent to the New York Tribune says that William Rockett, who was arrested for robbing the Bound Brook Post Office is well known in Sayville, L. I., where he was for some time engaged in oystering on the bay.

—Two of the three young men, Smith and Heidelolf, who were arrested by Chief Dodd and Policeman Lynch on Monday for knocking down a young daughter of Thomas Clarkson of Liberty street, were yesterday paroled by Judge Ulrich in the sum of $100 each, to appear for trial on Monday next.

—Constable Rush of Bound Brook came down on Saturday with a warrant for the arrest of a man named Wm. Dwyer of this city, who is charged with assault and battery on a man in Bound Brook. Justice Nash endorsed the warrant and the man was apprehended at the Scott press works and taken to Somerville.

—It may not be generally known that the government may revoke a pension because of misconduct on the part of the receiver, but it is a fact. Julia Annin, a colored woman of Somerville, whose husband died in the war, has been receiving a pension for some years, but it has now been stopped upon the ground of "conduct unbecoming a ward of the government."

—Bishop Wigger has returned to his residence in Seton Hall College, Newark, having completed two-thirds of his diocesan visitation. He expresses himself as very much gratified with the prosperous financial condition of the parishes which he has inspected. He will resume his official circuit on the 12th of next April, and continue the course of his episcopal visits until the 5th of May.

—Government Postal Inspector Edgarton was in town yesterday, and in company with Col. John Dietrich made a tour of the place to ascertain whether the requirements of the act entitling Plainfield to a free delivery system. About the only deficiency noticed was the improper numbering of houses and the naming of streets, which matters the Council will probably attend to at its meeting this evening.

—A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Baker, requiring applicants for marriage to obtain a license from the surrogate of the county in which the ceremony is to take place. The would-be bridegroom shall make affidavit as to his age and that of the bride, and the surrogate shall issue no license to a male under twenty-one years of age and the woman eighteen, except when written consent shall be produced from parents or guardians.

—An appeal has been taken in the case of Elliot vs. Hoff, which was tried before Justice Nodyne and a jury last week, and which was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding him $100 damages, together with the costs of prosecution. The complainant brought suit against defendant for $300 damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted on complainant's horses by their coming in contact with a wire fence belonging to the defendant. The defence claimed contributed negligence on the part of the complainant.

—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision relating to the duties of township committees. It is as follows: "A township committee has no power to bind a township by an acceptance of an order drawn upon the committee by a road overseer in favor of a third person, directing the payment of money to be appropriated in the future to a road district. An attempted assignment of such moneys is void upon grounds of public policy. No action will lie against the inhabitants of a township for the recovery of moneys for work done upon roads in advance of an appropriation, although the appropriation be afterwards made."

—Mrs. Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who lectured in this city last week on subjects of especial interest to women, has been induced to continue her lectures to women only, as per advertisement elsewhere. Ladies who heard her, speak very highly of her lecture and have expressed the wish that she would repeat the lectures already given, which she may probably do later. Women know very little of themself, though always glad of opportunities to achieve the knowledge they should have, and from the interest shown in the previous lectures it is judged that many will avail themselves of the present chance. Her next lecture will be given to-morrow, as per notice elsewhere, subject: "The Liver and Stomach."

Gen. Wallace at Music Hall.

A large and appreciative audience greeted Gen. Lew. Wallace last evening at Music Hall, and it is safe to say they had the pleasure of hearing one of the best "readings" ever given in Plainfield. Gen. Wallace is a man of about fifty-five years of age, of remarkably robust physique, with a strong voice, and with manners that are natural and easy and pleasant. The "Chariot Race" which he read is a magnificent description of a scene in the career of Ben Hur, the hero of the book, and a brave but dissolute Roman named Messala, and, as it reaches the climax, it becomes intensely interesting. The picture of the four Arab steeds was exceedingly well drawn, the immense crowd could almost be heard shouting and roaring, as the contestants passed by, the stately consul could well nigh be seen sitting in the seat of honor, and the gay equipages were apparently just before the assembly, whirling along with tremendous swiftness. The interest of the audience increased as the reading proceeded, and when at length Ben Hur gave his Arabs rein and overthrew the vindictive Roman, so thrilling was the story that the large assembly sat spell-bound, and seemed unwilling to leave their seats, even when the general retired from the platform. The audience due to be congratulated upon securing Gen. Wallace and upon the great success of the entertainment. The general, who was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Honeyman, left for Orange this morning at 9.32 o'clock.

An Old Lady Seriously Injured.

Mrs. Eliza Naylor, mother-in-law of Borough Recorder J. R. Weaver of Manning avenue, North Plainfield, met with a serious accident about nightfall on Monday, which is likely to confine her to the house for a long period. The old lady, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, was descending a flight of stairs in her daughter's residence, and, as she supposed, had alighted on the landing below, when she was thrown forward, a distance of a few feet, and fell heavily on the floor. She was assisted to a couch, and Dr. Fritts, who was summoned, found the patient suffering from a severe fracture of the right hip. The doctor made her as comfortable as possible and to-day she is sightly improved. Mrs. Naylor is eighty-three years of age, and divides her time equally with her two daughters, Mrs. Weaver of Manning avenue, and a married daughter in Hunterdon county.

Organ Recital.

Attention is called to the grand organ recital and vocal concert to be held in the Congregational church, West Seventh street, Thursday evening, Feb. 17th. Frederick Preston, organist of the "Church of Our Father," Rector, will exhibit the new organ, Mme. Lesar Studwell, as soprano, is well known to Plainfield people. The Dudley Buck Quartette is doubtless the best male quartette in the vicinity of New York. They will sing four times during the evening. There is thus prepared for the public a concert of first-class excellence, and of such variety as to please all lovers of good music. It will also be a pleasure to many to feel that, in addition to being well repaid for the price of admission by the enjoyment of the music. They will at the same be helping to pay for the new organ. The price of admission is one dollar. Tickets at Reynolds' pharmacy.

Freight Traffic on the Central Railroad.

Since the navigation has closed on the Delaware and Bound Brook canal, the freight traffic over the Central Railroad and Bound Brook branch has been enormous. The recent strike of the freight handlers at New York and Jersey City seriously interfered with the transportation of freight from Philadelphia and other western points into New York, and on Saturday night sixty-five loaded freight cars from Philadelphia were deposited on the sidings in this city, where they remained until Tuesday, awaiting transportation room in the yard at Jersey City. During the time the cars remained on the sidings here, Station Agent Haynes placed an extra man on duty to watch them.

She Thinks Discrimination Wise.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—Your article in Monday's issue referring to Messrs. Miller & Thorn, reminded me of the fact that years ago the wife of a drinking man went to every rumseller in town and requested him not to sell her husband drink, they all promised not to, but only three of them kept their promise. These were J. Miller, E. P. Thorn and Chas. Smith. God forbid that our city share the ill-gotten gains of any rumseller, but if any licenses are granted, let it be to those who have proved that they are not lost to all feelings of HUMANITY.

Girdle Giroflo.

The Templeton Opera Co. will present the leader of all comic operas on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, entitled "Giroflo Giroflo" and the original "Mikado" at the Matinee. This combination is not a questionable boralding, as our people are familiar with them and their work. The prediction is that crowded houses will greet the performers during their engagement here. The prices will be reduced for the matinee. Seats on sale to-morrow. See advertisement.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

The old debt of about $38,000 on the Baptist church here has been nearly wiped away.

Mr. W. A. Strawberry who has been on a visit to Detroit, Michigan, has returned.

Alfred Harris, a former resident here has gone to St. Louis where he will permanently reside.

Contractor Frentz intends to erect several small cottages in the village in the spring. Some of them have already found purchasers.

Mrs. A. H. West has recently perfected an agreement with the Land Improvement Company, whereby she has become the owner of the Cottage at North and Hudson avenues.

—A regular meeting of the Union county Board of Agriculture will be held at the Court House in Elizabeth next Thursday afternoon, February 17th. The question chosen for discussion will be "Soil Fertilizing." Noah W. Parcell and Thomas Gordon will read papers on the subject.

Senate Bills.

The following additional batch of bills have been introduced into the State Senate at Trenton:

No. 24. By Mr. Moon—Supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes, approved March 27, 1874.

No. 25. By Mr. Carter—An act regulating consolidated school districts and the election of trustees thereof. Its purpose is to prevent in such districts the election of all the trustees from one section, and to require a proper distribution of the representation.

No. 24. By Mr. Chase—Repealing the act respecting Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, approved March 15, 1865.

No. 25. By Mr. Werts—Allows managers or trustees of savings banks to accept compensation not exceeding $5 for each attendance or day.

No. 26. By Mr. Werts—Provides that when any road is to be laid out or vacated, and the different portions of it do not form a continuous thoroughfare, still one set of proceedings shall be sufficient.

No. 27. By Mr. Werts—Requires township committees to notify in writing each road overseer within one week from his election to go over his roads on the first Monday in each month increased on the second, and October and to move all rubbish, etc., under penalty of removal from office.

No. 28. By Mr. Werts—Repealing the act of April 6, 1871, regulating the sale of malt, vinous and spirituous liquors in Chatham township, Morris county.

No. 29. By Mr. Rue—Providing that upon the filing of proper affidavits by the president of any manufacturing company in this State under the laws of this State or elsewhere, the special tax paid by them to the State shall be returned.

No. 30. By Mr. Cramer—Providing that boroughs formed under the act of April 5, 1876, may appoint and collector on their regular ticket. The duties of the assessor are detailed at length.

No. 31. By Mr. Leeds—Transfers to purchasers of any bridge the same title and rights as enjoyed by the original owner.

No. 32. By Mr. Griggs—Authorizes municipal boards to fix by ordinance or by law the amount to be annually raised for the creation of any order, resolution or ordinance involving the expenditure of money.

No. 33. By Mr. Griggs—Incorporating any hospital association, by a two-thirds vote, to change the name of the association and to increase the number of managers and officers, to change the medical staff and to make other desired alterations in the government of the institution.

No. 34. By Mr. Edwards—Gives the right to township committees to say on what roads sewers and sidewalk pipes shall be erected.

No. 35. By Mr. Edwards—Authorizes railroad companies operating a road within any county to take land not exceeding ten acres for passenger and freight depots at either terminus and at intermediate stations.

No. 36. By Mr. Edwards—Granting the consent of the Legislature to the assigning to the Wood Yard and Lane of the rights and franchises made by the North River railroad to the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company.

No. 37. By Mr. Edwards—An act granting the consent of the Legislature to the leasing to the rights and franchises of the West Shore Railroad Company to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

No. 38. By Mr. Lange—Prohibits the killing or selling of upland or grove plover from Jan. 1 till Aug. 1, under penalty of $10 fine for each bird killed; the act prohibitory also relative to the "Wilson" or gray snipe between May 15 and Oct. 1, under the same penalty.

No. 39. By Mr. Large—A similar prohibitory act concerning woodchuck except in July, October, and until Dec. 16, the penalty being $10 a bird.

No. 40. By Mr. Moon—Relative to the punishment to which persons shall be subjected under acts to prevent gaming.

Grand Army Statistics.

The Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, is in a flourishing condition, numbering about seven thousand members. In his annual report Adjutant General John R. Ward said one Post, John A. Logan, No. 102, of Camden, has been mustered in during the year 1886. There are 101 posts in the department, with a total membership of good standing of 6,713. During the year 1880 there were mustered in 921 new comrades. Seventy-seven of these were transfered from other departments, and 811 were reinstated. The total gain in membership was 1,809. During the same time 72 comrades died, 22 were honorably discharged, 73 were transferred, 4 were honorably discharged and 551 were suspended, making a total loss of 772 members. The department has expended $6,391.73 for charity, relieving 353 members and their families and 104 persons not members of the G. A. R.

The Assistant Quartermaster General's report shows that the sum of $8,983.16 was received during the year and that $2,372.50 was disbursed, leaving a balance on hand of $1,310.70. The sum of $14,480.94 was received for the relief fund, while $9,842.88 was expended, leaving the balance in the fund, including $1,440.43 on hand January 1, 1886, of $19,822.48. The sum of $101.45 has been received for the Grant Monument Fund.

Statistics gathered from the Department Inspector's report show that 62 posts have been visited, and of these 24, while there are 94 posts regularly equipped. There is a relief fund for charitable purposes in 72 posts. The rating of the posts are as follows: Excellent, 25; good, 30; fair, 22, and bad 3.

PERSONAL.

Peter D. Rockafeller has been appointed Postmaster at White House station, on the New Jersey Central Railroad.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas M. French will be celebrated at their residence on Somerset street to-morrow evening.

A reception was given to Mrs. George W. Savage, wife of the United States consul to Belfast, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Marback, last evening, by the ladies composing the Board of Managers of the Railway Industrial Home, of which Mrs. Savage was formerly a member.

A most delightful and enjoyable evening was spent at the residence of Miss Kittie Carney on West Third street last evening when a select company of friends, about forty in all, gathered and tendered her a surprise social. The surprise was complete and it was with expressions of the utmost astonishment that she received the guests. After the company had divested themselves of their wraps they proceeded to a room which had been set apart for dancing and indulged in that pastime for several hours. Several popular songs were sung by individual members of the company and were very entertaining. Refreshments were served and at a seasonable hour the guests departed for their homes highly elated with the evening's entertainment. The committee in charge of the affair are exceedingly gratified with the success which attended their efforts.

Latest Dispatches

ABBETT AND SEWELL.

BOTH WILLING TO SERVE THEIR STATE AT WASHINGTON.

Political Wire Workers Busy Manipulating the Forces—Kinney's Absence Gives Rise to Sensational Charges of Sharp Practice.

TRENTON, Feb. 16.—The senatorial battle took a ballot for United States senator late in the afternoon. Gen. Sewell received all the full strength of his party, 12 votes. Of the 9 Democrats, Senator Abbett received 6. Ex-Governor George C. Ludlow received the vote of Senator Chase, while ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle received the vote of Senator Childs. Baker was the absentee, but he is an Abbett man.

The excitement of the day is centered in the assembly. The continued absence of Kinney, the Sussex Democrat, alarmed the Democrats. They decided not to meet when the house was called to order. If they did they would be in a minority, thereby giving the Republicans a supreme majority and a chance to unseat Democrats Walter and Turley and making the joint assembly Republican. To-day's quorum being present adjournment was taken. It was their programme to let die an obscure death the rump joint assembly and make the fight for Abbett in the joint assembly which meets to-day, and which the Republicans claim is the only meeting by which a senator could be legally elected. To have done this required that the Democrats should ballot for senator in the afternoon. At 1 o'clock Kinney was still missing, and Democratic action without him would, as stated, have been unlawful. Kinney returned to the capitol, however, just before the time for the meeting of the house. His condition was commented upon. The Democrats claim that he was lured away by a detective in the employ of the Republicans. The game is said to have been one of the smartest ever played in Jersey politics. Kinney explained his absence on the plea of a business appointment, and said he could not understand the sensation his absence caused. Kinney will hereafter be closely watched by the Democrats. When the house met for the afternoon session none of the Democrats were present, and the Republicans and their allies acted a quorum. Ex-Speaker Armstrong, Gen. Sewell's right hand man, suggested that a ballot for senator be taken to comply with the law. Member Corbin objected to the proposition on the fact that there was not a quorum present. He said that to proceed to any such action would be a farce, and suggested that the members present sign a protest against the forceful absence of the members of the house and have the same entered on the minutes. He made a motion to that effect, which was carried, and members present signed the protest. The minority then adjourned the house until this morning. Just as the speaker's gavel fell the Democrats rushed into the chamber and asked the clerk to record them as being present. The Republicans protested, claiming that the house was adjourned. Mr. Hudspeth claimed that the minority could not adjourn the house. Good authority says the absence of the Democrats will not affect their cause, even if they are not recorded. In the Democratic rump 23 votes were cast for Abbett and 1 for Bedle. These rump meetings have been misunderstood by the press of the country. They were only held, said a prominent Democrat, to prevent the possibility of a contest in the United States senate in the event of Abbett's election. It was not intended at any time to elect Abbett in the rump meeting, and Governor Abbett would not accept an election by that means. High legal authority of both sides contends the senate is a continuous body, and that the organization of the alleged rump was in keeping with that interpretation of the statutes.

The Democrats Force Fraudulent Members in.—The Joint Assembly.—The Ballot for U. S. Senator.

TRENTON, Feb. 16—The members of the House have wrangled all day over the admission of the report of the committee on the Walters and Turley cases, the Democrats refusing to have the cases considered until after the election for Senator. As the Republicans had no alternative these fraudulent votes had to be allowed.

The Legislature then went into joint session. Senator Pisk of Essex was made chairman and the Jornal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Democrats tried to have the Journal of the rump meeting read, but they were defeated.

Armstrong of Camden is now making a stirring speech, nominating Senator Sewell the Republican nominee for United States Senator. The nomination has been received with the wildest enthusiasm.

Leon Abbett was nominated by several members at once, and Erastus Potter, jr., was nominated by Assemblyman Donohoe.

THE BALLOT FOR U. S. SENATOR.

4 p. m.—A vote has just been taken, resulting as follows:

Sewell	33
Abbett	35
Potter	2

[Another ballot is in progress as we go to press.]

Obsequies of Rev. H. F. Smith.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 16.—Rev. Dr. Yerkes read the Scriptures in the First Reformed church this afternoon at the funeral service of the late Rev. H. F. Smith, and Rev. Mr. Sarles of Stelton made the principal address. There was a very large attendance, among the number being many from Plainfield.

STATE NOTES.

Ex Stewart Haines, of the Camden almshouse, who is under arrest for converting property belonging to the county to his own use, has given bail in $1,500, and has been released. He was not locked up.

During the gale on Friday night Thomas Tallon, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was blown off a train at Jersey City and was badly injured. The wind caused $10,000 damage in that city.

Efforts are being made to induce the Paterson Common Council to pass ordinances prohibiting people from discharging their drain pipes on the sidewalks and to compel peddlers, show troops and circuses to pay license fees.

Amusements.

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, Thursday, Feb. 17th at 3 p. m. Subject: "The Stomach, Liver and Spleen." Illustrated by manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Can locate every ache and pain without asking a question. Cures all displacements or ulcerations without use of pessaries without the use of knife or pain. Will instruct others how to do the same. Best of references from parties, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1. 14-6

Organ Recital

and

VOCAL CONCERT

at the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Plainfield, N. J.

Thursday Evening,

FEB. 17, '87

MR. FREDERICK PRESTON, Organist.

Mme. CLEMENTINE STUDWELL LAZAR, (Soprano.)

THE DUDLEY BUCK QUARTETTE.

Admission One Dollar.

FAIR

of the Plainfield

BICYCLE CLUB,

will be held at the

CLUB HOUSE,

SYCAMORE, NEAR FIFTH STREET.

on

MONDAY EVENING AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

FEB. 21 and 22,

COME! COME!

COME!

One more chance to visit the Bicycle Club House and see

A Grand Display

of both useful and ornamental articles at moderate prices.

A first-class restaurant, under the management of our married members.

It will pay you to come for the amounts of enjoyment you will realize and it will make the heart of our treasurer glad.

MUSIC HALL.

Last Great Holiday

MATINEE AND NIGHT.

FEB. 22d, 1887,

GREATEST OF ATTRACTIONS,

TEMPLETON OPERA CO.

MATINEE

LAST MIKADO

NIGHT—THE GREAT

Giroflo Girofla

Prices: Matinee 25, 50 and 75c. Admission 25c Children accompanied by parents 25c. Evening prices as usual.

POPE BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION SALE.

The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.

Deaths.

COX.—In Newark, N. J., Feb. 12th, Harriet Bird, widow of the late Samuel C. Cox. Funeral services from her late residence, 148 Emmet street, Newark on Thursday at two o'clock, p. m. Interment in Evergreen cemetery, Elizabeth.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 26 North avenue. 15-2d

BOARD and attention in quiet family. No objection to a child. Good references. Address "P" care of EVENING NEWS. 14-6

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-21-tf

FOR SALE or exchange, a number of houses. Enquire of E. C. Mulford. 2-14-tf

LOST—On Sunday evening, between St. Mary's church and depot, a ticket good for fifty rides over Central Railroad. Finder please return to this office for owner and receive reward.

PIANO to rent $3 monthly. Apply to 19 West Second street. 10-5

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. May first or before for six months or longer. Address Jas. F. Hotchkiss, 93 John street, New York. 2-8-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

WANTED—A good cook and laundress. Apply at 14 Crescent avenue. 16-3

WANTED—A second-hand iron roller, two-horse-weight. Address B. C. Rowers P. O. Box 815. 16-tf

WANTED—For general housework a young Protestant girl in small family. Apply to 46 Madison avenue. 16 2

To the Public!

We hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to attend a meeting to be held in Reform Hall on

WEDNESDAY EV'NG, the 16th inst., under the auspices of Union No. 155, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, when several qualified speakers from neighboring cities will address the meeting on subjects of interest to the public in general, and of special importance to mechanics of the building trades. Negotiations are at present being made to secure the services of Orestes Cleveland, mayor of Jersey City and Mr. P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia and others.

By order of the Comittee

W. J. DODDS, R. S.

A T

THE BEE HIVE.

10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size 1 to 4, regular price 45c, at 35c each.

Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular made 5 to 6-2 15c, and 7 to 8-2, 19c per pair.

JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Boucle Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.

Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.

We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" shirt (the best shirt made at 50c.

Corsets! Corsets!

L. CALLMAN,

38 WEST FRONT STREET.

A. S. Titsworth,

NEW MARKET, N. J.

Agent for

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

of New York. Furnishes insurance at cost. No assessments. Also Traveller's Life and Accident Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. Call and tickets, lowest rates from 1 to 30 days. Office with M. M. Thorn, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at

WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET

MILK.

HONEST MILK

(Late Park avenue Dairy.)

BOX 222 PLAINFIELD.

50 NEW STYLES

Cardigan Jackets

at Bargain Prices.

FUR CAPS $1.25 up

SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS at

U. B. CRANE'S,

THE HATTER

12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE.

32 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near back view avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas throughout all through with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds. Will sell or rent. Price moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.

12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

FOR BARGAINS

in new and second-hand

House Furnishing *GOODS*

and for

FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK and UPHOLSTERING

call at the store of

J. S. POWLISON,

25 WEST FRONT STREET.

Plainfield Evening News.
T. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at
No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
And delivered to subscribers in the City, or sent by mail to all parts of the United States, at $6 per year, payable in advance.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

ALLEGED ELECTION OUTRAGES.

Texans Tell How a Ballot Box Was Captured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The investigation by the sub-committee of the senate committee on privileges and elections of the alleged political outrages in Washington county, Tex., has begun.

Marshal Booker, a farmer, testified that while conveying the ballot box from Lott's precinct on Nov. 3 last, in company with Col. C. P. Spann, one of the judges of election, at Brenham, they were stopped by three armed and masked men who demanded the box. Spann refused to give it up, whereupon the leader commanded his companions to keep the guns covering the inmates of the wagon while he approached and took the ballot box and tally sheets. Witness and Spann drove to Brenham and reported the circumstances.

Col. C. P. Spann was sworn. Is a Democrat; was clerk of elections at Lott's store; 189 votes were cast, 153 of which were Republican and 36 for the People's ticket. The 33 votes were cast by white men. The colored men voted solidly the Republican ticket. The witness corroborated Booker's testimony in respect to the robbery of the ballot box by the armed and masked men, and added that in the afternoon when he heard of the capture of the box in a neighboring precinct he started at once to search for the ballot box, which he did not intend to do until the following Saturday. He said that there was no middle-of-the-road Democratic ticket in the field. Witness had no knowledge as to which party was responsible for the capture of the ballot box. Washington county had a colored majority, though the Germans held the balance of power. He had never known the straight Democratic ticket to be defeated during the past ten years, except two years ago, when the Republicans split up.

T. M. Jones, colored, clerk of the election, testified that while the count was in progress at night men in disguise entered the house, presented pistols and captured the ballot box. Just before this Judge Kirk had entered the room and made a note of the vote on certain candidates. He then called Robinson, judge of the election, out of the room, and the armed men entered.

Witness saw no colored men armed. Dewess Bolton, son of the candidate, was killed in the melee.

ONE CENT BOOTHS

Do Not Meet with Mayor Hewitt's Approval.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The first official act of Mayor Hewitt to attract general attention is his veto of an ordinance permitting Mrs. Clementine Ashcroft to establish 50 stands at ferry stations, from which to supply the poor with food at a cost of one cent per article.

Mr. Hewitt declares that in his opinion the tendency of the proposed plan for furnishing cheap meals would be to demoralize the poor. Though he has information that there are about 15,000 persons in the city who have no regular homes and who depend upon chance for their daily bread, public policy requires that the struggle of such persons should, if possible, be diminished, and not increased. Such agencies as free soup kitchens and cheap food booths would, in his opinion, increase idleness and pauperism. He also informs us that the charitable organizations of the city are sufficient to cope with the existing distress.

A Rare Counterfeit Coin.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The mint officials have just secured a counterfeit $4.50 gold piece of 1857, for which they have been looking for years. The piece is so good a counterfeit that a Philadelphia bank pronounced it genuine, and an acid test subsequently made failed to show anything wrong. The mint officials say it contains only twenty-seven cents worth of gold, yet its weight is that of the real article to a hair, its size is exactly the same and it has the ring of the pure metal. In the middle, however, the counterfeit is not as thin as the genuine for the figure of Liberty is somewhat different. The counterfeit will be placed in the mint's collection.

On the Turf.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The racing was contested on a heavy, sloppy track.

First race, mile and a half; farlings—Wedding Day first, Kensington second, Baldin third. Time, 1:44½.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Vitello first, Andy second, Twilight third. Time, 1:20.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—Governor Roberts first, Rebel Friend second, Rhodes Rose third. Time, 50¾ seconds.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, fair weather, slightly cooler, variable winds becoming southerly.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Money closed at 2½ per cent. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 2. Exchange closed higher; posted rates, 4.85@4.89; actual rates, 4.85¾@4.85¾ for sixty days and 4.88@4.88½ for demand. Government bonds closed steady; currency 6s, 120¾ bid; 4s, coup., 120¾ bid; 4½s, do., 110¾ bid.

The stock market was very dull from midday until 2 o'clock, prices gradually sagging from about noon until the final hour there was more activity and prices were somewhat irregular, but as a rule the majority of the list closed at or near the bottom of the day's range. The sales ranged from ½ to 2 per cent. Tennessee coal and Central Pacific were about the weakest stocks on the list.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—FLOUR—Closed steady at unchanged prices; winter wheat extra, $3.30@3.40; Minnesota do., $3.40@3.60; city mill extra, $4.50@4.65. Southern flour closed steady but dull, at $3.30@3.80 for common to choice extra.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and irregular, closing about steady at ½@¾c. decline for the day. Spot lots closed higher; higher grades and ungraded red, 88@91c.; No. 2 do. at 87½c.; ungraded red at 89@91c.; No. 3 red at 87½c., and No. 2 do. at 88c.; No. 2 red winter, Feb., 87½@87¾c.; do. March, 90½c. bid; do. April, 91 9-16@92 9-16.

CORN—Options were steady but dull, and closed about ½c. higher. Spot lots closed ½c. higher. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 49½c. and ungraded mixed at 49@49c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 49½c.; do. March, 49¾c.; do. May, 50c.

OATS—Options were fairly active and steady, closing at unchanged prices. Spot lots closed ¼c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state, 36½c.; No. 2 do. at 35¾c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., at 35½c.; do. March, 36c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $14.50; old do., $12.87½@13.25.

ABOUT THAT VETO.

WHAT GRAND ARMY OFFICERS SAY ABOUT THE MATTER.

Opinions Gathered from Many Points Indicate a Wide Diversity of Views.

Emphatic Affirmatives and Equally Positive Negatives.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The World to-day prints the following: Yesterday the newspapers printed a circular received by telegraph from Gen. Lucius Fairchild, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking the various posts of the order throughout the country to "immediately inform members of congress, who are entitled to vote, will gladly receive those expressions of opinion, of their approval or disapproval of the principles involved in the dependent pension bill, recently vetoed by the president." It will be remembered that this bill grants a pension of $12 per month to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served for three months in the late civil war, upon the ground of present disability alone—if not the result of their vicious habits—and without regard as to whether the disability was due to injuries received during their service. It was passed in the house by a vote of 180 yeas to 70 nays, in the senate without a division and was vetoed by the president last Friday. The exact estimate of the yearly cost under the bill is $50,000,000. The yearly appropriation for pensions is now about $85,000,000.

Congress must act upon the veto within the present session, which has two weeks from next Friday. With a view of getting at a representative opinion of Grand Army men in the various states The World addressed dispatches to the general officers of the organization; to all the members of the council of administration, being one for each state of the Union; to all the department officers of New York state, asking answer to these two questions:

"What, in your opinion, should congress do in the matter of the president's veto of the dependent pension bill?

"What do ex-soldiers of the Federal army in your neighborhood think of the measure itself?"

The following replies have been received:

General Officers G. A. R.

RICHMOND, Feb. 15.—Congress voices the sentiments of the people, from whom it derives its representative function. The dependent pension bill only redeems in part the pledges of the loyal north when those to be benefited by the bill left their homes at their country's call to save the union, and protect its flag. Knowing this, I think the bill should pass, the president's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

EDGAR ALLEN,
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 12.—I have no sympathy whatever with the vetoed pension bill. Congress would be false to the trust to which the president has so properly consigned it.

T. C. WARNER, Chaplain-in-Chief, G. A. R.

DENVER, Feb. 15.—While the phraseology of some parts of the bill is objectionable, yet in the main the measure is just. Because a few deadbeats and frauds may abuse the measure it should not be defeated, but deserving and honest soldiers should be deprived of its benefits. There are many disabled, destitute, aged and honest soldiers, who, through an innate sense of pride, have put off applying for a pension until they can no longer attain the proofs required by the pension department. Shall these in their destitution and old age go without sufficient provision for the actual necessaries of life? Congress should, without hesitation, pass the bill at once over the president's veto.

AMBROSE S. EVERETT,
Surgeon-General G. A. R.

Department of New York.

UTICA, Feb. 15.—The dependent pension bill would relieve a poor and needy class of soldiers who cannot be relieved by any present law. Congress should pass the bill over the veto.

Department Commander, G. A. R.

BUFFALO, Feb. 15.—Think the bill should be passed notwithstanding a few objectionable features.

C. G. CLARK, Asst. Adj. Gen., G. A. R.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Have not read the dependent pension bill. Read the president's objections, and think that some of his reasons for vetoing the bill are sound. As in favor of a pension to all honorably discharged union veterans.

A. G. SPENCER, Acting Asst. Adj. Gen.

The Council of Administration.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 15.—I hope congress will have the courage to stand by the dependent pension bill and will pass it over the president's veto. This is the unqualified sentiment of Grand Army men here. It is a measure of justice to the dependent soldier and his family, already too long delayed.

D. R. AUSTIN.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—The unanimous sentiment of the department of Colorado, Grand Army of the Republic, is that the dependent pension bill should be passed over the president's veto. We, as a people, are rich enough to, in dollars and cents, ever repay the disabled or those whose health was impaired in actual service. FRANK HUNTER.

TRENTON, Feb. 15.—I think congress should sustain the president's veto of the dependent pension bill, believing its passage would open the doors to gross frauds and would seriously interfere with the procurement of pensions by soldiers who were wounded or contracted disease in the army, but who are not entitled to relief. I have interviewed many old soldiers to-day and nearly all agree with me. Yet, at a meeting of Post 23 nineteen voted in favor of the bill and sixteen against.

BISHOP W. MAINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 15.—My opinion is that congress should have nothing to do with the bill. Grand Army men here think that the president was about right, especially the men who did the fighting. They never called for the bill. Democratic agents and coffee coolers expect pay for something that cost others their blood. GEORGE W. KING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Pass it over the veto. The soldiers here are of one mind, and those of the Democratic faith are much disheartened by the president's action, fearing it will place Indiana permanently in the Republican column. C. E. WHITSETT.

LITCHFIELD, Ky., Feb. 15.—G. A. R. men in this part of the state approved the bill as passed, and they consider the veto a black eye for all old soldiers. From the nature of

NOT A GREAT SUCCESS.

LONGSHOREMEN AND FREIGHT HANDLERS LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Many of the Railroads Companies and Others Refuse to Take Back the Old Men—Jersey Strikers Resort to Drink and Violence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The strike is over for the present. District Assembly 49 yesterday declared its declaration to that effect. About half the men who were on strike are now devoting their attention to the task of getting back into the places which they left severals days ago.

There was a strike on a small scale yesterday on the Morgan line pier, where fifty of the Italian longshoremen who had been working for 25 cents an hour struck for 30. While the great strike was in progress an Italian organizer of the Knights of Labor went among his fellow countrymen and organized 3,000 of them, who had hitherto been non-union men. Among those organized were the Italians who took the places of the Morgan line strikers. Yesterday they demanded 30 cents an hour and they walked off the pier when told that they could not get it.

They went home and left the company with no help but a few colored men. It was consequent upon another of the blockades of loaded trucks which have repeatedly closed up North Moore street during the progress of the strike.

It was reported that the officials of the Morgan line would take back all the strikers at a rate which would enable the men to earn about $9 a week. The strikers declined to accept the terms. A man employed on the pier said that the company had been informed by their New Orleans agent that the men employed at the New Orleans end of the line would not work if the New York men were not taken back at once.

An officer of the Old Dominion line said that President McCredy's position had not been fairly stated. He was willing to take back his old men at the rates which they demanded when they were locked out on Jan. 8. He would insist, however, on their agreeing, first, not to join any labor organization; second, not to leave work without giving the company a week's notice, and third, to forfeit a week's salary if they go on strike. Five out of the 250 of the old hands have resumed work.

It is said that one of the 'longshoremen's unions intends to get up a job on Mr. McCredy. The intention, it is said, is to allow a union man to secure a situation from Mr. McCredy on the terms above stated and then to have him proceeded against for intimidation.

A committee representing District Assembly 49 called on Surveyor Beattie at the custom house to complain of the manner in which the government weighers' laborers had been treated. It was claimed that when the recent strike of the laborers ended twenty of them were found left out. It was claimed, too, that United States Weigher O'Brien displayed great favoritism in giving out work. Mr. Beattie referred the committee to Col. Henry Maguen, who in turn, referred them to Weigher O'Brien.

The freight handlers have not been very successful in getting back their old places. General Freight Agent Hand, of the Pennsylvania road, has instructed his subordinates not to take back any striker. Agent Tilden, of the Erie road, who has charge of the stand at the foot of Cortlandt street, has also stated that he will not take back any of his old men, and it is said that the New York Central railroad will not take back any of its old men unless Superintendent Depew objects to such a line of policy.

At the headquarters of District Assembly 49 it was reported that all the coal handlers employed by the Reading company at Port Elizabeth, Perth Amboy and Port Richmond had resumed work at the advanced rate, 25½ cents an hour. It was said, too, that the Sumner steamship line had reinstated all their union men.

The longshoremen's unions have decided not to admit any new members until further notice.

TURBULENT NEW JERSEY STRIKERS.

The striking freight handlers who were employed on the Erie Railway company's yards in Jersey city made an attempt yesterday to be reinstated, but were informed by Superintendent Barrett that there was no vacancy for them.

The strikers who have thus been unsuccessful have filled up with whisky, and yesterday at least a dozen non-union men were assaulted and more or less injured.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The cities of this state yesterday held municipal elections. The Republicans elected the mayor of this city by over 20,000. Pittsburg and Allegheny City elected Republican mayors. Reading elected a Republican mayor and Democratic treasurer and controller. Pottsville elected Democrats and Knights of Labor chief burgess. The Democrats carried York and Allentown, and the Republicans carried Lancaster, Chester and Williamsport.

But Three Unidentified.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 16.—Two more bodies, those of Mrs. William Dillon, Sheldon, Vt., and Miss Jennie Armine Guirard, of Upton, Que., have been identified, and taken home. This leaves but three unidentified dead. The total number of ninety-two persons on the train are all accounted for upon the basis of thirty-four deaths, but the morgue records fall short three from this number.

Regarded as a Hippodrome.

UTICA, Feb. 16.—The six days go-as-you-please race, twelve hours per day, was commenced in this city last Wednesday, ended at 10:30 p. m. yesterday. Of the eight starters but two remained. Day won with a score of 394 miles. Burns taking second place with a score of 360 miles. Hart dropped out early in the evening. The affair was generally regarded as a hippodrome, and created but little interest.

Kentucky Desperadoes.

MORRISTOWN, Ky., Feb. 16.—Dr. Henry Logan, Coon Logan and William Logan have been arrested, charged with conspiring together for the murder of R. T. Young, Judge A. Cole and Alfred Young. This is the sequel to the arrest of Moore, the desperado, as told in these dispatches last week. There is intense excitement and another bloody outbreak is feared.

Entente Cordiale.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Negotiations are in progress between Italy, Germany and Austria with a view to a renewal of the existing contents cordiale between the three powers, which will shortly expire by limitation. Italy is desirous of extending the scope of the agreement to include the Balkan and Mediterranean questions.

Connecticut's Supreme Bench.

HARTFORD, Feb. 16.—Governor Louns bury yesterday appointed Judge Beardsley, of Bridgeport, to fill the place on the supreme court bench caused by the resignation of Judge Granger, which takes effect March 1.

WORKS BOOTH'S SLAVES.

Topeka Kan., Feb. 16.—Boston Corbett, slayer of John Wilkes Booth, has added some $1,000 to his holdings by farming and capturing for a time the Kansas legislature. Corbett is a character. He is a religious crank, and he has made himself somewhat notorious in various ways. He was at the democratic convention in Topeka last fall, and appointed himself sergeant-at-arms. He could have done but few signs of insanity until now. He strapped on two revolvers and a box of cartridges, and with a drawn weapon drove a sergeant and assistant from representative hall. Sergeant-at-Arms Norton attempted to arrest him, when Corbett backed his revolver and pointing it direct at the officer told him to retire. He went. The maddened man then marched for Speaker Smith, and meeting a member who answered to the name of Ross drew a bead on to fire when the member threw up his hands and said he was not the speaker. The member was permitted to move on. Corbett then took possession of the speaker's gallery and walking in front of the doors held it during the entire forenoon session, refusing to allow any one to come near.

Some city policemen were called, but they would not venture into the dark corridor, and the slayer of Booth held his position. At 12 o'clock he sent word down to the house to adjourn or he would come down and adjourn it himself.

The house adjourned.

Corbett was afterward captured in the lower corridor, disarmed by the police and the police station, where he is now confined. He will be taken before the probate judge, adjudged insane and confined in an asylum.

CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE.

The Report for the Past Year Prematurely Published.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The minister of customs has ordered an investigation into the stealing of an advance copy of the trade and navigation returns for the year ended June 30, 1886, not yet presented to parliament, a synopsis of which is printed here. If the culprit wo e purloined the volume is discovered, the department of justice has received instructions to prosecute him.

The following facts are gleaned from the synopsis:

The exports which in 1878 were $79,000,000 gradually increased to $102,000,000 in 1882. Since that year there has been a steady falling off, until in 1886 the exports were $85,000,000. This is almost the same as the changes, and for 1886 were $104,000,000. The average amount of customs duties paid per head of population last year was $4.40. The average percentage of duties levied upon dutiable goods imported was 27 per cent. The value of free goods imported was $28,000,000.

Trains Blockaded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The overland train which left here Monday night reached Colfax, and the west bound mail train is held at Cisco, owing to a heavy snow blockade on the Central Pacific between Colfax and Cisco. The latter has required four engines for several days to keep the track clear of snow, and finally the drifting has become so bad that a complete stoppage of traffic has resulted. An engine is off the track and imbedded in the snow. The wires are down, and it is difficult to get accurate news of the state of affairs. The steamer Mariposa, which should have left here for Australia Saturday, will be held until the arrival of the blockaded train, which carries the English mail.

Ohio's Finances.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—County Auditor Raine, in consultation with State's Attorney General Kohler and Solicitor Dwyer, is now getter regarding tax valuation to be placed on "Big Four" and Fort Wayne railroad stocks, both subject to back taxes since 1881, held that the tax rate should be on Big Four about 69 and on Fort Wayne 100, which would be 30 per cent. below market quotations. Permission will be asked Gov. Foraker to call the legislature in extra session to pay fully $150,000 on 4,000 shares of Big Four and 7,000 shares of Fort Wayne held since 1881 unissued. Other large holders will contribute their thousands to swell the aggregate. Tax Collector Morgenthaler gets 25 per cent. for collecting back taxes.

A Bondsman's Revenge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—John Boyd, one of ex-Alderman Duffy's bondsmen, has surrendered Duffy to the district attorney. Boyd said he was tired of being responsible for the boodler. Only $5,000 of Duffy's $25,000 bail was produced, and this was done because of a business quarrel, both Duffy and the boodsman being interested to that amount in a building contract. Duffy was about to go home on promising to give another bond of $5,000 to make up the required $25,000.

Dangerous Sport.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 16.—Three gentlemen and four ladies were overturned on the toboggan chute at Dustin square. The gentlemen escaped harm. Miss Alice Hall was severely cut in the face and forehead. Miss Edith Tuttle, of Lynn, had her ankle sprained and a bone fractured. Miss Nellie Webster was badly bruised, and Mrs. Edith Whitcomb was bruised on the head. No bones were broken.

An Inquiry Refused.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the house of commons Dr. Cameron, member for the St. Rollix division of Glasgow, moved an inquiry into the harsh and unjust administration of the law in the crofter districts. Mr. J. H. A. McDonald, lord advocate, denied that the charges upon which the crofters were tried were based on any foundation in fact, and said the government, having once investigated and disproved the charges, refused to make further inquiry.

Insane from Excitement.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 16.—A Laredo special says that Maj. J. S. Penn, proprietor of The Laredo Times, has been adjudged violently insane in the insane asylum. Due to the lingering effects of an attack of Rio Grande fever two years ago, aggravated by the excitement of a contest for a seat in the legislature. He is a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Ireland.

Poll Tax and the Ballot.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The senate adopted, 29 to 6, the resolution abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. The order for an investigation of certain charges against the Boston city government was laid upon the table, amended by striking out that part which referred to charges recently made by the mayor, and old city and was then adopted—17 to 14.

Electric Light Connection.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The fifth semi-annual convention of the National Electric Light association has begun here with a large attendance. After the reading of the reports, papers were read by C. A. Coffin, of Chicago, on "High Insulation," and E. R. Weeks, of Kansas City, on the "Popular Prejudice Against Electric Light Wires."

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Dealer in
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Masons' Materials
Coal and Fertilizers.
Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.
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My Reference my work.

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Best Quality Coal.
Yard and Office, SOUTH AVENUE.
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P. O. BOX 1497.

TO THE PUBLIC!
We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the
BEST QUALITY OF
LEHIGH COAL,
Fresh from the Mines.
It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are also prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials at Lowest Notice.
A. D. Cook and Bro.

NEW STORE.
Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
18 NORTH AVENUE, PLAINFIELD.

Try the Brunswick Hams recommended by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrill & Condit.

GOOD QUALITY
BRICK.
I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years, and respectfully solicit from them that with improvements recently made in my yard, I am confident of executing or furnishing a superior quality of brick. And solicited.
Isaac Scribner,
MAPLE AVENUE, NORTH PLAINFIELD.
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J. B. Miller & Bro.,
PROPRIETORS.
Front street opposite Madison Ave., Plainfield.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

COOK'S FRUIT STORE,
814 W. FRONT STREET.
Fruits of all kinds.
Also a Large Assortment of CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, Etc.

NOVELIST HOWELLS.

HARD WORK THE EARLIEST RECREATION OF THIS STORY WRITER.

Sketch of the Howells Family—The Boll Star That for a Time Guided Its Course—How William Dean's Early Efforts Were Received by Rural Critics.

[Special Correspondence.]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—Work, hard work, was the earliest recreation of Howells, the novelist. He was neither rocked in a satin lined cradle nor hushed to sleep in the lap of luxury. His father and his father's father had been toilers before him, and even as a child this son of genius earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. It was seventy-nine years ago that a weaver went forth from the little Welsh village of Hay and sailed over the sea to America. The emigrant was Joseph Howells, and with him came his English wife and infant son. The baby was named William Cooper Howells and he in turn became the sire of a baby of his own. The second youngster, William Dean Howells, is the leaven of this rapid sketch.

The English mother of William Cooper Howells was a woman of superior education and refined qualities. She was, moreover, an ambitious woman, for she taught her son to read before he was 4 years old. The bent of her mind was toward poetry and general literature, and she left her impress upon her son, who became an editor, and upon her grandson, who is now one of our foremost men in letters. Reared a Quaker, she was repudiated by the Friends when Cupid gave her heart to Atlantic. She emigrated with Joseph Howells, and with him came his English wife and infant son. The baby was named William Cooper Howells and he in turn became the sire of a baby of his own. The second youngster, William Dean Howells, is the leaven of this rapid sketch.

The Art of Marquetry.

Marquetry, which is so tastefully employed nowadays for inlaid tables, also for doors designed to be partially covered with rugs, consists of bits of wood or other material, inlaid and arranged in various patterns. The art of marquetry consists in cutting out the planes of wood according to geometrical and other designs, and placing these so as to form a pleasing mosaic, not only as regards the colors of the various bits, but the color. Much of the beauty of the effect results from the contrast of colors and of the grain, developed by the highlights. The woods used in the best marquetry are holly, box, maple, beech, poplar, for white; lignumvitæ, walnut, teak, partridge wood, for brown; rustic and satin wood for yellow; lime, purplewood, sanboys, mahogany, logwood, canswood, for red; ebony or stained wood for black.

Potato Salad.

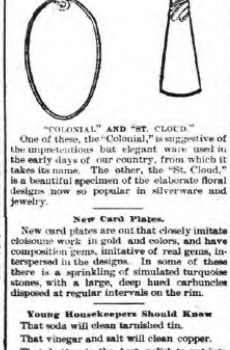
Small potatoes which are wasteful to peel and cook with larger ones ought to be sorted out and utilized in salads. Boil these small tubers with the skins on and, while warm, peel and cut them into dice. Use the whole Mince chives, parsley and onion very fine, and strew it over the potatoes in the salad bowl. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, pour over two or three spoonfuls of oil and moisten the whole with vinegar and water mixed, that it may not be too sour. Chives or onion may, of course, be omitted. Several things may be mixed with potato salad, both for flavor and appearance, such as pickled beetroot sliced, a fresh cucumber sliced as usual, a Dutch herring cut up small or a few sardines minced. Only one of these things, be it understood, and it should be mixed with potatoes before the oil and vinegar.

Lemon Dumplings.

Shred one-quarter of a pound of suet, and chop it very fine; grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice of one lemon. Mix together the suet, half a pound of bread crumbs, three ounces of sugar, two eggs, the rind and juice of the lemon, and enough milk to moisten those ingredients; divide this into six equal parts; dip six small pudding cloths into boiling water, dust them with flour, tie up a dumpling in each, and drop them into a pot of boiling water. The result for an hour, keeping the pot covered all the time, or the dumplings may be heavy. When they are done take them up, turn them out of the cloths, arrange them on a dish, dust them with powdered sugar, and serve with lemon sauce.

Favorite Spoon Patterns.

Articles of silverware for the table represent nowadays the happiest artistic conceits executed with the greatest skill of the artizan. The most delicate of ornament, displayed, not only on solid silver, but on first-class goods in plated ware, is well exemplified in most of the new styles of spoons. At the same time, artistic skill produces some very attractive effects in simple patterns. Two favorite styles of spoons are here illustrated.



"COLONIAL" AND "ST. CLOUD."

One of these, the "Colonial," is suggestive of the unpretentious but elegant ware used in the early days of our country, from which it takes its name. The other, the "St. Cloud," is a beautiful specimen of the elaborate floral designs now so popular in silverware and jewelry.

New Card Plates.

New card plates are out that closely imitate clickseuse work in gold and colors, and have composition gems, imitative of real gems, interspersed in the designs. In some of these there is a sprinkling of simulated turquoise stones, with a large, deep hued carbuncles disposed at regular intervals on the rim.

Young Housekeepers Should Know

That soda will clean tarnished tin.

That vinegar and salt will clean copper.

That butter is the best polish to put into starch.

That a heated knife will cut hot bread without making it soggy.

That a small paint brush should be used in cracks and crevices while dusting a room.

That disease often lurks in a dirty dish cloth, a greasy sink, an unclean tea kettle and a poorly ventilated oven

That silver should be washed with a chamois skin, saturated with silver soap, each time after use, thus avoiding a general cleaning.

That windows should never be washed while the sun shines upon them, as it is impossible to polish them without leaving blue streaks.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Up Stairs, Down Stairs, in the Kitchen and in the Lady's Parlor.

Linen shooting comes in various qualities, widths and makes. There are Irish, Scotch, English and German linens, each having its particular merit. Fashion is an excellent article, probably among the best of the middle grade goods. A quality sufficiently fine for personal use can be bought for $1.15 to $1.50 per yard. Good, strong grades are sold as low as 60 to 75 cents per yard. Scotch and French and German linens are also good, and many competent authorities give either the preference according to their own particular taste and their experience in using them. There are excellent points in all, and in the middle and heavier grades they will give the most perfect satisfaction. It is a mistake to select very fine linen for sheets, whatever the make may be. It soon rolls up and becomes stringy, to the despair of every neat housekeeper.

A PISTOL FACTORY.

GATLINGS, SHOT GUNS, ENGLISH AND TYPE SETTING MACHINES.

A Visit to the "Colt" Factory—Interesting Point for the Golling Genius Big Shot Guns—The Thorne Typewriter—Its Capabilities.

In the spring of 1861 the writer, in company with Colt's shop, and having a friend hour the other day visited the shop. Through the kindness of an old friend he was given permission to inspect the factory and note the changes and improvements that twenty-five years have wrought. In 1861 pistols and rifles were made. Now, in connection with the latter are made rifle magazine guns, which works on the pump principle similar to the Spencer gun, and which are called in sportsman's parlance, "stomach pumps." Fifteen shells can be placed in the magazine and fired very rapidly, while the perfect mechanism of the rifle prevents clogging and insures perfect safety. The examination of the Colt's shot gun is too well established to need any recommendation. The new hammerless double barreled gun is now in great demand, especially among sportsmen who enjoy trap shooting, and the best scores made at those matches are won with the Colt gun. While we point with pride to our superiority over other countries in our mechanical and manufacturing establishments, it is somewhat humiliating to be told that the barrels for all these guns are imported in a rough state, and that none of them are made in this country. These barrels come singly, and the soldering and fitting up is done here, so that all guns are ringed and spiral alike.

THE "CHOKE BORE."

A great improvement over the old fashioned shot gun—and especially is this so for clay pigeon shooting—is the choke bore. This consists in boring the barrel so that it is much smaller at the muzzle, and the shot do not scatter, as in the straight bore. Many of these guns are made to order and choked with the fancy of the purchaser. From 360 to 400 is the usual number selected. Perhaps an explanation would make this more intelligible to the majority of your readers, and means simply that the gun as tested at the armory will at a distance of forty yards in a charge of one and one eighth ounces of No. 8 shot send 360 shot within the radius of a thirty inch circle.

One of these guns was recently ordered, to weigh twelve pounds, and it will stand a charge of five drams of powder and two ounces of shot—a miniature cannon, which ought to give the owner a decided advantage in trap shooting over one with a light gun, using the same regulation charge of three drams of powder and one and one eighth ounces of shot.

The Gatling gun is constantly being improved, and through the kindness of one of the firm we were shown the latest improvements. Some sizes of the guns have two feeds, and are so constructed that one hundred shots can be fired in two and one half seconds. One can scarcely believe this unless he has seen it, as it seems impossible that the cartridges can be placed in the gun, fired and extracted so rapidly. A new feed has been invented, by which the loading canister can be dispensed with and the cartridges slid from the box into two slots, which hold them by the rim till they fall into the grips, which carry them into the chamber.

THORNE TYPEWRITER.

The Thorne typewriter is to one interested in new machinery the most attractive and peculiar machine now made in the shop. And by the courtesy of Mr. Joseph Thorne, the inventor, we were shown its entire peculiar workings. This machine has been recently described, but many improvements have been added, and the working of the machine is now said to be quite perfect. The size of the cylinder has been increased, and eighty-two letters, figures and characters used by the printer can be placed in one machine. The inventor claims that with two men and a boy to feed in the type the work equals that accomplished by six men in the old way; or that by this machine 700 ems can be set in eight minutes.

All the type used in Gen. Logan's book was set up with one of these machines. They cost $2,000, the indexing and fitting is of the guides for the nicked combination on the type requiring a large amount of skilled and exact labor. To operate the machine requires only the same skill and practice needed to successfully run a typewriter.—Cor. Hartford Times.

BUILDER.

C. J. NOEL,

Carpenter & Builder

OFFICE, 4 WEST THIRD STREET,

Shop, South, Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

COMIC, SENTIMENTAL, CHEAP AND SELECT

VALENTINES

in great variety at

R. C. FISHER'S

24 West Fourth street, opp. Public School.

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WALL PAPER,

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PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.

Messenger Service

Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. Money Transferred by Telegraph.

Electrical Work of all descriptions put up and repaired. All work guaranteed.

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at the Plainfield

Bargain House

OUR PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

Hosiery sale will not last a month, 24 per cent. so White & Son will commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.

we will sell Children's

Full regular Cashmere Hose at 15c., worth 25c
" " Rib and Col. Ribbed 12½c " 20c
" " " 15c " 25c
" " " 18c " 30c

We Will Sell Ladies'

Full regular Balbriggan Hose 12 1-2c, were 20c.
" " Cashmere 15c " 25c
" " black split feet 25c " 40c
" " superfine 25c " 45c
" " Fancy Spring Styles 31c " 50c
" " " 37c " 60c
" Imperial Lisle Thread 37c " 60c

We Will Sell Gents'

Full regular colored 1-2 hose 12 1-2c, worth 18c.
" " Brown " 20c worth 30c.
" " " 25c " 30c.

and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.

J. E. White & Son.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF FRESH

ORANGES,

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.

Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the

NORTH AVENUE

FRUIT STORE,

KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE.

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B. T. BARNES'

FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS

Molasses Creams.

Broadway Molasses Candy,

Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds.

OUR OWN MAKE.

OPP. POST OFFICE.

NEW DESIGNS IN

VALENTINES

are still coming in at

ALLEN'S

The Stationer, 33 East Front street.

who has the

BEST DESIGNS

of the best makers.

Special designs, etc., at prices which our customers say are low.

SPECIAL DESIGNS

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VALENTINES,

Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.

Valentine Cards,

from 1c up, Prangs, Tucks, H. & F. etc. Frosted and Fringed Envelopes.

Our special cards 5 3-4x7 1-2 Frosted landscape surrounded by embossed roses only 5c. Envelopes furnished free for all valentines 5c or more.

A. W. RAND,

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ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES, ELEGANT LAMPS etc.

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Bicycles, Tricycles

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English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.

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go to

Frank C. Green's

get his prices and

SEE His Display.

HIS STOCK IS

COMPLETE,

His

Prices LOWER

than any house in New York.

DON'T FAIL

to give him a call.

THIS WEEK

We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

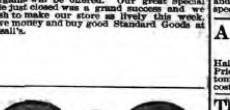
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4,

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for these goods. They are sold at

EDSALL'S

just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special Sale just closed was a grand success and we wish to make our store as lively this week save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.



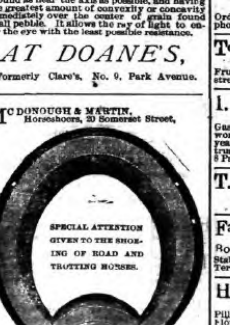
I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They bring out, stabbed and ground as near the axis as possible, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately at the centre. Perfect vision is found in all peblle. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible resistance.

AT DOANE'S,

Formerly Clare's, No. 9, Park Avenue.

McDONOUGH & MARTIN,

Horseshoers, 33 Somerset Street,



Agents for THIS CITY for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes nineteen-twentieths of all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

DR. KING'S

SPECTACLES

AND

Silver Toboggan Pins

at

DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,

North avenue Jewelry Store.

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Furniture Warerooms

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Parlor and Chamber FURNITURE.

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Undertakers and Embalmers

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Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 27. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES

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and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 31 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 40.

NOTICE.

The Plainfield Electric Light Co.

Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield.

Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.

ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

CENTRAL R. R.

OF NEW JERSEY.

Trains leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, Time table in effect Dec. 1st, 1892.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p. m., 1.37, 2.30, 5.41, 6.00 a. m. Sunday at 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

Arrive in New York at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

A NEW SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF SINKING WELLS.

A Description of the Peculiarly Interesting, Though Usually Quite Harmless, Effects Produced by Lightning Striking in the Loose Sand on a Hill Top.

A new scientific method of sinking wells, on operations by the American Well Works, Aurora, Ills., is illustrated in the picture here given.

It consists simply of putting a new on to a large gas pipe and connecting to the upper

WELL SINKING APPARATUS.

end a water swivel that forces water into the pipe. The pipe is then put into a machine suitable for the use and is made to revolve. As it sinks it cuts a path into the earth a stream of water passes down through the casing or tube to be sunk, and washes away the cuttings that are made by the saw at the lower end. The mud, water and cuttings come up on the outside of the casing, and the pressure of the water keeps the hole from caving upon the pipe that is sunk. When one length has been sunk down, say twenty feet, another one is ingeniously connected in such a manner that the stream of water is continually running down the sunk pipe and coming up on the outside. In this way 500 feet of seven inch pipe, it is claimed, has been sunk in the city of New Orleans in forty-eight hours.

Since this invention, there have been numerous wells made in the southern states, where artesian water could not be obtained by other methods. It will readily be seen that, in sinking a well in this manner, the fine material is washed away and the coarser left for the water to percolate through and reach to the point in the bottom to flow over of flow over and or to be pumped by the general methods employed.

Fulgurites, or Lightning Holes.

The disastrous results so often attendant upon an electric discharge have been dwelt upon since time immemorial; but the peculiarly interesting, though usually harmless effects, produced by lightning in loose sand, are rarely alluded too. In the sand the usual result produced is that of fusion, whereby a frail, glassy tube of variable size and great length is produced, the interior of which is a true amorphous glass, quite smooth, while exteriorly it is roughly granular and greatly corrugated. Such are called fulgurites or fulmination tubes in English, while, to the German and French they are known as Blitzrohren and tubes fulminaires respectively.

FULGURITE TUBES.

The fulgurites shown in the cut are from material received from Union Grove, Ills., and now in the collections of the national museum. These are described in detail in Popular Science Monthly, from which description it appears that these materials represent one of the most extensive finds of fulgurites yet noted in this country. The locality where this occurred is the top of a sand hill some fifty feet square. Several sets or pairs of tubes were found here, but a few inches apart, together with several small, irregular masses of fused material, the largest of which weighed several ounces. The largest tube found was about three and a half inches in diameter, but was too frail to remove.

The plate shows the characteristic forms. Fig. 1 represents a portion of tube of common form. Fig. 2 is peculiarly striking with its bulb like enlargement. Fig. 3 represents a cross section of tube of characteristic form. Fig. 4 shows fused by lightning in sheet copper, and resembling fulgurite tubes in outline. One of these tubes was traced into the sand for a distance of about seven feet.

The results of a comparatively recent analysis of both the fulgurite glass and the sand in which it was formed makes it appear that the glass was not pure quartz glass, although it showed itself to be richer in silica than the sand from which it originated. The conclusion arrived at is that the composition of the fulgurite glass is dependent entirely upon the conducting power of the various mineral constituents of the sand, regardless of their fusibility; that the glass, showing a larger proportion of silica than the sand in which it forms, points to the fusion of the siliceous (i. e., the quartzi) grains, in preference to the feldspathic and ferruginous; hence, that the quartz grains were the poorer conductors of the electric fluid than were the others.

Influence of Electricity on Roots.

Numbered with other interesting experiments conducted by Professor Hodifius, of Germany, are those showing the influence of electricity on the growth of roots. Plates of copper were thrust upright into the earth and connected by wire with similarly placed zinc plates, about 100 feet distant, an electric battery being thus formed with the earth between each copper and zinc in the circuit. Both potatoes and beets planted between such plates gave an increasing yield—beets 15 per cent.—as compared with other parts of the same field.

No Purely Left Handed Race.

Dr. Louis Jolicrt states in a recent publication that no purely left handed race has ever been discovered, although 70 per cent. of the infantry men of the Punjab use the left hand by preference, as do also the largest part of the Hottentots and Bushmen of South Africa. In a study of criminals Dr. Marro has found that from 14 to 22 per cent. of convicts were left handed, the highest ratio among people of all classes being only nine in the hundred.

Senator Paddock Threw Ten Straight.

"I used to go to school with Senator-elect Paddock, of Nebraska," said a gentleman in a Madison car last night, "and I can tell you he was a good scholar and a jolly playmate, Paddy was the best marksman with a snowball in the school. At the noon recess one day Paddock and Sam Fuller, one of the boys, agreed to have a snowballing contest on the play ground. The battle had raged for fifteen minutes or so, when one of the boys saw the principal of the school walking down the middle of the road on his way home to dinner. He wore a tall, black plug hat, which sat upon his head like a cat upon a grindstone. Paddock, quick, whisper the teacher's ear as soon as anybody, suggested that we give him a volley. The boys demurred. Paddock then said he would take a long range shot at the hat just for luck. Scooping up two handfuls of soft snow the embryo statesman molded it into a perfect sphere, and taking careful aim shot it after the retreating pedagogue with remarkable accuracy. The ball hit the tile scrabbings and scattered the wreck ten feet away. The teacher looked round to discover his assailant, but there was no one in sight. When school was dismissed that afternoon the principal related his noon experience, and declared that there was only one boy in the school who could throw a ball 150 feet with any precision. That boy, he said, was Paddock, and, without waiting to take the customary rule, the teacher seized an apple dumpling lying around as a baseball club, and, taking the champion marksman by the collar, he larruped him until both stood in a cloud of dust. Paddock never threw any more snowballs at the teacher."—Chicago Herald.

A Smoking Car Incident.

A little man with gray eyes rushed into the smoking room of a Pullman car of the Chicago and Atlantic road the other day and, taking a safety match from the safe on the wall, began scratching the percussion end on the woodwork. Two bald headed men who were sitting in the compartment smiled serenely as they watched the little fellow's vain efforts to strike a light.

"You can't light one of those matches unless you strike the emery paper on the side of the safe," said one of the spectators, becoming annoyed at the rasping noise.

The "greeny" smiled complacently and said he guessed he could. Another match was rubbed along the panels of the room, then across the sole of a big right foot, and finally broken in a disgusted sweep over a pantaloon leg.

"You can't do it, I tell you," repeated the same spectator, shifting his position.

"Betcher $5 I can," replied the little man.

"But you will light it in your cigar."

"No, sir. Do you want to cover that bet?"

"Certainly."

"And does your friend want another $5 of it?"

"Of course," said the other spectator, speaking for himself.

Four $5 bills were piled upon one another in quick order, and then the little man took a match from the safe, walked up to the door and rubbed the percussion head along the panels. Instantly the little stick burst into flame and burned rapidly as the little man picked up the four bills and walked out upon the platform to enjoy the crisp air. After he had gone the bald headed men spoke to one another in a strange tongue.—Chicago Herald.

Taking Up the Thread.

A story is told of a man of a very silent disposition who, driving in his gig over a bridge, turned about and asked his servant if he liked eggs.

The man replied, "Yes, sir."

Nothing more was said on the subject till the following year, when driving over the same bridge again, the master suddenly turned again to his servant and said, "How?" to which the man promptly responded, "Poached, sir!"

This, however, as an instance of long intermission of discourse, sinks into insignificance beside an anecdote of a minister of Campsie, near Glasgow. It is related that the worthy pastor, one Archibald Dennieton was deprived of his ministerial office in 1655, and not replaced till after the restoration. He had, before leaving his charge, begun a discourse, and finished the first head. At his return in 1661 he took up a second division of his interrupted sermon, calmly introducing it with the remark that "the times were altered, but the doctrines of the gospel were always the same."—Chicago Herald.

He Would Attend at the Right Place.

Gentleman—I am sorry, Uncle Rastus, that I can't do anything for you this morning, but charity, you know, begins at home.

Uncle Rastus—All right, Mister Smif—all right, sah. I'll call round at yo' house 'bout seben dis ebenin', sah.—Harper's Bazar.

Putting on Style.

Mrs. Haggerty—Hi, hi, ho, ho! An' phwat are yez doin' wid me hose?

Mr. Haggerty—Hould yure jaw, Julia! Shure th' ate sickle shnowshoo club mates this afternoon.—*Life.*

Picking the Wrong Lock.

With reddened cheek he strove to clip
One golden ringlet from her head.
"Ah, don't!" Then, with a smiling lip,
"They are my sister Jane's," she said.
—Harper's Magazine.

Suitable to the Times.

"I want a coal stove," said a sad eyed man with a wail of despair.

"What kind of stove do you want! Self-feeder?" asked the dealer.

"Suffering Cæsar! No! A self-feeding stove with coal $7.50 a ton and a famine close at hand! You must be insane." I want a stove that you can feed with a spoon—one that doesn't get hungry more than twice a week and has enough humanity in it to heat three rooms, when the thermometer is below zero. A self-feeder above! I want one that I can bring up on a bottle."—Chicago Herald.

Some Hope for Boston.

It is cheerfully anticipated in Boston that the appearance of the promised volume of "Personal Reminiscences" by Dr. John Lawrence Sullivan will look out on one round, as it were, all talk about that city's decline as a literary center.—New York Tribune.

The Error Explained.

Grammar Class—Boy, parsing—Wagon, common noun, feminine gender.

Teacher—What gender?

Boy—Oh, beg pardon, ma'am. The tongue, ma'am, kinder throwed me off'n my guard.—Detroit Free Press.

Special Notices.

PROF. F. DENNSTADT
is forming a class for advanced pupils, to learn the art of Penmanship (in the Spencerian System). Also, in the Ornamental Writing, in five lessons $2.00. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 2-9

A HOUSE
on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house on Richmond street, for sale, within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway for sale, finishing 12 rooms for one family, 5 minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 14 Richmond street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield. J. H. HOUSE.

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The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x180 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to be let for balls, fairs, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. B. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the Casino from 9 to 4 p. m.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.
The rush at R. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of parents afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

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Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest style and at low rates. R. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

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Has located permanently over Gridley's Hardware store, formerly at 104 East Second street. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

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In a Great Blizzard
to think that resident insurance is necessary only to those exposed to all sorts of dangerous occupations, or to persons who live in the country. Of course, all railroad men, steamboatmen, bank officers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and a very goodly share of mankind down to the tramp on the country road, are exposed every day to accidents which may prostrate them from a home car, etc. Our records are full of instances of this kind. Take the case of the sudden death by the falling of a small stone from a house

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 89. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue:

1887			1886	
6 a. m.	36	21	Sun rises	6 52
9 a. m.	40	34	Sun sets	5 37
12 m	42	30	Moon rises	
3 p. m.	48	35	Moon sets	3 03

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IS THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 49.

JOTTINGS.

—Street Commissioner Anglemen began the work of sweeping Park avenue yesterday morning.

—A bill to render lawful the sale of Sunday newspapers, in the State has been reported adversely in the Senate.

—Three beautiful photographs, one of the parlor, another of the wheel room and one of the Bicycle Club House on Sycamore street, are on exhibition in the show window of Mr. H. J. Shaw, the druggist.

—A car load of cows from Buffalo, N. Y., consigned to Mr. T. B. Nevins of this city, arrived at the freight house on Tuesday afternoon. Three of the cows were dead, having fallen down in the car on the route, and were trampled to death.

—The depot at Raritan, on the line of the Central Railroad, was entered by burglars last evening, and about fifteen dollars in money and some other articles stolen therefrom. The robbers escaped.

—A further hearing of testimony in the case of Isaac S. Colthar vs. The Township of North Plainfield which was adjourned over from last Saturday, on account of the absence of one of Colthar's witnesses, will be resumed before Master in Chancery, Nelson Runyon, to-morrow.

—To-night will occur the grand organ recital and vocal concert in the Congregational church. The vocalists who will take part in the concert include Miss Lena Blaauvelt, soprano, and the celebrated Dudley Buck Quartette. Frederick Preston, of Brooklyn, will preside at the organ. The price of admission is one dollar, and the proceeds will be devoted to paying for the new church organ. The program is an unusually good one.

—A bath license bill it is said will be introduced into the Legislature which applies only to cities, and provides that but one license shall be issued, the fee to be not less than $500, nor more than $900. It also provides that 25 per cent. of the revenue arising from the license shall be devoted to the support of schools for teaching the industrial arts. There is a section providing that no liquor shall be sold on Sundays, and in case this is violated the license shall be revoked.

—Most of the freight handlers from this city, employed by the Central Railroad Company to take the place of strikers on the docks at Communipaw, Hoboken and Jersey City, have given up their positions. The men claim that since the old hands were taken back by the company they are subjected to all manner of indignities at the hands of the old employes, who have made them around regardless of the consequences. Out of the twenty-eight who were engaged here, less than a dozen still hold their positions.

—The Templeton Opera Co. will produce Locquex's comic opera Giroflo Giroflo at the Music Hall on Tuesday evening, February 22, with new scenery costumes and incidental effects. The company is the Templeton Opera Company in their strongest musical production. Their name insures a musical treat. The original Mikado will be given at the matinee. Special attention is directed to the reduced prices for the matinee. This is a new departure, which meets with favor elsewhere. Seats now on sale.

—The Assembly committee appointed last week to ascertain if any ballot box could be obtained which would prevent fraud at elections, have inspected a contrivance which is now in use in Ohio and that which the New York State Legislature has just adopted. The Ohio ballot box is a cog wheel combination, and the folded ballot is pushed between two inked rollers with cogwheels, and with a turn of the crank the paper falls into the body of the box. Type on the face of the wheels print the number of the ward and district in which it is used. Every ballot voted is registered on a dial, and should a double ballot be voted it can easily be discovered.

Dickens Party.

Mrs. George H. Goddard will give a "Dickens party" at her residence, Ninth street and Third Place, to-morrow evening. The following is a list of those who will take part, together with the characters they will assume:

Mrs. Wm. Bloodgood as	Miss Wardell
Mr. Bloodgood as	Barnaby Rudge
Mrs. D. Morrison as	Mrs. Varden
Mrs. Herring as	Mrs. Bolton
Mr. H. Jones as	Mr. Tappertit
Miss Amos as	Mrs. Leo Hunter
Mr. C. Brooks as	The Artful Dodger
Mrs. Brooks as	The Little Marchioness
Mr. F. B. Hawley as	Pickwick
Mr. H. Gregg as	Dick Swiveller
Mrs. G. W. Edwards as	Miss Noncher
Mr. G. W. Edwards as	Mr. Tapley
Mr. G. H. Goddard as	Mr. Dombey
Mr. C. N. Goddard as	Mr. Perkins
Mrs. Wadsworth as	Bella
Miss Martine as	Miss Brass

Many invitations to take part in the "reading" have been declined on account of the characters not being familiar.

The Fire Tax Case.

At the opening of the Supreme Court on Tuesday motion was made by Craig A. Marsh, plaintiff's counsel in the case of Carrie B. Taylor vs. The Plainfield Fire Department, to take testimony and to have the cause set down for argument at the earliest day practicable. The court granted the motion, and set the cause down for argument on Wednesday, Feb. 23d. Counsel engaged in the case for the Fire Department are Attorney General John P. Stockton, William Y. Johnson and George P. Buydam. The taking of testimony was begun before Supreme Court Commissioner H. W. Knight at Mr. Marsh's office, on Wednesday, and will be concluded on Friday. The case is one of vast importance to the city and the Fire Department alike, and counsel are preparing to observe 1841 rule 6 and 7 as to the order as to ensure a thorough presentation of both sides of it.

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

FIFTH MEETING.

A Short Session and but Little Business Transacted—The License Applications Remain on the Table.

The Council met last evening pursuant to adjournment. The lobby of the Council chamber was densely filled with spectators, and many were unable to gain admission to the room at all. Promptly at eight o'clock President Marsh called the meeting to order and Clerk Leonard called the roll. The following members responded to their names: President Marsh and Councilmen Bowers, Coz, Carey, Dumont, Dunham, Voorhees, Wilbur—8.

Councilmen Cuthbert, Simpson and Taylor were absent.

The clerk read the minutes of the last meeting, (Feb. 7th,) and with a slight alteration they were approved as read.

Mr. Dumont presented a communication from merchants and property-owners in the immediate vicinity asking for a cross-walk on Park avenue, between North avenue and Second street. The communication was signed by Messrs. G. Pack, H. P. Reynolds, James M. Dunn and others, and was referred to the Street Committee.

A petition was presented from Walter Scott, W. F. Sandford, R. F. Terry and others asking Council to locate electric lamps at the intersection of Fifth and Richmond streets, and at Third and Richmond streets. The petition stated that Richmond street discounts any street in the city for darkness. The matter was referred to the Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps.

Mr. N. R. Conner, secretary of the N. Y. and N. J. Globe Gas Light Company, communicated with Council, stating that said company would renew the contract for lighting the naptha lamps now in use at the expiration of the present contract, and at the same rate as heretofore. Referred to Fire, Water and Lamps Committee.

A petition was read from Mr. W. H. Gillette, manager of the New Jersey Rapid Transit Company, asking for the privilege to construct and maintain an electric street railway, the company owning to all reasonable restrictions which the Council may by ordinance or otherwise enact. The petition asked for a conference with the Council, and stated that the terms made by the Council would be cheerfully concurred in by said company. The petition was sent to the Street Committee.

A communication was read from Mayor Male, calling attention to the necessity of collecting back fees from property-owners whose place connects with the North avenue sewer, also to the necessity of collecting delinquent taxes, and suggesting that it may be expedient to appoint a delinquent tax collector to accomplish the work.

Upon motion of Mr. Dumont the communication was received and ordered on file.

Mr. Wilbur, as chairman of the License Committee, presented the majority report, signed by himself and Mr. Bowers, on the petition of Rev. A. V. V. Raymond and others referred to the License Committee at a previous meeting. The report was as follows:

The Committee on Licenses have received the report of the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond and others, and have given same due consideration, and while it in the minds of the committee has some weight, yet the committee think the time has not yet come when the policy suggested in said petition can be pursued, and that the people by their suffrages have demanded a fair trial of the high license system.

S. P. T. WILBUR,
B. O. BOWERS.

Mr. Dunham, from the same committee, presented a minority report on the above petition: It was as follows:

To the President and Members of the Common Council.

Your committee to whom was referred the petition from the pastors and physicians of our city requesting that no license be granted, would respectfully present a minority report.

That inasmuch as the facts set forth in the petition are true and the end sought after desirable for the welfare of the city.

Therefore we would recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Respectfully submitted,
M. M. Dunham.

Plainfield, Feb. 16, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Under the head of miscellaneous business Mr. Voorhees moved to take from the table the license application of Patrick Day. The motion was not seconded.

The same Councilman moved to take from the table the license application of Joseph E. Miller. Mr. Cox seconded the motion. A call for the ayes and nays resulted in a defeat of the motion.

Mr. Dumont made a motion that the ordinance relating to sidewalks on Park avenue which was laid over at a former meeting, be taken from the table and referred to the street committee. So ordered.

Mr. Dumont made a motion that the license application of Jacob Blimm be taken from the table. The motion was not seconded.

Mr. Dumont made a motion which was carried, that the Treasurer be authorized to collect fees from property owners along the North avenue sewer.

Upon motion of Mr. Dumont the Council then adjourned.

The Labor Meeting.

In response to a call issued by Union No. 135, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of this city, a large number of persons connected with the building trades assembled at Reform Hall last evening to listen to addresses by speakers selected for the occasion. The president of the union called the meeting to order at half-past eight o'clock and introduced Judge Wadsworth, who read a paper written by ex-Assemblyman John T. Dunn of Elizabeth, bearing on the labor question. He was followed by a member of the Essex County Union who talked at length on the question. Other speakers also addressed the meeting. Among those seated on the platform were: Rev. Edward Love, Morton W. Noble, and Judge Wadsworth. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one throughout, and concluded about 9.45 o'clock.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

From the Tropic Isles.

MORE OF THE STORY OF BLACKBEARD.

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, Jan. 31st, 1887.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—I received by last steamer your issue containing my letter entitled "A Trip to Tropic Isles" and as printed I notice two or three errors which for the sake of truth should be corrected. Though there are several other mistakes both in the prose and verse. I will not now notice them particularly. But when they make me an unreliable historian it is a more serious matter.

In speaking of the famous pirate Blackbeard, who once lorded it over these islands I did not say that the burning slow matches which he had in his braided hair and beard when going into action, were used to light the "flint" lock, but the "match" lock pistols, used by him in the battle. The match lock preceded the flint lock, as the latter preceded the percussion cap. Again I did not say it is "but half a century or so" since Blackbeard's regime, "but a century or so."

To be more accurate Blackbeard was killed just before the beginning of our Revolutionary War and his removal to a presumably much warmer climate than that of Nassau was accomplished in the following manner.

Ruling a fortified city, inhabited by hordes of pirates, who by their depredations that he not only attacked and destroyed merchant ships, and sunk their armed convoys, but even became the terror of our Southern Atlantic towns.

At one time he sailed into Charleston harbor, and, after committing various atrocities, would have fired upon the city if the inhabitants had not bought him off with a large sum of money. Several times he ravaged the coast of Virginia, and it was while upon his last expedition up the Chesapeake Bay that he lost his life.

He had been robbing, outraging and murdering as usual, and the people along the southern shore were in despair, for their governor did nothing to defend them, and was more than suspected to be in league with the pirates; when a young man Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who was visiting at one of the small towns, was fired with indignation and offered to undertake the ruffians destruction if the inhabitants would aid him.

I regret that I cannot now recall the name of this gallant officer who so well deserves to be remembered, but it is said that he was an American by birth.

At all events he found more brave volunteers among the hardy sailors and fishermen of the bay than he could use, and late in the night set out in a fleet sloop and schooners which he had fitted, with a well armed crew of picked men.

Of those who saw them depart few believed they would ever behold them again, for it seemed a most reckless venture.

Blackbeard had two sloops, each as large as the one about to attempt his capture and they were manned by villains who had grown familiar with victory upon the bloody deck. Even if overpowered it was well known that the pirate chief had made every arrangement to blow up his powder magazines, involving his captors and all around him in his own terrible death with himself. And no one believed he would hesitate to do so, for the more than desperate character of the man had made him an object of dread to even his most fearless followers. The men who were to attack him were brave indeed, but comparatively unused to arms and few in numbers, sadly nearly hardly credible that the brains of their commander could more than counterbalance such fearful odds.

But the lieutenant was equal to the emergency and had laid his plans well. Sighting the pirates at anchor just before daylight he ordered his men to conceal themselves under the bulwarks or beneath the hatchways, and then bore down on Blackbeard's consort, whose watch on deck, supposing his to be a poor fishing craft, took no alarm until he was close alongside. Then quickly springing on board the men cut down the watch or drove them below the hatches, which they fastened down, and one pirate crew was at once as rats in a box. Leaving a small guard, and ordering his men under shelter again, he took the helm himself and sailed straight for Blackbeard who, warned by the consortship, had cut his cable and was getting up his sail, raving like a madman, and making the air lurid with his curses. But he was not quite quick enough. Receiving one hasty and badly aimed volley unharmed, the lieutenant passed within a few feet of the pirate vessel's side. As he had foreseen the desperate and half a dozen of his principal men sprang on board. But before more could follow the sloop sheered off and the out-witted ruffians formed themselves, assailed by half a hundred cutlasses at once. They fought like tigers, but were soon cut down to a man; and their accomplices surprised, dismayed, without leaders, surrendered without making further resistance, and were soon after sent to England in irons. There they were speedily tried and exicuted, and the government of the Bahamas set apart a handsome yearly as well as nominally, by the British crown.

W. B. S. TAYLOR.

Justices' Court Notes.

A landlord and tenant suit brought by Hetfield vs. Flicker, was set down for trial before Justice Dunham on Monday. Counsel, Ulrich, as counsel for the defence, asked for a dismissal of the case, through an error in the name. The Justice granted the dismissal.

A similar case brought by Cole vs. Killorn came up for trial before the same Justice on Tuesday afternoon, but the matter was finally adjusted by the defendant paying over to the complainant the amount of money involved in the suit.

Papers have been served in an action upon contract, brought by Darby vs. Simpson, and the case will come up for trial to-morrow.

Accidentally Shot.

A well-dressed man about thirty-five years old took a room at the Hotel Bristol, Newark, late on Monday night. He was intoxicated. Yesterday he was found dead in bed. Papers in his pocket showed that he was S. M. Shideler, of Elizabeth.

Latest Dispatches

William Alberti's Injuries.

THE COURT OF APPEALS SUSTAINS THE JURY'S AWARD TO HIM OF $25,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17.—In the suit of William M. Alberti against the Erie Railway company for the $25,000 damages for personal injuries, the general term of the superior court handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the court below, which gave the plaintiff $25,000 damages and costs.

The case first came on for trial at the April term of the Orange county circuit at Newburg, before Judge Brown and a jury. The plaintiff, who is a graduate of Cornell university, and his wife, who is a daughter of President Jonathan Allen, of the Allred institute, were passengers from New York on the evening of July 24, 1885, on the company's westward bound night express train, occupying the first section of the foremost sleeping coach.

When near Oxford station the sleeping coach was struck by the open door of a box car belonging to a passing train and the vestibule platform of the car was crushed in, and he was bruised and wounded so severely as to cause permanent paralysis and deformity of his lower limbs, and to unfit him for earning a livelihood. The door of the box car, it was alleged, was open before the train left Greyson, and the accident was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the company's employes. The company appealed from the verdict of the court below on the ground that improper evidence was admitted and that the amount of the damages allowed was excessive and unwarranted, and the general term now overrules the appeal.

Mr. Alberti, though still claiming Plainfield as his place of residence, has remained at Somerville for about a year past, where he owns a rink, and though still a helpless cripple is cared for by his wife, the talented and popular Madame Alberti, who has a large class of pupils in Plainfield.

The New Jersey Senatorship Contest.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—The Legislature met in joint session at twelve o'clock to-day, and balloted for United States Senator with the same result as yesterday, to wit:

Sewell	33
Abbett	35
Potter	3
Morrow	1
Parker	1
Potts	1
Ludlow	1
Bedle	1
Hays	1

A second ballot was taken with like result.

The Democrats then declared that they would proceed to seat Walters and Turley, having the power to do so.

Reception to Stephen O. Staats and Bride.

Stephen O. Staats and bride returned from their wedding trip on Monday, and last evening a reception was tendered them at the residence of the groom's mother on West Second street. Over one hundred guests were present and took part in the evening's engagement. Supper was served at nine o'clock and continued until midnight. An orchestra enlivened the occasion by discoursing popular airs and the merry dancers indulged in this favorite pastime until about 3 a. m. Following is a list of the guests:

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Baker, Daniel Baker of Orange; Edward Goodman, Miss Gussie Goodman, Price Staats and son of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, William Baker, Miss Elkta Baker, Miss Gracie Carmichael, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Mills, Louis M. Tuttle, Miss Emma Sayre, the Misses Annie and Carrie Pierson, Messrs. Edward, Augustus, Arthur and Eugene Pierson, Morristown; Mrs. Elizabeth Staats, Bloomsbury, N. J.; Misses Gretta and Lizzie Tunison, Somerville; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. B. Long, Martinville; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moore, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. M. Dunn, and daughters Emma and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Suydam, Mrs. P. R. Bockalew, Mr. and Mrs. Dunavan, Miss Chandler, Miss Lillie Newman and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shotwell and son, Freeman Shotwell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dunn, Edward Titsworth and wife, Edward Staats and wife, Mr. A. G. Thorn and wife, Elias Bird and wife, Edward Van Winkle and wife, John A. Staats, Mrs. John H. Staats, Chas. Tallman, Miss Alice Tallman, Jeremiah Moore and wife, Mrs. Edward Staats and daughters, Dr. M. B. Long and family, Miss Mary Shepherd, Benjamin R. Van, C. H. Cadmus and wife, Frank French and wife, Chas. Averall and wife, Miss Edith Averall, Miss Vander Veer, Mrs. Catherine Drake, Miss Louise King, Mrs. Freelove Staats, Plainfield.

—Counterfeit silver dollars are said to be in circulation and are so cleverly executed as to be calculated to deceive almost any one. They are said to be exactly the same weight as the genuine coin, and have the true ring. On the counterfeit there is a peculiar curve in the letter "t" in the motto, "In God we trust," the "t" sloping backwards like an Italic letter.

PERSONAL.

Walter Runyon, a son of Eugene Runyon of Dunellen, has embarked in the undertaking business.

Mr. C. O. Meeker of East Front street is living seriously ill with an attack of typhoid pneumonia, with which he was stricken down on Saturday.

Miss Elizabeth Moore, a maiden lady residing at the corner of Fifth street and Madison avenue was stricken down on Tuesday morning with paralysis, which resulted in the loss of her speech.

John Brooks, the superintendent of the Potter Press Works, has disposed of his property on West Front street, between Central avenue and New street, to Joseph S. Cutter, who will move thereto in the Spring.

Charles Moore, of East Front street, is about to launch out on the matrimonial sea, and wed a fair young lady from South Jersey. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents near Barnegat, on the 22d inst.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be at Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Can locate every tube and pain without asking a question. Will be at Dr. Cutter's parlors, 25 cents without charge or pretension without the least pain. Will be at home from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 each day. Office hours for private practice, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Consultation free. Dr. Cutter can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1.

Amusements.

Organ Recital
and
VOCAL CONCERT
at the
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Plainfield, N. J.
Thursday Evening,
FEB. 17, '87

MR. FREDERICK PRESTON, Organist.
Mme. CLEMENTINE STUDWELL LAZAR, [Soprano.]
THE DUDLEY BUCK QUARTETTE.

Admission One Dollar.

FAIR
of the Plainfield
BICYCLE CLUB,
will be held at the
CLUB HOUSE,
SYCAMORE, NEAR FIFTH STREET,
on
MONDAY EVENING AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
FEB. 21 and 22,

COME! COME! COME!
One more chance to visit the Bicycle Club House and see
A Grand Display
of both useful and ornamental articles at moderate prices.

A first-class restaurant, under the management of our married members.

It will pay you to come for the amount of enjoyment you will realize and it will make the heart of our treasurer glad.

MUSIC HALL.
Last Great Holiday
MATINEE AND NIGHT,
FEB. 22d, 1887,
GREATEST OF ATTRACTIONS.
TEMPLETON OPERA CO.
MATINEE
LAST MIKADO
NIGHT—THE GREAT
Giroflo Girofla
Prices: Matinee 25, 50 and 75c. Admission 25c Children accompanied by parents 25c. Evening prices as usual.

To Ladies Only!
Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, Saturday, Feb. 19th, at 3 p. m. Subject: "The Kidneys and Bowels Illustrated by manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.
Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be at Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Can locate every tube and pain without asking a question. Will be at Dr. Cutter's parlors, 25 cents without charge or pretension without the least pain. Will be at home from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 each day. Office hours for private practice, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Consultation free. Dr. Cutter can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1.

POPE BROTHERS'
DISSOLUTION SALE.
The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,
POPE BROTHERS.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A YOUNG MAN wanted to drive milk wagon. Must be of good principles and pleasant address. Park Avenue Dairy, Box 223 Plainfield, N. J.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 39 North avenue. 15-2t

BOARD and attention in quiet family. No children or invalid. Good reference. Address "P" care of EVENING NEWS. 14-6

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 42 East Front street. 2-21-tf

FOR SALE or exchange, a number of houses. Enquire of E. C. Mulford. 3-14-tf

LOST—On Sunday evening, between St. Mary's Rectory and depot, a ticket good for fifty rides over Central Railroad. Finder please return to this office for owner and receive reward.

STRAYED or stolen, a valuable large white setter dog. Suitable reward will be paid for his return to C. A. Livezey, corner of Sixth and Washington streets. 17-1

TWO Well furnished houses to let by the year, No. 1 and 9 Franklyn Place; seven minutes walk from depot. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37, opposite depot. 17-tf

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. May first or before for six months or longer. Address Jas. F. Hotchkiss, 93 John street, New York. 2-8-tf

TO LET—Double or single rooms with good board at moderate prices. 35 Somerset street, corner Craig Place. 17-3

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. F. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

WANTED—A tidy young girl about 15 as nurse. Apply to Mrs. F. H. Martin, Mercer avenue.

WANTED—A good cook and laundress. Apply at 14 Crescent avenue. 16-3

WANTED—Medium sized house with barn and modern improvements in first class order and good neighborhood. Letter Andrews. 15 eod tf

WANTED—A second-hand iron roller, medium weight. Address B. O. Bowers P. O. Box 815. 16 tf

WANTED—For general housework a young Protestant girl in small family. Apply to 46 Madison avenue. 16 2

Special Notices.

LADIES!
Do your own dyeing, at home, with Peerless Dyes. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package; 36 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brilliancy, Fastness and Purity. For Dyeing Moss of Color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or strust. For sale by R. J. Shaw, Fortnight, Plainfield, N. J. 2-17-1y.

PROF. F. BENNSTAEDT
is forming a class for advanced pupils, to be taught the latest dances and the New American Waltz, in five lessons, $8.00. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

A HOUSE
on Clinton avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with bath and about one acre of land. Also a house containing 6 rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Somerset street containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of May. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 24 East Front street or address P. O. Box 187. 2-14-tf

1-28-3m J. H. ROGERS.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.
The rush at H. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, pursuing Parker's Cough Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 25 cents and $1. Trial size free.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,
Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals made to at short notice. Also a choice lot of ferns for sale. Lincoln Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
A good family horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of
J. H. PRENTICE, Veterinary Surgeon,
12 East Fifth street,
Or at S. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC,
For balls, parties and picnics. Prices low for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. License given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1279.

FOR SALE.
REAL ESTATE
32 ACRES IN
Lots or Parcels
To Suit Purchasers,
in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Rockview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with bath room. Water and gas throughout, with all modern improvements. Also large barn in connection with spacious grounds. Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire on or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.
12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
A. S. Titsworth,
NEW MARKET, N. J.
Agent for
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society
of New York. Furnishes insurance at cost. No responsibility. Also Traveller's Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Policies written by H. M. Thorn, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

One Thousand
pairs of
PANTALOONS
the latest styles. Prices
From 50c to $6
JUST RECEIVED AT
Schwed Brothers,
EAST FRONT STREET.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND
DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the
CORK-SOLED SHOES
which
John J. Kenney's
is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.
SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

HONEST MILK
Fairview Farm Dairy
(Late Park avenue Dairy.)
BOX 223 PLAINFIELD.

Plainfield Evening News.

E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the city and Bound Brook at 10 cents per week, or by mail postpaid to all parts of the United States at $3 per year payable in advance.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS

Organize an Association for Their Mutual Protection.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Fifty representatives of daily papers of the United States met here in convention and arranged plans for an organization, to be known as the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The association will be incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and will have an office located in New York city to look after the business interests of its members. Over 100 of the leading daily papers of the country have agreed to join the organization, and many managers and proprietors, who could not be present, have sent in letters wishing success for the movement and pledging their support. The convention elected the following temporary officers: President, Melvin E. Stone, Chicago Journal; first vice-president, William McManus, Philadelphia Record; second vice-president, Melville E. Stone, Chicago News; third vice-president, H. P. Dunning, Brooklyn Eagle; fourth vice-president, John H. Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal; fifth vice-president, W. J. Richards, Indianapolis News; secretary, W. H. Bunting, Buffalo News; treasurer, E. P. Call, Boston Herald.

The convention will continue through today, when it is expected that the finishing touches will be given to the first national annual convention of daily newspapers ever held in America. The association, when incorporated, will be under the control of a board of directors, who will appoint their own officers, who will hold office for one year.

PAYS DOUBLE TAXES.

Peculiarities of the Massachusetts Tax Laws.

HARTFORD, Feb. 17.—Thomas A. Shaw resides and votes in Worcester, Mass., but owns a grain and flour store here. By the laws of Massachusetts he is obliged to pay taxes in Worcester and Hartford on property. Under these circumstances he omitted to submit a tax list to the Hartford assessors. The latter have made up his list and added a penalty for omitting it. He applied this week to be relieved from the assessment, but, although it was shown that he had already paid his taxes in Worcester on the Hartford store and was being doubly taxed, it was decided that under the Connecticut law no relief could be afforded him. The 10 per cent. penalty will be added. The decision covers two years of taxes. The Hartford assessors hold that the business should properly be taxed here, where it has fire and police protection. They express no opinion as to the justice of taxing it a second time in Massachusetts.

The Boston Strike.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The Cambridge Railroad directors have issued a circular saying the guidelines governing the settlement of grievances for arbitration of the trouble were made without authority from them. The back of the Cambridge strike seems broken. Eight strikers returned to work this morning. Trips are being run regularly from Harvard Square every two minutes and meet with no opposition. The cars are doing a fair amount of business. Cabs have been out to work on the other lines clearing the snow from the track, and the officials think cars will soon be run over them.

The Public Printer's Fate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—It is pretty well understood that the Republican committee on printing has decided to report adversely on the nomination of Public Printer Benedict. The committee, which consists of only three members, has divided, politically, on this matter, Senators Manderson and Hawley opposing and Senator Gorman favoring Mr. Benedict's confirmation.

Portsmouth's Tills Depleted.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 17.—Nineteen stores were broken into last night by a gang of burglars, who probably left here on the 5 a. m. Pullman for Boston. The entire booty aggregated but $20 in money and $15 or $20 worth of goods.

A Race Across the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Mr. Rush, owner of the yacht Dauntless, which recently sailed the Dauntless, have signed the agreement for the race from America to Ireland. It is to start March 5, and is for $20,000.

Veterans at Rock Island.

ROCK ISLAND, Ills., Feb. 17.—The annual encampment of the state department of the Grand Army of the Republic opened this morning in the Rock Island Skating rink with an attendance of nearly 2,000 delegates from all the posts of the state.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, warmer fair weather, followed by local rains.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Money closed at 3 per cent. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 3½. Exchange closed firm; posted rates, 4.86½@4.86¾; actual sales, 4.86¼@4.86½ for sixty days and 4.88½@4.88¾ for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 128½ bid; 4s, coup., 120½ bid; 4½s, do., 110½ bid; 4s, reg., 120 bid.

The stock market continued dull. Fluctuations were confined within narrow range and transactions to small lots. As a whole the market was strong, considering the extreme dullness, and a small rise was made at a fractional advance for the day. Union Pacific and Richmond and Terminal were the only notable exceptions, the first named declining ¾ per cent. and the latter ¾ per cent. lower. The sales for the day amounted to 187,328 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Closed dull and without decided change. WHEAT—Wheat extra, $2.30@3.80; Minnesota do., $3.80@4.50; city mill extra, $4.60@5.00. Rye flour steady; closed dull; common to choice extra, $3.50@3.20.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and irregular all day; a bout ½@¾c lower at first. Spot lots closed weak and 1@1½c lower. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 89½c., No. 2 do. at 88½c., No. 3 red winter at 89½c., No. 2 do. at 89½c., and ungraded red at 89@91c.; No. 2 red winter, March, 88½@89c.; do. April, 89@89½c.; do. May, 89@89½c.

CORN—Options were dull, but closed firm and slightly higher. Spot lots closed unsettled; No. 2 closed 1@1½c higher and the other grades slightly lower. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 49½c., and ungraded mixed at 49@49½c.; No. 2 mixed, March, 46½@46¾c.; do. May, 46¾@47c.

OATS—Options quiet, but steady, closing at about yesterday's prices. Spot lots closed a shade lower after a moderately business. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 39½c. and No. 2 do. at 37½c.; No. 1 mixed, 36½@36½c.; do. May, 36½@37c.

RYE—Quiet and firm; western, 57½@58c.; state, 56@56½c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull but firm; new mess, $14.50; old mess, $13.75@14.

NEW JERSEY'S CONTEST

A REDHOT OPENING OF THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Both Sides Sparring for an Advantage. Abbett and Sewell Get an Even Number of Votes—No One Will Predict the Result.

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—Jersey's fair capital made another bid for the championship in the belt for legislative wrangling. The senate chamber was the theatre of action, and nothing but the dignified bearing and decisive ruling of President Pugh prevented a repetition of the scenes which brought Jersey's legislators into prominence six weeks ago at the organization of the house.

The house spent the business time in that it, the Republicans did, the only business the Democrats cared to transact being the expunging from the journal of Tuesday the protest the Republicans had put in there, which censured the Democrats for absenting themselves from the house on Monday and Tuesday, thus preventing the report to unseat Turley from being received. This they accomplished by a vote of 31 to 29. Kinney had returned from Philadelphia, and gave them their majority again.

Then their object was to waste time, so that the report could not be acted upon. They moved to take a recess till 11.50, but this provoked so much discussion that their object was accomplished after all. Donohue, the Labor member, chairman of the committee that had the Turley-Haines case under consideration, protested against taking the recess, and asked Turley to present his report. He spoke at length, urging the justice of having the matter acted upon at once. He said: "Turley was seated on my vote, but never a single colleague spoke for at that time, casting my vote according to my convictions. I said if Mr. Turley was not entitled to the seat he would never have it as far as my vote was concerned. I wish now to cast my vote. I will then have done my duty, and I want every member here to do his."

He was applauded to the echo by the Republicans and Labor men, and when Stelpeth (Dem.) tried to speak he was overwhelmed with hisses.

So much time had been consumed when Donohue had finished, that it was nearly 12, and a message was received from the senate announcing that they were ready to ballot in joint assembly for United States senator according to the resolution adopted subsequently to the senate chamber for that purpose.

This invitation met with violent opposition from the Democrats, who wanted the senators to come to the assembly chamber, and the message was temporarily tabled. They then prepared a motion to have the joint meeting in the assembly chamber. At this juncture Speaker Baird resigned the chair to ex-Speaker Oviat, a Republican, and just as the Democrats presented their motion Oviat announced that, it now being 12 o'clock, the time set for balloting for United States senator, the house stood adjourned. Protests were unavailing, and Oviat left the chair. The Republicans left the senate chamber, followed by the outgeneraled Democrats. This move was undoubtedly made by the Republicans to allow President Fish to be chairman of the joint meeting.

The roll call showed eighty-one members present, the total number of senators and assemblymen. President Fish was made permanent chairman and Baird the occupied a seat by his side. The journal of the senate for Tuesday giving the result of the ballot for United States senator was then read. An attempt was made to read the journal of the house for Jan. 26 recording the ballot of the so called joint meeting, but this was objected to by Republicans and ruled out by the chairman. Senator Edwards (Dem.) asked to have his protest against this ruling recorded. The house having no record of a ballot for senator, nominations were in order. Executive session was then had for a couple of minutes, nominated William G. Sewell. Assemblyman Randolph nominated ex-Governor Abbett. This evoked applause from the galleries, which President Fish, who bore himself with great dignity, commanded to cease. Gen. McBride (Dem.) nominated Thomas F. Fort, of Sussex county.

Throckmorton (Dem.) nominated ex-Governor Bedle. Gen. Crasse put the name of ex-Governor Ludlow in nomination, and Senator Hedge, the Labor member, in whose nomination great interest centered, presented the name of Erastus E. Potter, of Morristown, as the Labor choice. There being no more nominations, every one naturally expected the balloting, but this is not Jersey procedure. Their politics is not so tame as all that. Gen. Griggs (Rep.) got up and began a long, rambling, and profound protest against Henry Turley, the occupant of the contested seat, taking any part in the action of the joint meeting. This acted upon the Democratic fuse like a bull fight. The hippath rose excitedly to a point of order, and appealed from the decision of the chair, but was ruled out of order. President Fish ordered Hudspeth to sit down, and told Griggs to go on. Griggs proceeded with the reading, and Grey (Dem.) in the chamber jumped to his feet and shouted for the yeas and nays on Hudspeth's appeal.

Amidst the chaos and uproar Griggs kept on reading, though no one could hear him, and preserved a countenance as calm as a summer morning. In the midst of the wildest confusion ensued, the members fairly dancing with rage and pounding on desks. President Fish stood calmly through it all, though he sent the sergeant-at-arms into the galleries to prevent the crowds that filled them and almost trampled on one another in their eagerness to look down on the contestants below from making a disturbance. Hudspeth, after Griggs had finished, insisted on his appeal, and in this he was assisted by the entire force of his fellows. The chairman paid no attention to them, and as soon as quiet was restored Gen. Edwards moved to expunge the protest from the journal. As a matter of fact, the vote of 40 to 41, Speaker Baird voting with the Republicans. After a sharp, wordy battle between Griggs and Hudspeth the joint assembly settled down to the ballot. Every one was attention and listened closely to ascertain for whom the doubtful ones would vote. The mystery of Baird's vote was solved when his name, the 80th on the roll call, was reached, and he voted in loud tones for Judge Morrow, a Prohibition Democrat. A second explosion, partly of relief and partly of disgust, went around the room from the Democrats. Although only six names were put in nomination, ten were voted for. Judge Morrow, Frederick Potts, ex-Governor Ludlow, Judge Morrow and William E. Potter each received one vote; ex-Governor Bedle, William Kays and Erastus Potter two votes each, and Senator Abbett and William G. Sewell each received thirty-five votes.

President Fish declared no one elected and the joint meeting adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

Hardly any one is willing to venture an opinion about what to-day will bring forth, but the prevailing idea seems to be that if either Sewell or Abbett would withdraw a senator could be elected.

Vessel Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Arrived, steamers Scythia, from Liverpool; Ems, from Bremen.

WHO GLOVED DECLINED.

The Blaine Congressman Declines a Challenge to Social Combat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Congressman Glover, of Missouri, is out with the following card to the newspapers:

"MY DEAR SIR—I observe that a correspondence has been laid upon the desk of each senator and representative, in which I am requested to place a challenge for a duel, addressed to an invitation to fight a duel. I would infer from this, Mr. Editor, that some one feels under a burden to fight a duel with me to give additional notoriety to the story I refused to do so, and that this is an essay in the latter direction. If so it is an unfortunate effort. My correspondent in that case is dissatisfied with himself and has succeeded in his being tried by a jury and convicted. The letter in which I assigned this as a reason for declining, the proffered distinction with blanks to be liberally outlined from my card, but the party refers to his conviction in one of his letters.

"Unless the gentleman, who seems to be catching something he wants to be relieved of, can devise some better expedient than this I am afraid he must continue to carry it. The next time, however, he addresses a communication to my colleagues in the house I suggest he sign his name to it. Anonymous communications are generally taken as constructive evidence that the sender is not covered by a definition of the term gentleman.

"I have the honor to remain your obedient servant, JOHN M. GLOVER."

The anonymous circular is supposed to emanate from the friends of of Senator Vest and Surveyor R. D. Lancaster, of St. Louis, and to refer to the recent letter of Mr. Glover to Senator Vest.

THE TEXT CAME TRUE.

A Sermon Which the Rev. Dr. Talmage Never Preached.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 17.—A bogus sermon, purporting to have been delivered by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday, has been printed in a large number of newspapers throughout the country. The copy for the fraudulent sermon was furnished by the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company, of Chicago, and the National Press company, of New York, a branch of the Kellogg company. The dispatches furnishing the following card for the press:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1887.

An outrageous fraud is being enacted. There is a sermon going the rounds with my name attached to it entitled, "Frauds Detected," and on the text, "Numbers, xxxii, 23—"But if ye will not do so, behold ye have sinned against the Lord: and be sure your sin will find you out."

I never preached a word of that sermon. I never preached from that text. The whole thing is a base deception.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The house occupied the afternoon session in pronouncing eulogies upon the late Senator Logan.

Speaker Carlisle is spoken of in connection with the treasury portfolio.

The senate occupied an hour in eulogies upon the late Senator Logan.

The senate committee on rivers and harbors have made a report, in which they made large additions to the appropriations as passed by the house. The total appropriation recommended by the committee is $10,385,100. The net increase over the house bill is $2,927,050.

The Navy Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The senate resumed consideration of the naval bill. The pending question being Mr. Hale's $50,000 bonus or penalty for each quarter knot or below twenty knots an hour) was adopted and the bill, with other amendments, passed. The bill authorizes the construction of ten steel cruisers with suitable armaments, $15,000,000 being appropriated for the cost, to be available until expended. The maximum speed to be twenty knots per hour; three of the vessels to be constructed near the coast of the Pacific ocean; three near the Gulf of Mexico, and four near the coast of the Atlantic ocean.]

His Sins Found Him Out.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Frank R. Conklin, who was arrested for beating his board at Clinton, is wanted here for borrowing $30 of a Mr. Campbell upon a worthless sight draft for $1,980 on Rose, Ellis & Pomeroy, Walcott, N. Y. The draft was dated Whitehall, made payable to himself and signed J. R. Conklin. Mr. Campbell sent the draft to the New York firm and they sent it back, stating that Conklin had no funds deposited with them. Conklin fell into trouble to an unpleasable young Salem lady, which Conklin took charge of for safekeeping on their way home from the theatre and did not return, has been found at a pawnbrowker's and recovered.

Will Yale Withdraw?

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 17.—A mass meeting of Yale students was held to consider the proposed withdrawal of Yale, together with Harvard and Princeton, from the *intercollegiate baseball associat on and the* formation of an association of which these colleges shall be the component parts. Speeches were made by students of the different classes and the advantages and disadvantages of the new departure were pointed out by the speakers. The speeches in opposition to the plan presented nothing of a sentimental nature. A committee was finally appointed to confer with the alumni in New York.

A Subsidized Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The Call says that Huller & Company of Hartford, Conn., have contracted to establish a line of three steamships under the Mexican flag between San Diego, Cal., and San Jose de Guatemala, stopping at Mexican and Central American ports. Mexico grants a subsidy of $6,000 for each round trip for the first five years, $6,000 for the next five years, and $4,000 per trip for the next ten years. The first steamer leaves San Diego Aug. 1.

What Carpenters Want.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 17.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners here have notified all builders that they demand nine hours as a day's work after May 1 and will not work with more than nine hours. They demand as the day's wages of average men, the minimum to be $2.75, overtime to be paid for at 50 per cent. advance on regular time.

Foreign Personal Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Sir Arthur Sullivan will conduct "The Golden Legend" at Easter.

Burleigh has been appointed under secretary for the colonies.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Emperor William's illness is not serious.

Died of Apoplexy.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17.—Frank Rivers, of New York, aged 65 years, a traveling agent for Berlinger Sons, died suddenly at the Bemler house, of apoplexy. He had been selling for the past few days. He leaves a wife in New York.

LONDON'S CATCH.

TWO STRIKING CARDRIVERS CAPTURED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

And Unexpected Bonds Found Where They Had Been Thrown to Escape Detection—The House Searched and Evidences of Identity Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The police suspected J. E. Stiles of having been implicated in the recent dynamite outrages and have been shadowing him for some days. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was seen to leave his house. When called upon to halt he began running, at the same time throwing a dynamite bomb into a garden close by. The officers fired several shots at him, but none took effect. After a sharp chase he was overtaken and placed in jail. A large amount of material for making dynamite bombs was found in his house. H. C. Dean, said to be an accomplice of Stiles, was also captured.

The dynamite cartridge was found in the garden, where the policeman saw him throw it. It is composed of two dynamite cartridges and a handful of loose dynamite and several caps covered with slate colored twilled sileia, which is laid over and under them, and then machine stitched into the form of a sort of pouch with a triangular point.

The whole thing shows a great amount of devilish ingenuity in the manner being of soft material, safe to handle and easy to use. The color being dark, it could be laid on a car track without being noticed, especially on a foggy morning, and the time was so carefully selected so that grimmen and lookouts would not see the cartridge when laid. From either end of the cartridge depended a long string, and when it was thrown a few feet from the cartridge and ended in a single string, the purpose of which was to enable the dynamiter to lower the cartridge upon the track from a vehicle, as was done when the explosion occurred for which Barry was arrested.

The narrow triangular point containing caps was intended to be laid down toward the coming car, the wheels of which would explode the caps and discharge the dynamite. The cover being made of thin, soft material, would explode in the air, and the former explosion no remnants of the cartridge were ever discovered. The object of placing loose powder between the caps and the large explosive was to make a middle impossible. The machine contains about a pound and a half of dynamite, and is capable of killing a whole carful of people.

Chief Crowley and Capt. Lees lost no time in searching Stiles's house after the bomb had been found and the man arrested. They found positive proof not only of his guilt, but that he had made the bomb himself. On a sewing machine they found some cuttings from the very piece of silesia with which the bomb was covered; also thread of the same size and color as that with which the bomb was sewed.

They also found a copper cap box, which had doubtless contained caps with which the bomb was provided. They also found a mass of evidence to prove that he is one of the striking car men, an extra conductor on the Sutter street railroad. Also among those who marched out under Wyngar's banner. In a bureau drawer they found his receipt from the Sutter Street company for $25, a deposit required from conductors, and which he had not collected; also straps for his ball punch, a lot of Sutter street switch irons, bundle of Sutter street trip slips, lot of car tickets and a loaded cane.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL SEAT.

The Senate Committee Said to Favor an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Republican senators say that it is probable that a majority of the committee on privileges and elections will shortly report to the senate that the credentials presented for David Turpie to succeed Senator Harrison, of Indiana, were issued in irregular form and that the case calls for an investigation, and that the committee will ask for authority to send for persons and papers and conduct an investigation into the election of Mr. Turpie. Inasmuch as this work will probably not be begun until the senate reconvenes after the holidays in January next, it is believed that a final report will not be received for action by the full senate under a year or fourteen months. At that time no one will exist in the office for that length of time.

Republicans say further, in the event that the credentials of Mr. Turpie are finally rejected by the senate, that Governor Gray will appoint, and that his power to do so will be challenged by the senate on the ground that the constitution of Indiana forbids the appointment of an officer of State and calls upon the governor to call an extra session for the purpose of filling a vacancy created during the session of the legislature. Should this be successful, a vacancy will, of course, exist in the office until the legislature meets in January, 1889.

Tom Gould in Jail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Tom Gould, proprietor of a notorious concert hall and saloon, has jumped his bail rather than stand trial on five indictments procured with great difficulty by citizens who have been for years trying to close up Gould's place. Recorder Smyth issued a bench warrant for Gould's arrest, but he hastily left town to avoid arrest. He was captured at Rondout on Tuesday and locked up in the Hudson County jail on a charge of attempting to defraud his bondsmen.

Parnell's Purposes.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Parnell states that he moved to adjourn the debate on the address in order to enable him to consider and form an opinion of the report of the land act commission, which will shortly be published. He also considers it imperative that he should call the attention of the house of commons to the grave aspect of the agrarian question. The report of the commission recommends the adoption of Mr. Parnell's proposals to alter the tenure from fifteen to five years and admit leaseholders to the benefits of the act.

"Greek George" After Acton.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—"Greek George" has deposited $100 with The Herald, and challenges Jem Carney, Peter Jackson or any style for any amount from $500 to $2,500 a side and the championship of America and England. George says he has tried in vain for a long time to get you a match between himself and Acton, and if his forfeit is not covered inside of ten days he will then claim the championship and await all comers.

Arrested as an English Spy.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 17.—John F. Mackey, a former resident of Fayette county, has been arrested near St. Petersburg by the Russian authorities on suspicion of being an English spy. Mr. Mackey went to Europe to complete his education. His father has letters and papers from the Russian consul at Washington to prove his son's identity, asking at the same time that he be released.

STILL TALKING WAR.

THE GERMAN AND FRENCH NATIONS MAKING PREPARATIONS.

Many Huts on the Frontier Erected to Shelter French Soldiers—Prince Hohenlohe Issues an Electioneering Manifesto—Evidently a War Impending.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The Nachrichten says: "The threatening character of the situation across the western frontier is becoming much more serious. The huts and tents which have already been constructed to shelter 100,000 men, and that preparations have been made to shelter a similar number around Belfort, we have, beyond doubt, to deal with nothing less than the strengthening of the French life, to enable them at the beginning of hostilities to throw a large force across the frontier, and thus transfer operations to German territory."

Herr Tissendorf, chief procurator of the imperial tribunal at Leipsic, Commissary Rupsch, the criminal inspector of department, and Public Prosecutor Vacano held a conference at Strasburg Herr Tissendorf afterward started for Mulhausen, and Herr Tausch for Metz. It is supposed the object of their journeys is to make inquiries respecting secret communications between German and French Anarchists, and concerning a reported connection between the French Patriotic league and its adherents in Alsace.

Continued arrests of Socialists at Madgeburg have paralyzed the electoral agitation for the thirty-first. Socialists are now in custody, including most of the members of the local electoral committee.

STRASSBURG, Feb. 17.—Prince Hohenlohe, governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has issued an election manifesto. He says:

"The government has asked for the passage of a septennate army bill because it is persuaded that thereby will be threatened with the danger of war as soon as that part of the French nation which longs for war regards the military strength of France superior to that of Germany. If Alsace-Lorraine wishes not to be exposed to the terrors of another war let peaceable and conciliatory deputies be elected to the new reichstag. Deputies who oppose the army bill. Those who vote to return members of the protesting (anti-German) party, or enemies of the government's septennate bill, will be responsible for the disturbance of the peace and the resultant injury to trade and commerce.

"If in some electoral districts the friends of peace find themselves unable, because of the pressure of former political leaders, to put forward the candidates they would like to have elected to the new reichstag, they may deposit their voting papers, and in this way express their views and record the real opinion of the country.

"The reunion of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany is irrevocable as long as the German empire exists. These days are pregnant with decisive issues. Listen only to what your conscience and good sense and your love of your home and your family and your property dictate."

The Army Gazette points out that the entrance to Belgium from France is quite open, and that in such a case Belgium's only means of defense is a million Belgians. It believes that the roads are covered by Antwerp.

The Gazette hopes that Count Schmettau, who has just been appointed military attache to the German embassy at Brussels, will press Germany's views on the subject upon the Belgian government.

FUTURE PROBATION.

Morse Does Not Know What Becomes of the Heathen.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 17.—The prudential committee of the American board has refused appointment as a missionary to Mr. B. C. Morse, of the Yale Theological seminary. Mr. Morse was recently licensed to preach by the New Haven Central association of Congregational churches by a unanimous vote. He bears a high reputation among those who know him, and was strongly recommended to the prudential committee by Dr. Dwight, the theological professor. The same day on which the committee consented that Mr. Hume might go back to India they refused to appoint Mr. Morse. They claim the action under instructions received at Des Moines. The theological statement which Mr. Morse gave the committee was brief, but it is said that it is less positive with regard to future probation than the position assumed by Mr. Hume. It is as follows:

"I am not prepared to affirm that all those are lost who do not receive the gospel in this life. I do not believe that the Bible teaches such a doctrine. I do believe that the general tenor of the Bible is to teach that now is the day of salvation. This teaching it is my purpose to teach. All I mean with reference to the hypothesis of a future probation is that I do not know. Practically it affects neither my belief nor my teaching."

A Drinker's Experiment.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 17.—Soon after midnight Benjamin Rose was seen leaving from the cellar of P. H. Tyrrell's barn. On search being made one Denis Crowley, who is noted for his unquenchable thirst for spirits, was found on a straw heap, *surrounded with fire and with* his clothing and hair burning. The blaze was quickly extinguished, and it was then learned that Crowley entered the barn to steal some alcoline stored there, which was used at a shoe factory. He attempted to drink from a four-gallon can while holding a lighted cigar in his hand, and the liquor exploded. Crowley's condition is severe.

The Vetoed Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house committee on invalid pensions has not yet taken a vote on the vetoed dependent pension bill, but has discussed it informally and expect to report it back to the house in a few days with the recommendation that it be passed over the veto. It is not believed, however, that the house will override the veto.

King Humbert's Gift.

ROME, Feb. 17.—King Humbert has donated $60,000 to be used for the relief of the families of the Italian soldiers killed and permanently injured in the fight with the Abyssinians at Saati.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Local option was voted in the Indiana legislature by 57 to 43.

District Telegraph boys in New York are declaring their independence by organizing as Knights of Labor.

The prohibition law is evaded in Atlanta, Ga., by numerous peddlers of choice drinks, dispensed from a hamper containing good liquors and all conveniences.

Miss Cleveland is meeting with a cordial reception as she goes out at the White House, but elsewhere in Washington.

An outlet is proposed for the flood waters of the Mississippi, to be cut from two miles below New Orleans to Lake Borgne.

Mr. D. T. Hadaway has been appointed by Judge Edwards deputy commissioner of the chancery court at Lockhaven, Ky. She is a stenographer and the first woman ever made a commissioner.

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Fine Groceries,

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GOOD QUALITY

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WOMAN AND HOME.

HANDSOME WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DURING THE WAR.

The Training of Children—Women Without Taste—The Matter of Dress—Working Women—Baby's Cradle—Kindness. Dirt—Suggestions Worthy of Mention.

"The southern confederacy turned out a host of handsome women," said an old soldier to a reporter. "Yes sir! You talk nowadays about handsome women, but you ought to have seen them during the war. Gen. John Morgan married the prettiest girl in Tennessee, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, she is yet living, and still beautiful. She was a Miss Ready. Her father lived at Murfreesboro, and was a prominent lawyer of that section forty years ago. Miss Ready was a Confederate—as out-and-outer. She loved John Morgan because he was a daring, brilliant, and brave man; and so she married him. One year later he was killed, and I heard that she tragedy broke her heart. She was a marvelously beautiful woman—that sort of beauty which cannot be reproduced in a photograph, and can only be suggested in an oil painting. Mr. Morgan had a fine figure and eyes which could melt or annihilate you, just as her emotions dictated. Tennessee has turned out thousands of pretty women, but few have ever equaled in statuesque beauty the handsome widow of Gen. John Morgan.

"Then there was the wife of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. She was a Miss Flora Cooke, daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke, of the Second dragoons. The wedding took place, I think, at Fort Riley Nov. 14, 1855, and it was one of the swellest affairs of the army of that day. Stuart was then only 22 years of age, and had just been appointed regimental quartermaster and commissary at Fort Leavenworth, while his father-in-law was commandant of the Fort Riley post. The western country boasted few handsomer girls than Flora Cooke and many finer looking matrons than Mrs. Stuart. I hear she is now a teacher in a young ladies' seminary in Virginia, and that her daughter, Miss Virginia Pelham Stuart, has fallen heir to much of her mother's beauty.

"I never met Mrs. Beauregard, but friends tell me she had all the brilliant qualities of a pure Frenchwoman, and also the dangerous beauty of the south. She was tall and graceful, and elegant in her speech and manners. She had sparkling black eyes, a wealth of coal black hair, and in all respects was a highly accomplished woman. I don't think Gen. Beauregard has ever entirely recovered from the shock of her death. I met him last year on his visit to St. Louis, and he spoke of his wife with affectionate tenderness. Here was a type of beauty seldom seen outside of Louisiana, and I fancy she must have made a very popular impression in the wide circle of society in which she and her husband moved.

"I cannot say that any of the ladies of Gen. Lee's household were particularly beautiful. They were all fine looking—even to Mrs. Lee, who was an invalid throughout the war. Miss Mary Lee, the general's second daughter, is now about 35 years old, a plain, unpretentious woman, having great force of character, and that gentle dignity which all the Lee's possessed. Miss Mildred Lee, the eldest daughter, travels a great deal, I hear, and is seldom seen in this country, but she sometimes visits her brother, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, at Lexington, Va. Both Miss Mildred and Miss Mary are great favorites with the people of Virginia, not merely on their father's account but because of the quiet charity and sympathy which have always characterized them.

"The second wife of Jefferson Davis was a splendid appearing woman in her youth, and I have no doubt she is yet fine looking. She was a Miss Varina Howell, and I think she was born in Georgia, though her father's family lived many years in New Orleans. She is of Welsh descent, but had more marks of beauty than is generally accorded to women who have immediately descended from Wales. I remember when Mr. Davis visited this city about fifteen years ago, he was accompanied by one of his sons, then a grown young man. I was casually introduced to the latter, and when I said to him: 'How much you resemble your mother, sir,' he passed my hand again and said with sudden earnestness, 'Thank you. You don't know how tired I am of having people tell me how much I resemble Zachary Taylor.' The point of the joke is, as you probably know, that Mr. Davis had no children by his first wife—the daughter of Gen. Taylor—and a great many people had fixed their ignorance by greeting Mr. Davis' son as the grandson of the old Mexican hero."—St. Louis Republican.

Reform in Dress.

The model costumes sent to the Health exhibition in London were the worst knock down arguments against reform dress of any kind—the clothes being of such infinite ugliness that even reformers refused to fit themselves out in the hybrid attire, between that of a sojuave and a vivandiere, with tags and fringes in the most possible taste, and costing a little more than a Redfern gown of neat fashion. No woman born could make such a guy of herself, even for the palm of martyrdom. Still, she might put on union and undergarments, divided skirt, knitted petticoats, cork soled boots, woolen "Jaeger" corset and gural dress hung from the shoulders forever, and yet be heard making inquiries when the martyrdom was to begin. Short of getting herself up like a subscription chromo, in blue cutaway, pink silk and waterfall ect continuations, there is no comfortable dress a woman may not wear, even into the presence of her majesty, provided she knows how to carry herself. So much for dress and of martyrdom are past, and there is no use in getting up martyrdom dresses, for the reformers won't wear them.—New York Mail and Express.

Dish Washing Abolished.

Mr. Joel Benton frequently affords the world practical as well as poetic ideas. Among the most recent included in the former category is one which may in the near future seriously interfere with the prosperity of china glass and crockery manufacturers. He suggests that nearly all the dishes be made of paper, so that they can be used for firewood after every meal. This would certainly be a very effective remedy for one of the most monotonous household duties. Ladies who prefer to do their own work rather than have the trouble and responsibility of keeping hired help, would find in such a change of fashion a most welcome relief. Paper is now used so largely that it would be easy to popularize it in this way.

A Commendable Industry.

Among the many women and girls who manage to earn a livelihood by attentively following at fashion's heels, some have started a commendable industry, and that is the making of false birds out of barnyard plumes, moltings and old feathers, which are often put together and colored with a skill and taste that ought to satisfy any one. It is to be hoped that the mock Batterers will sell as well as their martyred prototypes.—Chicago Tribune.

The Training of Children.

It should be a serious and oft considered thought with parents that nearly always they have to speak to, and the faults which they strive to correct, which have had no small part for them. It is not a word of faults due to bad training that I am speaking, nor even solely of faults directly inherited. Doubtless many a parent lays on stripes falling wholly upon the child's head that scarcely successful child trainer, Solomon, where, if justice were done, stripes should fall upon him (or her, for women as well as men offend by being unjustly severe). Doubtless also it happens repeatedly that a parent corrects severely in a child the very faults and foibles in which the child precisely repeats the parent.

But apart from either case, the parent, whether father or mother, should remember that for faults which are the result of defective training nor to direct inheritance, but have been inherited indirectly from grandparents and great-grandparents, they yet are in such degree responsible that at least they should limit punishment by what is strictly necessary for correction. You may see in a child perhaps the violence or the sullen temper, or the perversity, or the want of veracity, at the core of which characteries not either of the parents themselves, but may be recognized in this uncle or that aunt, or may be traceable to some grandparent or great-grandparent.

Yet the parent has no right to be angry with the child for this defect, merely because it has been skipped a generation or so. You will see a mother perchance inheriting a fortunate nature, a placid, equable, self controlling temper, from one parent, while her children manifest in all and way hard disposition inherited through her from her other parent. Or in divers other ways some atavistic peculiarity of temper or disposition may manifest itself. In such cases, or even where a peculiarity is presented of which no known record exists as having characterized either the father's or the mother's family, I take it to be the part of wise to bound or show no less consideration than where their own faults are strongly thrown in their children. for it has been through them, though not from them, that the unhappy peculiarity of character has been derived.—Richard A. Proctor in Globe-Democrat.

The Value of Kindness.

No doubt it is difficult to find the work we like, but then the work we like is seldom the best for us. Those who are paid by work to no work need never be idle. The "spinster's sweet arts" are unselfishness, good temper, tact and taste. Live for others. You have no idea of the value of kindness. Pleasure is very reflective, and if you give it you feel it, and pleasure which you give by a little kindness of manner returns to you with compound interest.

It is related in the life of a celebrated mathematician, William Hutton, that a respectable looking country woman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him, with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy; and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man she thought he might be able to tell how she could manage to cure her husband of his bad habit. Hutton paused one, and he thought he could prescribe for it with out losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is simple one," said he, "but I fear you never known it to fail. Always treat your husband with a smile." The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months afterward she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy and gratitude glistened in her eye, that she followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness. —Cassell's Magazine.

Dirt on the Mind.

"Recollections of My Mother," by Susan T. Lesley, gives an interesting picture of life in Northampton fifty years ago. The mother was Mrs. Lyman, famous for her hospitality and her devotion to reading. Here is a suggestive bit for housekeepers. One day a friend came to call and just visited Mrs. ——, who was one of the exquisite housekeepers. She began to tell my mother about the perfect condition of that house from garret to cellar, and rung the changes on the brightness of the brasses, the admirable shine of the glass and silver, the entire absence of dust on every carpet. My mother stood it just as long as she could, though fidgeting uneasily in her chair. Then she exclaimed: "I think Mrs —— is the dirtiest person I ever saw in my life!" "Oh, Mrs. Lyman, what can you mean?" cried her friend. "Why," she replied, said my mother, bringing down her hand with much force on the table. "From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same that woman's mind is full of dirt. She thinks dirt, sees dirt, is fighting dirt, the livelong day. Now I would rather see more of it on the carpet and less of it on her mind."—Boston Record.

A Wonder Ball.

What is called a "wonder ball" is stated by the Household Magazine to be a newly imported fancy from Germany. The friends of the recipient of the ball each purchase a certain modicum of bright wool of various colors. Then one makes a small present or writes a short note of good wishes and winds her portion of yarn upon it. The successive gifts are then inclosed in layer after layer of the wool until the ball is finished, and all the gifts are included in the package one at a time, each interwoven with its concealing web of thread. Now comes the charm. The receiver is requested to knit from that ball or to crotchet any article she may choose to fix upon, and not by any chance to unwind the yarn except as the work progresses. It is like undoing a long Christmas stocking with presents in it down to the very toe. And see what a stimulus to industry! Curiosity will prove stronger as each gift appears, and the work is pretty certain to be swift and soon completed.—Exchange.

A Selfish Husband.

I know a man who boasts that he never got up a night in his life for one of his six children. His wife, a pale, worn out little slip of a creature, looks as though she hadn't had a whole night's rest since the first child was born; I doubt if she has. This man says he goes off and sleeps in a room by himself when the young ones are troublesome. Women with similar husbands have my sympathy.—Zenas Dane in Good Housekeeping.

Novel Menu Cards.

The menu cards at a recent supper party in San Francisco were made from the bark of the California redwood, the edges being ornamented with silver and gold. In the corner of each was grouped a cluster of pine burrs tied with a silver cord. The favors of the ladies were clusters of gilded pine cones, inhaid in a setting of deep green pine needles. —Chicago Times.

Women Without Good Taste.

What is taste, anyway? It is said to be "the instantaneous, ready appreciation of the fitness of things." To most of us who observe it in others, perhaps regretting the want of it in ourselves, it seems to be an instinct. We envy these fortunate few who are always well dressed, who never buy unbecoming stuffs, who have that gift to make their clothes look as if they had already the same effect that they were dressed. We have had no small part for them. It is not a word of faults due to bad training that I am speaking, nor even solely of faults directly inherited. Doubtless many a parent lays on stripes falling wholly upon the child's head that scarcely successful child trainer, Solomon, where, if justice were done, stripes should fall upon him (or her, for women as well as men offend by being unjustly severe). Doubtless also it happens repeatedly that a parent corrects severely in a child the very faults and foibles in which the child precisely repeats the parent.

But apart from either case, the parent, whether father or mother, should remember that for faults which are the result of defective training nor to direct inheritance, but have been inherited indirectly from grandparents and great-grandparents, they yet are in such degree responsible that at least they should limit punishment by what is strictly necessary for correction. You may see in a child perhaps the violence or the sullen temper, or the perversity, or the want of veracity, at the core of which characteries not either of the parents themselves, but may be recognized in this uncle or that aunt, or may be traceable to some grandparent or great-grandparent.

Yet the parent has no right to be angry with the child for this defect, merely because it has been skipped a generation or so. You will see a mother perchance inheriting a fortunate nature, a placid, equable, self controlling temper, from one parent, while her children manifest in all and way hard disposition inherited through her from her other parent. Or in divers other ways some atavistic peculiarity of temper or disposition may manifest itself. In such cases, or even where a peculiarity is presented of which no known record exists as having characterized either the father's or the mother's family, I take it to be the part of wise to bound or show no less consideration than where their own faults are strongly thrown in their children. for it has been through them, though not from them, that the unhappy peculiarity of character has been derived.—Richard A. Proctor in Globe-Democrat.

The Value of Kindness.

No doubt it is difficult to find the work we like, but then the work we like is seldom the best for us. Those who are paid by work to no work need never be idle. The "spinster's sweet arts" are unselfishness, good temper, tact and taste. Live for others. You have no idea of the value of kindness. Pleasure is very reflective, and if you give it you feel it, and pleasure which you give by a little kindness of manner returns to you with compound interest.

It is related in the life of a celebrated mathematician, William Hutton, that a respectable looking country woman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him, with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy; and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man she thought he might be able to tell how she could manage to cure her husband of his bad habit. Hutton paused one, and he thought he could prescribe for it with out losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is simple one," said he, "but I fear you never known it to fail. Always treat your husband with a smile." The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months afterward she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy and gratitude glistened in her eye, that she followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness. —Cassell's Magazine.

Dirt on the Mind.

"Recollections of My Mother," by Susan T. Lesley, gives an interesting picture of life in Northampton fifty years ago. The mother was Mrs. Lyman, famous for her hospitality and her devotion to reading. Here is a suggestive bit for housekeepers. One day a friend came to call and just visited Mrs. ——, who was one of the exquisite housekeepers. She began to tell my mother about the perfect condition of that house from garret to cellar, and rung the changes on the brightness of the brasses, the admirable shine of the glass and silver, the entire absence of dust on every carpet. My mother stood it just as long as she could, though fidgeting uneasily in her chair. Then she exclaimed: "I think Mrs —— is the dirtiest person I ever saw in my life!" "Oh, Mrs. Lyman, what can you mean?" cried her friend. "Why," she replied, said my mother, bringing down her hand with much force on the table. "From the rising of the sun to the going down of the same that woman's mind is full of dirt. She thinks dirt, sees dirt, is fighting dirt, the livelong day. Now I would rather see more of it on the carpet and less of it on her mind."—Boston Record.

A Wonder Ball.

What is called a "wonder ball" is stated by the Household Magazine to be a newly imported fancy from Germany. The friends of the recipient of the ball each purchase a certain modicum of bright wool of various colors. Then one makes a small present or writes a short note of good wishes and winds her portion of yarn upon it. The successive gifts are then inclosed in layer after layer of the wool until the ball is finished, and all the gifts are included in the package one at a time, each interwoven with its concealing web of thread. Now comes the charm. The receiver is requested to knit from that ball or to crotchet any article she may choose to fix upon, and not by any chance to unwind the yarn except as the work progresses. It is like undoing a long Christmas stocking with presents in it down to the very toe. And see what a stimulus to industry! Curiosity will prove stronger as each gift appears, and the work is pretty certain to be swift and soon completed.—Exchange.

A Selfish Husband.

I know a man who boasts that he never got up a night in his life for one of his six children. His wife, a pale, worn out little slip of a creature, looks as though she hadn't had a whole night's rest since the first child was born; I doubt if she has. This man says he goes off and sleeps in a room by himself when the young ones are troublesome. Women with similar husbands have my sympathy.—Zenas Dane in Good Housekeeping.

Novel Menu Cards.

The menu cards at a recent supper party in San Francisco were made from the bark of the California redwood, the edges being ornamented with silver and gold. In the corner of each was grouped a cluster of pine burrs tied with a silver cord. The favors of the ladies were clusters of gilded pine cones, inhaid in a setting of deep green pine needles. —Chicago Times.

Women Without Good Taste.

What is taste, anyway? It is said to be "the instantaneous, ready appreciation of the fitness of things." To most of us who observe it in others, perhaps regretting the want of it in ourselves, it seems to be an instinct. We envy these fortunate few who are always well dressed, who never buy unbecoming stuffs, who have that gift to make their

CUT IN TWO

at the Plainfield

BARGAIN HOUSE

OUR PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

Hosiery sales are not very common at present, so White & Son will commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.

we will sell Children's

Full regular Balbriggan Hose 12½c. worth 18c.
" " ribbed heavy 20c " 30c.
" " black split feet 25c " 30c.
" " superfine " 25c " 35c.
" " Fancy Spring Styles 25c " 35c.
" " " 37½c " 50c.
" Imperial Lisle Thread 37½c " 50c.

We Will Sell Ladies'

Full regular colored 1-2 hose 12½c. were 18c.
" " fine heavy 20c " 30c.
" Brown " 20c worth 30c.
" " superfine " 25c " 35c.

and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.

J. E. White & Son.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF FRESH

ORANGES,

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA,

Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the

NORTH AVENUE

FRUIT STORE,

KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE.

Andrew E. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

TRY

B. T. BARNES'

FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS

Molasses Creams,

Also

Broadway Molasses Candy.

Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds.

OUR

OWN

MAKE.

OPP. POST OFFICE.

NEW DESIGNS IN

VALENTINES

are still coming in at

ALLEN'S

The Stationer, 23 East Front street.

who has the

BEST DESIGNS

of the best makers.

Special designs, etc., at prices which our customers say are low.

SPECIAL DESIGNS

in

VALENTINES.

Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.

Valentine Cards,

from 1c up. Prangs, Tucks, H. & F. etc. Frosted and Fringed cards from 5c up.

Our special cards 5 3-4x8 1-2 Frosted handscape surmounted by embossed roses only 8c.

Envelopes furnished free for all valentines 5c or more.

A. W. RAND,

74 WEST FRONT STRE

FOR ARTICLES

in

Royal Worcester,

CARLSBAD,

FRENCH AND JAPANESE

CHINA

ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES,

ELEGANT LAMPS etc.

go to

GAVETT'S,

15 EAST FRONT STREET.

SERRELL & POUND,

Bicycles, Tricycles

AND TANDEMS.

English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.

R. POUND, 37 East Third street.

H. SERRELL. Plainfield avenue.

John P. Emmons,

Successor to Emmons Bros.,

Mason and Builder.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 82.

FOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

go to

Frank C. Green's

and his prices and

SEE His Display.

HIS STOCK IS

COMPLETE,

His

Prices LOWER

than any house in New York.

DON'T FAIL

to give him a call.

THIS WEEK

We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for goods. They are sold at

EDSALL'S

just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special Sale just closed was a grand success and we wish to make our store as lively this week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

I have secured the agency for the above celebrated Roses. They bring out, stabbed and ground as near the axis as possible, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately over the center of grain found in all petals. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible resistance.

AT DOANE'S,

Formerly Clare's, No. 9, Park Avenue.

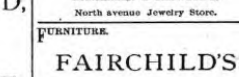
MCDONOUGH & MARTIN,
Horseshoers, 20 Somerset Street.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHOEING OF ROAD AND TROTTING HORSES.

Agents for THIS CITY for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes nineteen-twentieths of all cases of LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

DR. KING'S

SPECTACLES



AND

Silver Toboggan Pins

at

DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,

North avenue Jewelry Store.

FURNITURE.

FAIRCHILD'S

Furniture Warerooms

2 EAST FRONT STREET

Parlor and Chamber

FURNITURE.

LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

A M RUNYON & SON

Undertakers and Embalmers

58 PARK AVENUE.

Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, Residence and residence No. 6, Rear Front room, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call at

NOTICE.

The Plainfield Electric Light Co.

Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield. Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.

ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,

Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets

Having sewing room is now prepared for the Winter dress trade. Ladies are invited to the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw,

Real Estate and Insurance.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Dunellen street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,

Grapevines, Hyacinths,

Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindsey. Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsey, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,

16 North avenue,

Shaving and Hair Cutting,

Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Courtier,

(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)

Ladies' Hair Dresser,

Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, tonics and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 19 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,

Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, Plainfield, N. J.

Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,

At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to. Telephone Call No. 14.

Alfred I. Smalley,

North avenue,

Meat Market,

Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's

Meat Market,

Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

J. L. McVoy,

Driven Wells,

Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work again. Address, box 1, or fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 6 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop at Hillside.

T. E. Morgans,

Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, N. J. West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,

Somerset street, near Front.

Boarding, Permanent or Transient, Stabling for horses, by week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Hilman, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset St. east,

Grocer and Seedsman.

Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar flour, sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Lard. Canned Goods. Older Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

DOOR NUMBERS

AT COLLIER'S, 3 Park Avenue.

Established 18 years.

N. B.—No Botching.

MME. QUICK'S

SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR

TREATMENT

East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace streets.

Physicians' help is curing all Chronic diseases; equalizes the circulation, cleanses and purifies the blood, cures Cases of Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver, Kidney, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Piles and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases.

It cures the most intricate cases of Syphilis in fewer and all milder doses than any other remedy.

Hours, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed on Saturdays.

FOTOGRAFS.

Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.

Great Success with Children's Portraits.

THORN'S,

Opp. Post Office.

Ranges & Stoves

of all the most improved sorts, together with a well assorted stock of

House Furnishing Articles

Which is and will at all times be kept at the corner of Front and Somerset streets. Special attention called to the Famous Model Steel Range, which for economy, durability and beauty of design is unsurpassed. Call and examine.

J. ANDERSON.

Telephone Call 37.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 5.37, 5.53, 6.53, 7.05, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 m., 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday, 5.37, 8.01, 8.30, 9.00, 10.35, 11.30 a. m., 1.37, 3.30, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.00, 8.00, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.53, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 m., 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.05, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.35, 11.30 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.00, 6.53, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 m., 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.35, 11.30 a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.15, 8.58, 9.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m., 2.05, 3.15, 5.45, 6.20, 8.05, 9.51, 6.05, 6.58, 8.00, 7.25, 8.05, 9.51, 11.45, 6.05, 6.58, 8.00, 11.32 a. m., 2.05, 3.15, 5.45, 6.20, 8.05, 9.51, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.05, 11.44 a. m., 2.05, 6.20, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 8.03, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc. Sunday at 8.00 a. m.; 1.00, 8.00, 7.00 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 8.03, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc. Sunday at 8.00 a. m.; 1.00, 8.00, 7.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.39, 8.10*, 8.30, 9.45, 11.44 a. m., 2.18, 4.00, 6.05, 8.15, 9.51 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 8.10*, 9.35 a. m., 6.20 p. m.

Plainfield and Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.20*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 7.00*, 12.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.20 a. m., 12.00 m., 4.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 8.50,* 8.30,* 9.05 10.30 a. m.; 1.05, 4.30, 6.15, 6.00,* p. m. Sunday at 8.50 a. m., 12.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 7.00,* 9.00,* 10.10, 11.30 a. m., 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 10.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 9.15,* 9.45* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen.-Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Charles Bock.

7 and 9 E. SECOND ST

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Importer and Bottler of

Champagne, Wines,

LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER, STOUTS. Agent for H. Clausen & Son's Celebrated MIAM EX—— Extra Brown.

Imported and Domestic Cigars. Wines, Whisky, Catholic Acid Kissingen Waters, Seltz, Sarsaparilla and Ginger Ale. Soda Water Apparatus. Ginger Ale Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Rhine Wine).....	25c.....	$1.00
SURGANDY (Claret).....	25c.....	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA.....	25c.....	1.00
MUSCATTEL.....	25c.....	1.00

Philadelphia Ale and Porter, over bottling, for per dozen.....40 cents. Ale and Porter in wood for family use.....$1.00 per gallon. PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne) quarts 5c per dozen. Root Beer 25c per dozen. Demijohns at Wholesale prices. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. All orders may be left at 9 E. Second street. Box 317 or at residence 5 East Second street. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

BUY

Drugs, Medicines

ETC., AT

Miller's Pharmacy.

All Goods at REASONABLE Prices

PRESCRIPTIONS

A SPECIALTY.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Miller's Cough Candy, 30c a pound.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

COST NOTHING.

Story of a Man Who Ate Himself Sick Because Another Paid for It.

A curious looking old fellow, dressed in gray "homespun," was found lying in an alley. When questioned by some one he turned over with a groan and said:

"Go on away from here, now, and let me die."

"Why do you want to die?"

"Because I am a blasted fool."

"Come, get up; that's no excuse."

"Yes, it is. Go on away, I tell you, and let me die."

"Haven't you been drinking?"

"No, I hain't teched a drap. Go on away and let me die, I tell you. A man that ain't got no more sense than I have ain't fitten to live. It's dangerous for him to walk about."

"Come, tell me what you did."

With an effort and another groan he raised up, leaned back against the wall and said:

"If I tell you will you go on away?"

"Yes."

"Well, I'll go yo whuther or no. Early this mornin' I come inter town an' met a feller that I knowed. He axked me to go treat an' take breakfast with him. I had dun eat breakfast, but as it wasn't no expense to me I concluded that it wouldn't do to let the kiddits go hungry, so I went with him. I set a long handled shovel full uv butter cakes and drunk four cups uv coffee, argyin' all the time that it wa'n't costin' me nothin'. After I got through I went lookin' 'round an' putty soon met a feller that eat dinner with me while he was a candidate last summer. He said that it was gettin' putty well along in the day, but that if I'd go 'round home with him he'd skeer up some breakfast. I started to say no, but recollected how he ate at my table, I went with him. On the way he got a leg uv me three times about drinkin'. Well, I stored away about two pounds uv them sausages, sat about my lastful of biscuits an' drunk three cups uv coffee. By this time I was purty well filled up, but shortly after wards one uv the boys that lives out my way told me that he had found a location what they put out a whole lot uv wheat on an' as near as I could understand, so, as it didn't cost nothin', I went 'round. I set in on a big dish uv sour potatoes an' raw cabbage, an' made myself at home. After I got through I went an' had a dreadful fit with a feller because it didn't cost me anything, an' sat putty hearty. Then I struck out an' met a few topics that I slipped out in a wagon, an' then I sat a piece uv cheese that I found in a saloon, just because it didn't cost anything. About this time the Old Boy commenced to overtake me, an' I dodged in here an' dropped down, an' I hope I'll die before I git outen here, fur, as I said jist now, a man that ain't got no more sense than I have ain't fitten to live. When I think that I have put myself to death just because it didn't cost anything it makes me so mad I don't know what to do. Oh, how I do suffer all over."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel.

Old Gent (with equal warmth)—Yes, boys, plug up his eye and knock his nut off, bless that little fellow's heart. How they do enjoy that innocent sport!

Old Gent (with equal warmth)—Od rot those little scoundrels! There's got to be a stop put to this infernal mow balling.—Life.

Little Laughs.

Italian scientists and astronomers place the age of the world on rock less than 80,000,000 years, and say agreed that it has been peopled for about 50,000,000 years. The man who drove six horses before the band wagon 49,-000,000 years ago supposed he would be remembered for all time.—Detroit Free Press.

A Hibernian sheriff went home in disguise in the evening to see if his wife would scare. She fired three shots at him so promptly that he dropped his experiment and began looking for the end of one of his fingers.—Detroit Free Press.

A Hoboken boy has been sent to prison for twenty years for making diamonds out of alum, clay, charcoal and acids. They were very good diamonds for hotel clerks and drummers, but not good enough for crowned heads.—Detroit Free Press.

Jubilee—It's very curious that fellows who kick about high bonnets in theatres haven't a word to say about them in churches. Why is it? Filber—That kind of fellow doesn't go to church as a general thing, and if they did, who in thunder wants to look at a minister's legs by day?

The cowboy poet recently discovered in Wyoming has been called the poet lariat.—San Francisco Examiner.

"It strikes me," said a city and county hall man yesterday, "that we do not want any war with Canada. We were thrashed [illegible] we know where to go, but in case of trouble with Canada, where could we go?"—Chicago Courier.

At a Norristown exposition the other day the fat woman was not allowed to talk for half an hour for the reason that her conversation would have left the people no time to see the other curiosities. It has been decided to put a muzzle on her.—Norristown Herald.

Proctor, Old Lady to partner—Porter, is this a smoking carriage? Bolliking Porter (confidentially)—No, mum; but if you wants to have a whiff on the quiet, I'll square it with the guard for you. (Sotto voce to guard) Here, old lady puts a tract to it.—English Joke.

MRS. LOUISA KNAPP.

A Popular Writer Who Has Had What She Has Accomplished a Curious History.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—When such highly cultivated women as Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Rose Terry Cooke, Marion Harland, Jennie June, Harriet Prescot Spofford, Josiah Allen's Wife, Christine Terhune Herrick and Mary Abbott Rand become not only the leading, but, all of them, regular contributors to an illustrated monthly, that periodical must have rare social attractions and unusually strong claims upon the educated women of this country.

To secure and retain these favorite authors, as members of her corps of entertaining instructors, is the task to which Mrs. Louisa Knapp has devoted herself. Fully appreciating the necessities and practical economy of American households, she knew that her thousands of readers in every section of this land of homes would be best edified and amused by those to whose pen these were strangers. As editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, she determined, at the outset, to have at her command the best writings by her own sex that money would purchase. Mrs. Knapp is both clever and liberal. As a practical housekeeper she knows to a penny what interests and moves practical, energetic women.

MRS. KNAPP.

Louisa Knapp was born in Boston, Mass., thirty-five years ago. She became the wife of a newspaper publisher, and in 1876 removed with her husband to Philadelphia, where her first editorial labor was to take charge of a household department of an agricultural journal. This paper was entitled The Tribune and Farmer. Her original single column of space was gradually extended to a whole page, and so thoroughly was her work done that more than 20,000 women subscribers were added to that publication's list of regular patrons.

The first number of the new magazine which she now edits was issued in December, 1883, and from the first its success was an accomplished fact.

She draws a salary of $5,000 per annum. Her rare intuition and administrative force have been chief factors in her success. Her literary work is done at an elegantly appointed home, Plainfield, N. J. Her correspondence with prominent authors is steadily maintained, and its results are apparent in each new issue of The Ladies' Home Journal.

ALLAN POWAN.

A Word About Menus.

If one is about to entertain a ceremonious company use unhesitatingly the French bill of fare. If, on the other hand, the guests are plain, practical people, who in all probability do not read French readily, employ an English bill of fare.

If the dinner is intended to be a fine one provide one menu for each guest, written on small sheets of paper or on French bills of fare cards, which come for the purpose. When expense is no object, have cards for your own use especially engraved, with your monograms or other device at the top of the card, and form and phraseology following, so headed that you have only to fill out the places with the special dishes for the occasion.

Wooden Weddings.

Wooden weddings are the five years of married life, and afford the bride much refurnishing of the kitchen, and nowadays some beautiful presents of wood carving. The wooden wedding, which was originally begun in jest with a stepladder and a rolling pin, now threatens to become a very splendid anniversary indeed, since the art of carving in wood is so popular and so much practiced by both sexes. Every one is ready for a carved box, picture frame, screen, sideboard, chair, dressing table, or other carved object. Let no one be afraid on these anniversaries to offer a bit of wood artistically carved.

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House Furnishing
GOODS
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Electrical Work of all descriptions put up and repaired. All work guaranteed.
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10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size 1 to 4, regular price 65c, at 35c each.
Children's Derby Ribs, black and colors white feet, full regular made 5 to 6-2 15c, and 7 to 8-2 17c per pair.
JERSEYS—One lot of Ladies' Cost Back Boucle Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.
Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 89c).

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Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all nervous affections, uterine complaints, skin diseases, asthma, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Lady attendant for ladies. 61 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

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CHARLES H. SMITH, ARCHITECT,
No. 33 Broadway, New York. Rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh street corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 71.

ARTHUR P. MILLER,
Successor to the late William R. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
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OSCAR E. WALLE,
Architect, 35 Broadway, New York city; rooms 8 and 9. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. DUNHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

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Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

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JOBBING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

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20 EAST THIRD STREET.
Specialty—Fine Hard Wood Work.

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Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 1421.
W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.
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All Work Promptly Attended to.

Peter G. Kline,
Carpenter and Builder,
Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 22 Chatham street. P. O. Box 556. Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross,
If Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish
Mouldings, Sashes, Doors,
Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Yard Saturdays.

R. V. Salmon,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, Scotch Plains, Evans, P. O. Box 1224. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,
Residence, Evans, P. O. Box 350.
Carpenter and Builder,
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Spicer & Hubbard,
Madison avenue and Third street,
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

F. E. KINSMAN,
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The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883.
A1 Burglar Alarms
AND ELECTRIC BELLS.
Plainfield P. O. Box 1202.
New York office No. 145 Broadway corner Liberty street.
Telephone "219 Nassau."
WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

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G. F. & C. E. Brown
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PAPER.
WINDOW
SHADES,
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
321 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

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FURNITURE
EXPRESS
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
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CARPET
WEAVER.
38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, mats etc. A line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

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GLASS, NICKLE, SILVER, BRASS, PORCELAIN, GLASS.
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NUMBERS and LETTERS
in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Glass, Stone, Wood or Metal.
Agent for all Characters of Patent Letters and Boards. Inquire for application to Glass, Stone, Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made to any design.

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The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
21 W. Front Street,
opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention
is directed to our
LOW PRICES
Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
Imported Bay Rum 45c bottle.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Free extract, 50c a bottle.
Voorhees' Candy 5c.
Fine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 25c a box.
Balsam Fir, Spruce Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds. Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
Cocaine for the Teeth (Zoodont style) 50c.
Shaker Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Best, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 15c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.
Respectfully,
Wm. H. Voorhees.

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Having my store in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of
FLOUR
I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.
BONNY FLOUR,
PEERLESS,
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A specialty of Woodenware.
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63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
A Fine Line of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOODENWARE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
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and during the [illegible] season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double-twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
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29 Park avenue,
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SHEET IRON AND
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Cozy Restaurant,
35 WEST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J.
Reserved Rooms for Ladies and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
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HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.
The Celebrated
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NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES
at
Hanchett & Sparks,
GROCERS,
CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS.
We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to have done by.
Our usually large stock of canned goods has been recently replenished, and new varieties added until we consider this line complete.
Our reputation for selling butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting will prevent.
We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown and we believe it is unexcelled.
Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.
Good bread is in demand in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury's Best, which is Hanchett's Superlative Flour.
We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. King's odorless New Process Kerosene. It is a heat test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.
Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetable from day to day.
We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
at Bargain Prices.
FUR CAPS $1.25 up
SEAL CAPS and GLOVES of ALL KINDS
at
U. B. CRANE'S,
THE HATTER
12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

J. P. LAIBE & Co.
sells
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
STOVES, RANGES,
Imperial Egg Food,
GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.
AS USUAL CHEAP.
Corner Front street and Park avenue.

STOP
at the new store of
ALEX THORN,
29 SOMERSET STREET,
for
Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves,
Tinware, etc.
CHEAP for Cash.

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Carney Brothers,
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Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but
THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in Philadelphia. We therefore not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you best references. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
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29 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES
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FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES,
CHEAP,
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Repairing in all its Branches at short notice.
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(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
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Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
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FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
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Steam Laundry,
Established 1877.
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Proprietor.
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Glove Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at R. M. Laing's, 51 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods to fit feet and to retail order, either hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The shoes laid's dressed to look as well as new, without using any nails and made quite new.
NO. 8 WEST FRONT STREET.

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Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia; Liverpool London and Globe of England; Westchester of New York; Norwich Union of England; North British Mercantile of England; The Northern of London; Queen of Liverpool; The Continental of Newark; The Washington. Life of New York and other companies. Investigate and procures insurance at lowest rates, but
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. second st.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
FOURTH STREET AND PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring tourists. Good table and attendance. Rates reasonable. Special rates to families. Stages at Westervelt the house. Terms extremely reasonable.

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Business
[illegible] Plainfield, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Friday Evenings. Ladies for a month or [illegible] Gentlemen [illegible] Terms [illegible] Call or address [illegible] Plainfield, N. J. [illegible] Penmanship Theory with Practice, by a thoroughly competent Penman. Circulars free. No vacations, enter now. Gentlemen and Ladies [illegible] Shorthand and Typewriting taught by [illegible] Shorthand and Typewriting taught by [illegible] H. COLEMAN, Pres.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 40. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD,

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate, as the "Central Park" of the State, covers about twenty square miles, including the borough proper, a short drive being from every point to the heart of the city. Here are to be found the most elevated residence portion, Watchung Heights, sloping to mingle at their feet with the level streets of the business section, 50 feet higher than the Raritan river, while attempting to encroach upon its further shore, over fifty miles of good roads mostly macadamized, invariably dry and agreeable in rain drive, terminating in the north at Metuchen and Woodbridge, and in the south at Westfield, all of stately elms, shaded up by electric lights, and superior elevated railway, with four-minute service to and from New York, which commutation within New York, Twenty three trains each way daily, occupying from half an hour to an hour for the journey. The commutation rates are $70 per month by the year and scouts of homes range for an entire house from $15 to $100 per month, according to the neighborhood. The locality abounds in beautiful, comfortable homes, has the most ample and improved educational facilities, the finest churches, schools, hotels, theater, halls, public libraries, art gallery and museum, and the largest and most magnificent Library and scientific association in the world, has been pronounced by statistics of being unequaled for healthfulness, and excelled in the average longevity of its inhabitants, only by New York, the fifth greatest manufacturing center of the United States. The population is about 14000, and the advertising columns of THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the popular city, county and State local daily paper, show the public spirit and business enterprise of the people who encourage trade and industry in every way and show that they are devoted to Plainfield and heid and welcome all worthy people, bringing a city favored by nature and embellished by art in every way to be the most attractive city of home in the country.

Died.

PECK, DARIUS—At Newark, Feb. 16, age 81 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, 10 Orleans street, Saturday at 9 o'clock a. m. Interment at Morristown.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Park street and Park avenue.

1887	1886		
6 a. m.....	36	27	Sun rises..... 6 51
9 a. m.....	37	31	Sun sets..... 5 38
12 m	42	44	Moon rises.....
3 p. m.....	46	46	Moon sets..... 3 56

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—Next Tuesday will be Washington's Birth day, and the day will be generally observed as a holiday throughout the country.

—The New Jersey State Firemen's Association, it is said, has decided to take action in the matter of the taxation exemption of $600.

—And now the liquor dealers are complaining of the actions of the men whom they helped to elect, while the temperance people say "it is well." Is it?

—Each of the members of the Legislature will be presented in a few days with maps prepared by the State Geological Survey, under the supervision of Prof. Cook.

—While engaged stealing coal from the Jersey Central railroad cars yesterday afternoon, a West Second street woman lost a valuable wedding ring. Moral—"Honesty is the best of policy."

—Ground has been broken for the seventy-foot extension which is to be added to Edsall's store on West Front street, and the work will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as possible.

—The Elizabeth Wheelmen are considering the feasibility of erecting a club house. At a meeting held on Monday evening plans proposed by Frank Bacon were fully discussed. It is proposed to erect a club house as near the Union depot as possible, the cost not to exceed $900.

—The local train from New York which arrives in this city at 4.39 p. m. struck a man a man at the Centreville station on Wednesday evening. The unfortunate fellow lived in Bergen Point, where he fell in a fit after being carried from the car. The man was badly injured about the head and body.

—Christian Buer, of Elizabeth, who was struck and severely injured before Christmas by being struck by a train on the Central Railroad, and who threatened to bring a suit for damages against the company, compromised his claim yesterday with the railroad officials for $300 and gave them a receipt for the amount.

—The demand for brick at Isaac Scribner's brick kiln in North Plainfield for new buildings has been so great as to exhaust his large supply, so that he will have no more brick until about the middle of April. Mr. Scribner has been in the brick business over fifty years. He is seventy-two years of age and still actively engaged in the business. For about twenty years he has been in the business in Plainfield, and to that time has been very rarely caught unable to meet the demand.

—The public-spirited citizens of Westfield are still worked up over the public library question, and it is evident that the work of erecting will soon commence. Chauncey B. Ripley offered a site for the proposed building free, on condition that it would be erected on the corner of South avenue and the Boulevard, but some people opposed the location. The building to be put up now will probably be small and inexpensive, so that it might serve as a wing for a larger edifice at some future date.

—The members of the New Jersey State Chess Association will hold their annual meeting in upper Library Hall, Newark, on Washington's Birthday. The tournament will begin at ten o'clock in the morning and will be restricted to sixty-four players who will be paired off. The thirty-two winners will then be paired against each other as fast as their games are completed, and the thirty-two losers will be paired in like manner. Subsequent rounds will be played upon this plan until the completion of the final round, when the player who has lost no games will be awarded first place, and his last opponent second place.

The Missing Burglar.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from the young criminal, Conover, who is wanted for complicity in several robberies in Somerset and Middlesex counties, his latest exploit being the robbery of the Bound Brook Post Office on the 10th instant. Some persons are disposed to think that Conover met his death in the Raritan river while attempting to escape from his pursuers on the morning of the robbery, while others maintain that he escaped and is yet alive. "Blinkey" Conover, as he was known was reared and brought up at Dunellen, where he has lived the greater part of his life. He was born in 1865, and is therefore about twenty-five years of age. Most of his life has been spent in idleness, and a few years ago he enlisted on a merchant vessel, and made a trip to China. Since his return he has been detected in numerous petty thefts about Dunellen, but until recently his adventures have been confined to that immediate locality. Within the past two years a dozen robberies in Somerset and Middlesex counties have been fastened on young Conover, and those who know him pronounce him as a criminal of the worst type.

Conover was employed in the construction of the Crescent rink on Pence street, and last summer was engaged on Messrs. Cook Bros. new lumber sheds on Park avenue. Last August he left his home and has since remained away, never returning to Dunellen except in the night time.

Union County Courts.

In the Union County Court of Special Sessions, held at Elizabeth on Wednesday, Michael F. Brown, a saloon keeper of Elizabeth, who has been twice convicted for keeping a disorderly house, was arraigned for sentence. On his first conviction counsel for the defendant carried the matter to the Supreme Court, and a new trial was granted. The second trial resulted in his conviction. Judge McCormick, in passing sentence, said the accused man had put the county to great expense by refusing to enter a plea of non vult. He therefore could not be lenient and fined him $100 and costs. The total amount, $160, was paid promptly by the Liquor Dealers' Association, of which Brown is a member.

Henry Walker and Henry Operman, two youths, for till tapping, were sent to jail for thirty days.

Frank Avery, for stealing $54 from Hans Meyers on the Railway, was sent to the county jail for three months.

John Rainbow, for stealing an overcoat and selling it to get money to buy rum, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail.

Arrested for Assault and Battery.

On Wednesday evening Mary Green, colored, the wife of John Green, went before Justice Nash and swore out a warrant for the arrest of James Jackson, also colored, charging him with assault and battery. The Justice issued the Warrant and placed it in the hands of Constable Smith, who arrested Jackson and locked him up. A hearing in the case was set down for yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, when at the request of the counsel for the plaintiff the case was adjourned over until 5.30 o'clock last even ing, at which time the complainant's counsel appeared but the woman did not come for ward to press the charge. Justice Nash then paroled Jackson and issued a subpoena for Mrs. Green's appearance in court.

The woman admitted to Justice Nash that *she had been living and co-habiting with the* prisoner for the past seven or eight months, and this offense about to be punishable by a fine or imprisonment, the latter not exceeding two years in State Prison.

A New Pastor Installed.

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton was ordained and then installed as pastor of the Congregational Church of Christ on Elmer street, Westfield, on Wednesday evening, in the presence of a large congregation. The sermon was preached by the father of the new pastor, Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., president of Howard University at Washington, D. C. Dr. J. E. Rankin of the Orange Valley Congregational church made the prayer of ordination and installation and delivered the charge to the pastor. Rev. H. M. Dexter, editor of the Independent, gave the charge to the people and Rev. Mr. Goodrich, pastor of the Congregational church of this city, extended the right hand of fellowship, after which the benediction was pronounced by the pastor.

Prepared for Spring.

The weather of the past day or two has been exceedingly like spring, and has brought to the surface heaps of ashes, garbage, etc., which have accumulated during the winter, presenting not a very pleasing sight, especially on the streets and avenues. Gentle reminders of spring, in the process

Plainfield Evening Herald.
E. W. Monsenger, Editor and Proprietor.
Is published every afternoon at
No. 7 Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.
Also delivered within the City and Borough limits at 10 cents per week.
Subscription to all parts of the United States, $3 per year payable in advance.
Entered at the Post Office at Plainfield, N. J., as second class matter.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

WHAT WATTERSON THINKS.

The Guardian of the "Star-Eyed Goddess" Interviewed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, is in the city on a purely social mission. His participation in a complimentary banquet to Minister Pendleton at the Queen City club.

In a chat with a reporter, Mr. Watterson said, when asked if he would support Cleveland for a third term in 1888: "I know nothing to the contrary. The Courier-Journal has said all along that it would advocate the nomination of the Democratic party."

"Do you think Cleveland or Hill or New York is paving his way to the White House?"

"No, he will, I believe, run for governor again and support Cleveland with a view to being his successor in 1892."

"Will there be a sharp contest for the United States senatorship between Beck and Carlisle?"

"No. Carlisle is not a candidate for the senate. He occupies a more exalted position as speaker of the house. The scheme to make him senator for life is a scheme originated by ambitious men in his district who want to succeed him in the house. Mr. Beck has a strong competitor in Dr. Stanford, of Louisville, who is making an effective canvass."

Mr. Watterson expressed the opinion in regard to the large appropriations of the naval supporters as a simple scheme to absorb the surplus and make political capital for the Republicans.

FARMER HIBBS' GHAST LY FIND.

Another Dismembered Human Body Picked Up by the Roadside.

BRISTOL, Pa., Feb. 18.—At Eddington, Pa., a village between Bensalem and Bristol, on the line of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad, Farmer Hibbs found the naked trunk of a man on the edge of a pond. The trunk was wrapped in paper and tied with light cord. The head and arms were sawn off, and the lower extremities hacked off. The trunk was shipped to Bristol, and the inquest was conducted. The most important testimony was that of Dr. Wilson. He said an examination showed that life had not been extinct over twenty-four hours and that death was not from any ordinary cause. The town and surrounding country are wild with excitement, and in the town this discovery resulted in practically suspending business. The police force only drunk is not from the medical college, as that part is always kept. The pond will be drawn and the country searched for the missing parts.

Looking After Young Men.

UTICA, Feb. 18.—The twenty-first annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian association met in the First Presbyterian church yesterday. Forty delegates were present. The following officers were chosen: President, George O. Sawyer, of Syracuse; vice-presidents, F. W. Richardson, Auburn; Thomas Waterman, Watertown; O. S. Palmer, Hornellsville; secretary, Arthur Grant, Cornell university; assistant secretary, Fred S. Lyke, Poughkeepsie. Reports were received from many associations, and W. R. Sheffield, of Saugerties, made an address on "Methods of Work." At the evening session a summary of the association's work during the past year was given by Edmund P. Platt, of Poughkeepsie. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. R. Ollis, of Watertown, Ira D. Sankey and others. The association continues in session until Sunday night.

Smallpox in a Town House.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 18.—A case of smallpox has been discovered at the Town house. The inmate is a tramp named Riley, who was admitted Jan. 13, for an injury to one of his legs. He became feverish a week ago, and the case is now diagnosed as smallpox. Riley was removed to the pest house on the town farm. The Town house has been fumigated and quarantined.

Austria and Russia at Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—It is semi-officially stated that the relations between Austria and Russia have been so much improved that it is not expected by the Russian government that Austria will regard Russian occupation of Bulgaria as a casus belli.

A Schooner Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Portland, Me., says that the schooner Gem Island, 80 tons, owned here, was taken off by the schooner C. R. Manning. The Ocean King was built in 1877. Insurance, $3,711 on vessel, and $1,200 on cargo.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—For New England and middle Atlantic states rain, southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Money closed at 2 per cent. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 3½. Exchange closed steady; sixty days, 4 84@4 84½; actual rates, 4 83½@4 83¾ for sixty days and 4 86@4 86⅛ for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 1895, reg. & coup., 125½ bid; 4½s, do., 110 bid.

There was a small volume of business in the stock market. At times the market was at a standstill. Prices went gradually lower to the close, with the bottom figures of the day generally current. The weakness of the market was attributed to the misleading of some small brokers. The gathering of the day ranged from ½ to 1½ per cent., the latter in Richmond and West Point.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—FLOUR—Closed weak and slightly lower; winter wheat extra, $3.20 @3.35; Minnesota do., $3.25@3.35; city mill extra, $4.50@5.00; Minnesota do., $3.90@4.35. Southern flour closed quiet and steady; common to choice extra, $3.50@4.30.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active, but irregular and weak, closing dull and lower. No. 2 red, spot lots closed firm and 3@4c. higher. Spot sales of No. 2 red at 87½c., ungraded red at 80@87c., No. 3 red winter at 87½c., and No. 1 do. at 88½c. No. 2 red for March, 86@c.; do. April, 86@c.; do. May, 87½@87¾.

CORN—Options were moderately active and strong, closing ¼ to ⅜c. higher. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 46½c., and ungraded at 46@46c. No. 2 mixed for March, 46@c.; do. April, 46@c.; do. May, 46@c.

OATS—Options were dull and closed without change of importance. Spot lots closed steady and ½c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 34c., and No. 2 do. at 33c. No. 2 mixed, March and April, 30½c.; do. May, 31c.

RYE—Quiet; western, 59@59½c.; state, 59@60c. BARLEY—Quiet.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $13; old mess, $13.75 @14.

A BITTER CONTEST

WAGED BETWEEN THE DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS AT TRENTON.

After Various Uncomplimentary Remarks About Speaker Baird and Other Matters Pointed Personalities the Democrats Beat the Contestants.

TRENTON, Feb. 18.—The house had its little daily row this morning. The Republicans took the initiative by trying to prevent the committee having the Jones-Walter case under its consideration from making its report, but they failed. The majority report and minority reports of the committee were presented. The majority reported in favor of seating Walter, and asked its immediate adoption. The Republicans protested. Motions were made to postpone action and to adjourn, in the midst of some confusion. Mr. Armstrong (Rep.) was called to the chair by Speaker Baird, and the Democrats suspecting that some trick was contemplated to defeat the adoption of the report seating Walter, began crowding around the speaker's desk in a threatening manner. A motion by a Republican member to adjourn was made and put and Mr. Armstrong, the acting speaker, ordered the sergeant-at-arms to see that every member took his seat before the proceedings went on. The sergeant-at-arms approached Mr. Muchler (Dem.), who was more boisterous than the rest, and ordered him to take his seat. Mr. Muchler refused and threatened to knock down any one who touched him. Mr. McDermitt (Dem.), who was sitting near the speaker's desk, pounded and shouted to rule fairly or he would be thrown from the chair. Before the vote on the motion to adjourn could be called, Mr. Armstrong announced that the house of assembly was ready for the senator had arrived, and the members at once proceeded to the senate chamber.

On reassembling the report of the majority of the committee on the Jones-Walter case was taken up. The Democrats were eager to push the Walter case through and make his seat sure, and defeated every motion of the Republicans to delay action. Heppenheimer moved the previous question, and it was noticed that some Republicans had left their seats, or if in them would not vote. Hudspeth moved that the absentees be brought to the bar of the house and reprimanded. This was seconded by Corbin, one of the absentees, thus giving him a chance to talk. Hudspeth, in speaking of Baldwin's motion, but this was objected to. Corbin went on to speak, firing some very hot shot at the "howling mob" of the majority, who he said could use its force in the house to power the unwelcome and unjust measure upon them. Hudspeth called Corbin to order, and when the speaker ruled him in order Hudspeth appealed. The speaker would not entertain the appeal, and told Corbin to go on, when McDermitt jumped up and shouted that since the speaker would not notice them he proposed to speak as long as Corbin did, which threat he proceeded to put into action. The "howling mob" was beginning to growl also, when Armstrong called out a motion to adjourn. This was defeated, and the original motion put to reprimand members for not voting. The clerk called the roll, and each Republican's name came who would not vote, he was brought to the bar of the house by the sergeant-at-arms and made to explain himself. They all assigned as a reason that they thought the seating of Walter unjust, and simply accomplished by force of the majority and declined to vote. They were excused.

Now an outbreak from an unexpected quarter. Wolverton, who bolted the caucus with Baird and Kinney at the organization of the house, rose in very excited manner, and denounced Speaker Baird in the most violent manner. He said: "It is owing to my vote that that man occupying the chair of this house was elected by Baird. I helped elect him understanding that he was a Democrat and would act with the Democrats, but upon every occasion of an issue between the parties he goes with the Republicans and not the Republicans and his utterings have been in their favor. I repeat, before my God, of that action." Wolverton was cheered throughout his dramatic speech, and the Democratic members and their friends in the gallery shouting and pounding on the floor and desks. When quiet was restored the Democrats put their motion to concur with the majority report and carried it. Then they moved a reconsideration and voted it down, thus practically making Walter's seat sure.

Although it was now after 2 and the members had been in the state house since 10 a. m., the majority determined to finish the whole business and seat Turley in the same manner. They called for the reports of Doublee's committee; both the majority report unseating Turley and the minority report giving him the seat were read. A motion was made to concur with the minority report. Motion after motion from the Republicans to adjourn was voted down, and when they had exhausted all their expedients Doublee rose to speak to the question in support of his report. He made a long speech, in which he ran over the evidence in the case, and in finishing he said: "We Labor men do not care whether a Republican or a Democrat goes to the United States senate. We never got anything from the United States senate, and we never will until we send our own men there. I am voting for the justice of this thing. They say I have the balance of power in seating Turley; if I had the balance of power and could elect a United States senator, and a question of right came along, I would throw over the power and take the side of justice." Great applause followed these sentiments. The vote on concurring in Doublee's report prevailed and seated Turley as a member of assembly.

The joint assembly met at noon with floor and galleries packed to the rafters. The vote taken with the exact result of the first day's ballot: Sewell, 35; Abbett, 35; Kays, 2; Erastus Wells, 2; Bedle, 2; Bedle, 2; Ludlow, 1; William E. Potter, 1; Parker, 1; Potts, 1; Morrow, 1; total, 81.

No election was the announcement and the joint convention adjourned.

Ruined by Wild Speculation.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—W. T. Brigham, a member of the Suffolk bar, has been arrested for the embezzlement of $30,000 from the estate of which he is executor. The complaint was made by Rogers Rich, who, with his brother Thomas, is bondsman for Brigham in trust, under the will of the late James C. Rogers. The embezzlements are said to be against Rich, who, though not entirely dependent on the trust fund for support, would nevertheless be somewhat straightened in means should the loss be a total one. Mr. Rich said he believed the peculations had occurred since October. Wild business ventures caused Brigham's downfall. He was held in $30,000 bail, to appear on Feb. 25.

Ford Retires from Athletics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Malcom W. Ford, champion amateur all round athlete, has retired from athletics entirely. He will go into a manufacturing business in Brooklyn, the capital being furnished by his father and brother-in-law. Ford has been one of the connection with sporting matters. He has assigned from the New York Athletic club.

PLAINFIELD EVENING HERALD, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—G. A. Mayo, colonel of the Second Virginia cavalry, testified that the Republican tickets were distributed as stated. The Democratic presiding judge, Mr. Seward, after having permitted the Republican tickets to be deposited in the diamond shaped tickets having been counted, leaned back in his chair and said: "I reject to Democratic tickets both counted any more." Dee Jones was "counted out" and thirty-two and eighty-seven of these diamond shaped tickets were rejected.

After the examination of the witness a motion of the supreme court of Texas was produced to the effect that the diamond shaped tickets were legal.

W. L. Williams, white, and a Democrat, testified he was present at the counting of the votes at the election of last November. About eighteen had been counted, when a question arose as to the legality of the diamond shaped tickets. Together these tickets were put on a separate string and transmitted to Brenham for a decision as to their legality. Witness was of the impression that Mayor Brenham counted or placed on the tally sheet. He had been a candidate on the people's ticket, but withdrew in favor of a negro, R. J. Moore, who claimed to be a negro. Moore was a negro, however, he called him a "ringworm."

W. S. Buster, Democrat, testified that he was a policeman in Brenham when the jail was broken into and colored men liberated. He gave a full description of the affair and said that one of the guards remarked that if Polk Bird was in the jail he (the guard) would have him released.

F. M. Newton, Democrat, testified that at an indignation meeting held to advertise Polk Bird for the election, Judge Kirk offered a resolution, declaring that as Hackworth, Scheutes, Moore, Gilder, Lockett, and Polk Bird were making inflammatory speeches, they must be after be more quiet, as a committee would instruct them to leave the country. On cross examination witness stated that Judge Kirk had said in substance that the men he had named had been going among the colored people and that there was danger that they would be incited to violence. Witness did not know of any outbreak or threatened outbreak on the part of the colored people.

PENNSYLVANIA LAWMAKERS.

A Choice of Deaths for Persons Under Sentence.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—In the senate Messrs. Hartan, Willing and Ross, were appointed a committee to investigate the geological survey, and Messrs. McFarlane, Bell-ner and Baldwin the committee to report on a bill offered by Senator McFarlane. A resolution providing for final adjournment on Friday, April 15, was offered by Senator Gregg and fixed. A resolution was passed thanking the United States senate for passing the bill reimbursing states which paid the direct tax in 1861, and asking representatives in congress to urge its passage. Under the bill Pennsylvania will get $1,600,000. A number of bills were passed finally. The governor appointed Joseph G. Patterson to be health officer of Philadelphia and Charles Lawrence to be harbormaster of the same city. Both appointments were at once confirmed. He appointed Thomas M. Lee, of Philadelphia; George W. Starr, of Erie, and Henry M. Boies, of Lackawanna, to be members of the state board of health.

In the house bills were read in place, among others, to authorize any veteran soldier or sailor to bring suit against counties to recover moneys due him for enlistment bounties and to repeal the act of 1885. The bill provides that persons under sentence of death for murder may suffer death by hanging or electricity. A concurrent resolution was passed urging Pennsylvania senators and congressmen to vote for and urge the passage of the Ingalls bill repealing the Republican acts of reconstruction, and asking that allowance of pensions to soldiers or sailors may be rated equably from the date of disability or discharge. A bill to revise the tax laws provides that all property shall be taxed a tax of three mills on personal property, except household furniture, pleasure carriages and watches; abolishes the tax on manufactures, except gas and oil, provides that half the tax on personal property shall be paid into the county treasuries.

TOO MUCH RECOIL.

An American Rifle Discarded by the British Army.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—Official information has been received by the government that the Lee-Burton rifle lately adopted for use in the British army has been discarded. It appears that the gun is a combination of two American rifles—the Lee and the Burton—which was gotten up by an English armorer and tested several times with apparently satisfaction. So sure were the military officials of the entire success of the new rifle that it is reported that Queen Victoria, on behalf of guns shortly after its adoption by the war office committee. About a month ago a number of rifles were distributed to an English regiment stationed at Malta, and it was not found by experience that the rifles were unsuitable for the army, as the recoil was too great and the stock too straight.

Ottoman Hanlan Talks.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Edward Hanlan, the noted oarsman, is in Boston. He said: "I leave Boston Saturday night to go to Philadelphia. From there I will go to New York. On the 28th I will meet Mr. Cohn, the backer of Gaudaur, and arrange for a match for $5,000 a side and the championship of America. I have not decided as yet where I want the race to be rowed. The agreement will be taken with the exact result of the first day's ballot: Sewell, 35; Abbett, 35; Kays, 2; Erastus Wells, 2; Bedle, 2; Bedle, 2; Ludlow, 1; William E. Potter, 1; Parker, 1; Potts, 1; Morrow, 1; total, 81.

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BEGUN THE BRITISH.

THE SENATE FOLLOWS UP THE CAMERON NAVY BILL

By Passing Hale's Bill for the Construction and Torpedo Boats for Coast Defenses. Millions Going Into War Preparations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate resumed consideration of Mr. Hale's bill to increase the naval establishment.

The bill was passed—yeas, 48; nays, 7.

As amended the bill in its full text is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., "That for the purpose of increasing the naval establishment of the United States the sums of money hereinafter named are appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the president, in the exercise of his discretion, upon plans and specifications to be furnished by the navy department:

For the construction of heavily armored vessels or armored floating batteries or rams, to be used for coast and harbor defense, $10,000,000.

For the construction of light draught gunboats, suitable for interior waterways and coast service, $1,200,000; said gunboats to be completed within twenty-four months from the date of the signing of any contract for their construction.

For the construction of torpedo boats of the highest practicable speed and efficiency, $600,000; said torpedo boats to be completed and tested within twelve months from the signing of any contract for their construction.

For torpedoes and torpedo appliances, to be operated from naval vessels, floating batteries or rams, $600,000.

Section 2. That for the armament of the vessels herein provided for the sum of $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. That the material used in all naval structures provided for in this bill and the armament for the same shall be furnished and manufactured in the United States, and all contracts made for the same shall contain the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, ("an act to increase the naval establishment").

Section 4. That the appropriations made by this act shall be available during five years from March 4, 1887.

Including the Hale bill, the senate has passed, in a few days, bills appropriating $46,000,000 for coast defense, naval vessels, fortifications, etc.

COAST DEFENSES.

The House Committee on Military Affairs Passes Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—At the meeting of the house committee on military affairs over Mr. McAdoo's bill appropriating $50,000,000 for construction of defensive ordnance, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this committee that the time has arrived when the government of the United States should enter at once upon the work of protecting our great commercial seaboard cities and our inland frontier, by a system of defenses adapted to the exigencies of modern warfare, and capable of repelling the attacks of modern armored ships.

Resolved, That the United States should develop within itself all the necessary materials for the fabrication of the heaviest modern ordnance and a most perfect armor for fortifications and for the construction of armored ships.

Resolved, That considering the time necessary for the erection of a plant for the production of ordnance and armor, the government should either at once proceed to create such a plant itself or offer such inducements as will secure the establishment of such plants by private parties.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The senate passed thirty-two house bills without division. They were mostly local measures relating to bridges and right of way through government grounds, etc.

The house agreed to the conference report anti-Mormon bill by a vote of 202 to 40.

Mr. Mitchell (Oregon) introduced a bill in the senate for the relief of the assignees of John Roach for services for extra work on the Puritan and wharfage to the Roanoke.

The house passed an amended diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The bill as passed reduced the appropriation from $300,000 to $150,000, and refused to increase salaries of consuls and to establish two consular inspectors as Mr. Belmont's bill at first contemplated.

The president last night gave a dinner to justices of the supreme court. The "full" bench was present.

A Supposed Corpse Comes to Life.

KINTZUA, Pa., Feb. 18.—Eddie Coose, aged 16 years, was found lying apparently dead on the top of an oil tank near this village on Sunday. A number of physicians were summoned who agreed that life was extinct, and that death had resulted from inhalation of the poisonous gases arising from fresh crude oil. The body was coffined and prepared for burial at the home of his parents near Corydon, Pa., and when in progress was view signs of life were shown in the supposed corpse. He was removed from the coffin, medical aid again summoned and the lad now gives every hope for his complete recovery.

No Aliens Need Apply.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The first camp in Massachusetts of the Patriotic Order Sons of America has been organized in Boston under the title, "Washington Camp No. 1." The principles maintained are that Americans shall have the preference over aliens in public offices, and that the public school system shall never be given over to aliens; that the public school system shall be kept free from all ecclesiastical and sectarian influences, and that there shall be no organized connection between church and state. Officers have been elected with James A. Hiles as district president.

Election Frauds in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The federal grand jury, which has been investigating the frauds committed in this city last November, made its final report to Judge Treat in the United States district court this morning. Twenty-two indictments in addition to those heretofore found. A special jury has been called to try these cases at the March term of the court.

A Nun Withdraws from the Cloister.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—A special from Newark, O., says that Sister Genevieve, the superior of the convent attached to the St. Francis de Sales of that city, has left the institution and gone to her friends. The causes are said to be disagreements and dissatisfaction. She has been a nun for twenty years. Her real name is Mary Hewitt, and she is supposed to be in Chillicothe.

Farm Stock Destroyed by Dogs.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 18.—A pack of five marauding boys entered the farm yard of John Jones on the eastern boundary, near here, last night and killed five ducks, twenty chickens, one cow, eight turkeys and two pigs.

A THRILLING HEIST

Made by Burglars in the Residence of Mr. Kenyon, Jr.

Valuable Diamonds Stolen—Mrs. Kenyon Awakened by the Noise—Her Screams Frighten the Thieves Away.

KEYPORT, N. J., Feb. 18.—John I. Schenck, the well known banker, was awakened early this morning at the house of his brother, to which he has been about nine months ago. The burglar is nearly 80 years of age, and for nearly fifty years lived in Middletown, where he was to crabs he shredded. Just before his removal to his brother's home he had been suffering from a stroke of paralysis, and it is thought that the daily visits of his brother he would certainly have died at this time for want of nourishment and care. The near neighbors had noticed that he had not been out for several days, and had observed that he was sick, sent for his brother, who found him very low.

After his removal an investigation of his half was made. In a little shanty which was built in a thicket was found an iron box containing papers worth $10,000. In other corners of the tumble-down building was found quite a large amount of gold and silver coins. Under one of the beds in his two story rookery which answered for a home, was found an old woollen stocking filled with money.

The interior of the building very much resembled a museum, there being many curious articles hung upon the walls. In all about thirty-seven bills were found. On attempting to take one down Mr. Schenck was astonished at its weight. Upon examination he was rather surprised to find it filled with gold and silver coin. In all nearly $50,000 in money and valuable papers were found concealed around the hut and outbuildings. The old hut is daily visited by curious sightseers. This ancient, tumble-down building is hardly two stories high, with an old style roof slanting nearly to the ground. There are four rooms, the largest being 8x12 feet. The staircase is also of an enormous oak log, with deep notches cut in it. Much of the furniture was made from oak tree cut on the farm.

THE LABOR CONVENTION.

A Large Attendance Looked For at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The Labor convention, which is to assemble next Tuesday, is now the absorbing topic in all political circles. It is the first meeting of the kind ever held for the proprietary of organizing, a new national political party in the interest of workingmen. It is now expected that 1,500 delegates will be here, though there is not yet positive assurance of so many. It has been developed in some places that members of trades unions are averse to joining this movement in connection with the Knights of Labor, and if this shall prove to be generally true, the number of delegates will be less than 1,500.

There is a growing wariness on the part of resident delegates about committing themselves to the support of any leader or faction. This is shown by the fact that though Henry George is advertised to lecture here in Music hall on Monday night, they disclaim any agency in the matter and say he is brought here by the Henry George club. It is not expected that the convention will do more than adopt a platform.

SOLD FOR TEN DOLLARS.

The Body of an Editor Put on the Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Mr. Ernest W. Rau, a German, editor of a Bavarian weekly paper, died in Baltimore on Tuesday morning. Wednesday at the home of Warner Rieve, with whom he boarded. A certificate of death was duly issued and a burial permit from the health commissioner. Late Wednesday afternoon word was received at police headquarters that Rau's body was in the dissecting room of the Maryland university. The investigation which followed showed that covered that the body had not been buried at all, but had been sold to the medical college by Rieve for $10. Rieve was arrested. He explained that he did not sell the body for his own benefit, and that he was only carrying out the wish of Rau, and did not know he was violating a law. The post-mortem developed the fact that death was due to exposure and excessive drink. Rieve will have a hearing to-day.

They Manufactured Dynamite.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 18.—The compound works of Alfred & Dean at Eldred, Pa., blew up yesterday. The works manufacture a powder to explode dynamite, and in mixing the glycerine and chemicals that the works caught fire. The three employes deserted the place and all escaped in safety but one Thomas Elliott, who was killed by a rut shot in the head. Five dwelling houses and a saw mill close by were wrecked, and window glass was broken for miles around. Three women, one the wife of Mr. Alfred, were in one of the wrecked houses and were badly hurt.

A Mine Roof Fell.

LAVANT, Ont., Feb. 18.—A terrible accident has occurred at the Wilbur coal mines here by which five men were instantly killed and two seriously wounded by the fall of ground from the roof. The names of those killed are: Joseph Revell, Thomas Woodruff, Julius Bogart, William Carver and James McCormick. Those wounded are: Louis Clow and Joseph Revell. Most of the men were married and had families. Lavant is a mining town of about 150 inhabitants, in Lanark county, about seventy-five miles north of Kingston.

Many Lives Saved by a Dream.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—At Scienes Hill, Ky., on the Cincinnati Southern road, near Somerset, R. H. Hibbs and family, consisting of himself, wife and three children, went to sleep Wednesday night supposing everything secure. During the night the building caught fire and was soon in flames. The oldest child, a girl of 13, had dreamed of a terrible railroad accident, and awoke to find the room filled with smoke and flames issuing through the cracks of the doors and windows. She aroused her father in time and all escaped.

No Division After All.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 18.—Word is received here that the New Jersey state supreme court has decided that the providing for the division of the old borough of Long Branch is unconstitutional. The law was passed by the New Jersey legislature last winter at the earnest solicitation of a large number of the residents of the Philadelphia cottagers and several hotel proprietors. The borough was divided last spring, after the law was approved by the people by a heavy majority at a special election.

Association of Merchant Tailors.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The National Association of Merchant Tailors of the United States of America was organized yesterday by representatives of the various merchant tailors' exchanges throughout the country, now in session here.

Miner Greenleaf's Estate.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The estate of the late miner, E. Price Greenleaf, who left his fortune to his wife, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf, is rated at $760,000, of which $56,000 is real estate and $718,500 personal property.

THE JEWELRY CONTRACT

A SICKROOM NURSE FOUND GAGGED IN THE HALL WAY.

A Brooklyn Mansion Robbed of Valuable Diamonds, with all the Doors and Windows Locked—Who the Robber is Remains to be Proven.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 18.—A burglary was reported to the Brooklyn police yesterday which is surrounded by an air of mystery. The house occupied by the robbed is that of George M. Talleot, at the corner of Seventh avenue and First street. The house is an old mansion with a large hallway running through the centre of it, and which, covered by well kept grounds through which two large dogs roam at night.

Mr. Talleot, who is a manufacturer of patent medicines, sleeps on the second floor. In another part of the room is the bed of his two daughters, which is separated from that of the father by a large curtain. Mrs. Talleot, who is in bad health, and who has been an invalid for several months, occupies a room directly opposite that in which her husband and daughters sleep. Mrs. Kate Booth, a middle aged trained nurse, is in attendance on Mrs. Talleot continuously. She is the only person who knows anything of the burglary, and was found bound and gagged in the hallway between the room occupied by Mrs. Talleot and that in which the other members of the family sleep.

On the upper floor there were sleeping at the time of the robbery, and it is said to have been committed W. S. Coolidge, a brother of Mrs. Talleot; Edward Brown, the coachman, and three female servants. There was no intimation that anything was wrong to any of these people until an early hour, when Mr. Coolidge awoke and descended to the kitchen to get a drink of water. As he neared ground while passing through the hall on the second floor, and supposing his sister was suffering he went to her room. When he turned up the gas he saw that the nurse was sleeping comfortably. As the sound continued he went out to the hallway and there discovered the nurse lying on the floor bound and gagged. He quickly released her, and after she was revived she said she was sleeping in a chair at the bedside of the patient, when at about 2:30 o'clock she was awakened from a dose by a request for water from the sick woman. She walked to the end of the hallway, opened a window and took a bottle of Vichy water from the sill. Just then she heard the voice of a man say: "Where is the money?" and at the same time a soft hand was placed over her mouth. She mechanically put her hand in her pocket and took out her purse, containing about $10. She threw this at the man and then lost consciousness. She did not regain her senses until a few minutes before Mr. Coolidge found her.

The rooms of the house were aroused and a thorough search was made of the premises, but no trace of burglars could be found. From a bureau drawn in the hallway a diamond ring and a pair of diamond ear rings and a pair of diamond earrings were missing, and from a bureau in Mrs. Talleot's room three gold watches had been stolen. There were other articles of value in the bureaus which had been overlooked. The missing jewelry amounted in value to $1,500.

Although Mr. Coolidge made his discovery at 4 o'clock, it was not until 6 o'clock that the police were notified. Brown, the coachman, then went to the station house, and Capt. Jewett and his detectives were soon at the house investigating the matter and investigating the matter. They learned much that made them believe more of the robbery was known than would be told. In the first place the door or window was not locked, and all were securely fastened, as they had been when the family retired. The gag which had been found in Mrs. Booth's mouth was made of a piece of a cotton handkerchief around an ivory tooth brush handle broken from a brush which had been in Mrs. Talleot's room. The twine with which the woman was bound was the same as some that had been in the house for a long time. Mrs. Talleot does not remember having asked for a drink during the night, and she says she was close to the house hear any noise during the night. Mrs. Booth did not tell exactly the same story as she had at first told it, and was thought to whether she threw her pocket-book at the man before he placed his hand over her mouth or after that time. The police rather doubt that story, and say they will not say exactly what theory they are working. They did not place Mrs. Booth under arrest.

The handkerchief which was used in making the gag spells of fine linen, and the stump of a cigar was found on the bureau in the hall. No one in the house uses tobacco. None of the servants have been employed in the house more than a few months, but all came to the family highly recommended. Mr. Talleot is a very wealthy man.

Unauthorized Insurance.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Insurance Commissioner Tarbox has issued a circular warning the public that the Health and Accident Insurance association, incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, with its office in Room 3, Hall and the order of Tonti, have and can have under existing laws no lawful authority to transact such business in Massachusetts, and he warns the people to have nothing to do with it. The like associations, of which the department has no knowledge, seeking the confidence and patronage of the people. Whoever unites with these or similar fraternal associations should do so upon his own information and judgment and not upon any supposed approval of their methods or supervision of their affairs by the commonwealth or its official authorities.

Syndicate Insurance.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—A meeting of the Boston Merchants' association is called for to-day, to consider the proposition of the committee on insurance that an insurance company be organized on the plan of Lloyd's of London. The name is the Prudential Fire Insurance association, and it is intended that the company shall be one of a syndicate of five formed simultaneously in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Dr. Howard Crosby says that, while profession baffles the liquor dealers, high license, as in Illinois, diminishes the number of saloons.

Jerry Cardiff, the slugger, has hamstrung his wife nearly to death in Minneapolis. The chivalrous professor of pugilism was not arrested.

Brenton Winsan spoke at a banquet in Toronto and took the side of Canada in the fisheries dispute. No act of congress, said he, can obliterate the rights of Canada.

A car has arrived in New York over the Boston and Albany railroad, lighted with electricity from a battery carried under the floor of the car, which keeps twenty-four lights burning for ten hours.

Governor Taylor of Tennessee has signed the bill prohibiting prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in that state, and a bill has passed its first reading to submit the question subsequently to a popular vote. Two-thirds of the legislature agree to the amendment.

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LUMBER,
Masons' Materials
Coal and Fertilizers.
Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.
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ENGINEER
AND PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.
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Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.
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LEHIGH COAL,
Fresh from the Mines.
It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are also prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order to consumers. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Sawed Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice.
A. D. Cook and Son.

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Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
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Try the Brunswick Ham recommended by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrill & Condit.

GOOD QUALITY
BRICK.
I wish to thank my many customers for the patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that my yard is now thoroughly completed. I have doubled my capacity for manufacturing a superior quality of brick. Orders solicited.
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PROPRIETORS.
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WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

ATTRACTIVE, CONVENIENT AND DURABLE WATERPROOFS.

Fine Homemade Jewelry Wins and While-Hooded Bridal Jackets Admirably Adapted for Both Misses and Young Ladies—Mourning Goods.

An exquisitely stylish jacket, and one that may be worn with equal propriety as an independent garment or as one to complete a costume made of the same fabric, is represented in the accompanying cut.

PAYETTE JACKET.

The illustration shows a jacket made in heavy cloth of dark blue color. The edges are bound with black silk braid; the fronts are faced with black silk serge, which shows on the revers; the four fancy buttons, linked in pairs and passed through the buttonholes, secure the front at the waist line. The vest is made of the same dark cloth, similarly bound on the edges.

When the Payette jacket is made of the same fabric as is the dress with which it is designed to be worn, the vest and vest collar should be of velvet of the same color and the fronts faced with velvet, so that when turned back they will show revers entirely of velvet. The rolling collar ought also to be of velvet. Suit materials should be lined throughout with twilled silk or farmer's satin, also light cloths if intended for the demi-season. Cheviots and similar goods designed for spring wear will present an attractive garment if made after this model.

The vest must be joined in the side and shoulder seams and the back of the collar that belongs to it is to be tacked inside the neck of the jacket. The extensions on the side forms are to be lapped over the back pieces.

A jacket made after this pattern, in medium size, will require four yards of goods twenty-four inches wide or two yards twenty-eight inches wide, and three-quarters of a yard of serge to face the fronts, or, where silk or velvet is used, an equivalent amount of these fabrics.

Mourning Dress Goods.

There are several very attractive weaves in diagonals and armure goods. A fine quality of armure diagonal has the cords, or twills, quite prominent, and set about one-eighth of an inch apart, and the space between is filled with the finest powder grain armure. The goods is of medium weight, but the threads are extremely fine, and the result is a fabric of unusual beauty. A diamond diagonal is also new, and excellent in grade. A fine camels' hair stuff has tiny dots scattered over the surface; others have heavy threads of high lustre mohair on soft, dull wool grounds. Silk wrap camels' hair is in fairly heavy quality, and shows a very wide diagonal twill. It is one of the most desirable of all of the new black fabrics, and is used for tailor costumes and wraps.

Waterproof Garments.

Every man, woman and child ought to be the possessor of at least one waterproof garment. In the selection of these storm protectors, care should be exercised, for there are waterproofs and waterproofs, some worthless, others only tolerable, while others again are the perfection of garments.

"STORMY PETREL" CIRCULAR.

There is not only wide choice as regards the grades of waterproofs, but in the matter of convenience and becoming shapes. The cut shows an admirable garment for ladies' and misses' wear. This waterproof, which has been christened "Stormy Petrel," is made in what is known to the trade as fine cantoon, and comes in black, blue, brown, drab and dark plaid, with an attractive steel gray or silver finish coating of rubber. It is not only far more serviceable than the many worthless imitations of gossamer waterproof on the market, but it is decidedly pleasing in appearance and devoid of the disagreeable odor observed in some waterproofs.

Enameled Jewelry.

With the demand for jewelry of a highly decorative character it naturally follows that enamels in bright rich hues, gems of brilliant color and rococo effects, produced by a combination of processes and metals, are in request. But while the use of such gems and precious metal is elaborated, effects are far from being obtrusive. In a word, all fine jewelry, while rich and sometimes showy in character, is free from loud or commonplace results.

Fine enamel jewelry, especially that set with small gems, is largely worn, but inferior work in this direction is at a discount, and this is as good a place as any to tell of the wonderful improvement in the enamel work done in this country. The association of platinum and gold in jewelry for both sexes is on the increase, and it is to be seen in new gimmal chains, fancy neck chains, coin bracelets and scarf pins.

Invitations to Dinner.

If you have any doubt about being able to accept an invitation to dinner at the time stated in the invitation, decline at once by sending your regrets, unless it is known to you that the dinner is an informal one. A prompt and decided answer enables your hostess to supply the place with some other guest, thereby preventing a vacant chair at table.

Wedding Favors.

Wedding favors made of white ribbon and artificial flowers are indispensable in England, but America has had the good taste to abjure these until lately. Such ornaments are used for the horses' ears and the servants' coats in this country. Here the groom wears a boutonniere of natural flowers.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Facts, Theories and Experiences in Everyday Life.

At a recent meeting of the Societe de Biologie, Dr. Laborde read a paper on skin grafting from the frog to man. The experiment was tried in the case of a man whose feet had been burned by molten lead. On one of the wounds were put four grafts of human skin, on the other four grafts from the skin of a frog. In all of these, it is reported, took firm hold on the wounds. The frog skin grafts retained their peculiar color a few days, after which changed to the color of the human skin. The wounds healed rapidly.

Differing Opinions About Lockjaw.

At a recent meeting of the French Surgeons' congress a most interesting discussion on the subject of lockjaw called forth a number of differing opinions. According to M. Vaslin, of Angers, it is purely nervous disease. In one case, under his own observation, it was due solely to emotional causes and was cured by chloral and morphine. Prof. Bilstervi, of Genoa, concurred with M. Vaslin. Professor Thirier, of Brussels, on the other hand, believed lockjaw to be contagious and of a parasitic nature. M. Mauvoury had been unable to learn from veterinarians of a single case in which the disease was communicated from one animal to another. Prof. Vermeuil, of Paris, believed firmly in the contagiousness of lockjaw and thinks it can be contracted by man from the horse. He said that human beings are often attacked with lockjaw when living near animals thus affected, and that it often follows horse bites. Wounds that have come in contact with earth or straw soiled by horses are more liable than others to be accompanied by lockjaw, and the disease is frequent among stableboys and horse dealers. M. Blanc thought the disease to be contagious and sometimes communicated through infected water.

Purity of Ice.

The state board of health of New York has recently published a report on the purity of ice from Onondaga lake, the Erie canal at Syracuse and Canonvola lake. That from Onondaga lake was rejected as detrimental to health. At the time the inspection of this lake was made there was a margin of from one to four feet wide of black, putrefying organic matter along the shores. The analyses of the ice from this lake showed that it contained probably from 10 to 12 per cent. of the sewage impurities dissolved in the same quantity of unfiltered water of the lake. This ice also showed the presence of bacteria in great abundance, retarded somewhat in their growth by the cold, but not destroyed by it. It is perhaps needless to say that such ice was pronounced totally unfit for any purposes where it is liable to come in contact with food or drink. The ice from the Erie canal was also condemned, while there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a condemnation of that from Canonvia lake. The report, valuable for what has already been mentioned, is still more so by reason of the numerous references to instances in which impure ice has been the cause of dysentery and other diseases. It also points out the old idea that all ice must of necessity be pure.

Simple Remedies.

A warm, woolen shirt worn closely about the neck and chest and covering the arms, if put on when the first sound of a cough is heard and supplemented by a warm brick or soapstone at the feet, is a simple household remedy that has nipped in the bud many a severe cough and cold. Hot foot baths and hot hand baths are excellent in relieving congestion and equalizing the circulation. Mild mustard drafts applied to the extremities also change the circulation. In many cases flannels wrung from hot soda water are helpful. Relief is sometimes found from drinking water as hot as can comfortably be swallowed. It draws the blood to the stomach, opens the pores and washes out the clogged sewers of the body.

A Hint from Germany.

Friction with pine oil is a favorite cure for rheumatism in Germany, and also for bronchial and throat complaints. The aromatic, astringent fragrance of the oil, which is made from resinous portions of the fir trees, has a salutary effect in pulmonary cases.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

"Nicely, thanks," a phrase which has come into general use by way of reply to the inquiry: "How are you?" or "How is your family?" is, says The Spr...field Union, very trying, the quintessence of vulgarity. To begin with, "nicely" in answer to either of these questions is ungrammatical. The question does not call for the modification of a verb by an adverb, but for a description of a state of a subject by an adjective. A man is not "nicely" when the state of his health is concerned; he is well or ill. Even if grammatical the word is inappropriate and silly. As for "thanks," instead of "thank you," it is curt, to say the least.

Women of Taste.

Taste is said to be instantaneous, ready appreciation of the fitness of things. To the most of us who may regret the want of it ourselves, it seems to be the instinct of the fortunate few. Some women look as if they had simply blossomed out of their inner consciousness into a beautiful toilet; others are the creatures of chance, and look as if their clothes had been hurled at them by a tornado.

Some women, and good women, too, have a sort of moral want of taste, and wear too many bright colors, too many glass beads, too much hair and a combination of discordant materials, which causes the heart of a good dresser to ache. This want of taste runs across a character like an intellectual bar sinister, forcing us to believe that their conclusions are anything but legitimate.

Second Marriages.

A widow ought not to be accompanied by bridesmaids or wear a veil or orange blossoms at her marriage. She should be attended by her father or some near friend. If married in church a widow wears a colored dress and bonnet. It is proper for a widow to remove her first wedding ring on the occasion of a second marriage. If married at home the widow-bride may wear a light colored dress (not white) and be bonnetless, but she should not indulge in any of the signs of the first bridal.

Invitations to Dinner.

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YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

EVERYDAY OCCURRENCES THAT ARE WONDERFUL.

All About Snowshoeing Sports as Practiced by Boys in Canada and in the United States—An Interesting Picture Puzzle.

Snowshoeing disputes with tobogganing the honor of being Canada's national sport in winter. The shoes are made in many shapes and of many sizes, ranging all the way from 2 to 6 feet in length, and from 10 to 30 inches in breadth. But for all practical purposes, says J. M. Oxley in Harper's Young People, a shoe measuring 5 feet 8 inches by 12 or 15 inches, is the best. In walking, narrower shoes are used but these rarely go below ten inches.

SNOWSHOE COSTUME.

The picture represents the Canadian snowshoe costume. The great coat and knee-breeches are of heavy woolen, such as blankets are made of, the cap is usually a knitted wool one as are the stockings. The snowshoeing, or traveling about on snowshoes is termed, many of these journeys being undertaken by an entire club, each of which aspires to make the quickest record. The best amateur time, according to the authority quoted, for a hundred yards on the flat, is 19 1-2 seconds, so that clumsy as the racquets may seem at first glance, they are in reality a very slight bar to speed when the wearer is thoroughly expert in their use.

"Hare and hounds," on snowshoes, is a sport much indulged in by the boys. Snowshoeing is not, however, the sport that has mastered the art of sliding one shoe over the other, with a motion similar to that made in skating, instead of lifting it up high as though wading in deep snow, but with the foot kept close to the snow, as when the wearer is thoroughly expert in their use.

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"Have

The Wasp.

The wasp is found in most all countries, but seems to have more business on his mind in North America than anywhere else. He keeps both standard and solar time, and is always ready to fill an engagement by either. He doesn't care so much about what he eats, but he is very domestic and must have a home. This is generally located under the eaves of a building insured for its full value, though it sometimes hangs from the limb of a tree or bush. He spends the time from May to October in sloshing around, attending county fairs, horse races and wrestling matches—and having more or less to do in the harvest field and around cider mills. It is a disputed point whether the wasp can bite harder than the bulldog, but the weight of opinion is in favor of the wasp. He seems to be mad about something all the time, and it doesn't matter any difference whether his victim is the babe in the cradle or the father in the barnyard. Five months is the average life of the wasp, and he is heard from about as often as any other insect on the programme.—Detroit Free Press.

The Lime Kiln Club.

Waydown Bebee submitted his report on prize poetry. The club received 230 poems, all composed by colored people. The subjects were classified as follows:

Spring,	Fall,	Winter,
Old Year,	New Year,	Last Year,
Love,	Thunder,	Women.

Upon critical examination the poetic committee came to the conclusion that 215 of the poems were stolen outright or less boldly from Longfellow, Saxe, Moore, etc. These were at once sold by the pound for the benefit of the relief fund of the club. Of the remaining five poems three were rejected for faulty rhythm, and another was found to have been submitted last year. The one taking the prize was composed by Col. Snowball Johnson, of Alabama: "My Home Is Ever Sad." The first verse runs as follows:

In de good ole long ago, 'way down in Tennessee,
I had a leetle cabin by de hill;
An' when de day was done, an' my chill'en came to me,
Dar' was joy an' happiness 'nuff to kill.

But de chill'en all am gone, an' de cabin's torn away,
An' my wife she sits with an sleepin' 'neath de sod;
An' I'se hobblin' all alone on de weary path of life,
An' my limbs am growin' weaker as I plod.

The prize is a $5 gold piece, and for fear that the winner might be tempted to spend it, a couple of holes were punched in the coin.—Detroit Free Press.

No Time to Enjoy the Race.

"Billy" Emerson, the minstrel, tells with excruciating mimicry the story of how he took Ben Cotton to see a quarter of a mile race in Richmond. The horse was one of those big animals that can go like the wind for a quarter of a mile, but are no good for a greater distance. The race was against time, and was set for 10 o'clock in the morning. Ben demurred strongly, because they had to be called at 7 in order to catch the train to reach there in time. The weather was very warm, and the two minstrels reached the track a few minutes before the race began. Billy all enthusiasm over the horse and Ben puffing and blowing between each expostulatory word. They talked for a little together, when suddenly Billy threw up his hat and cheered with several hundred others.

"What do you think of that?" he asked Ben, triumphantly.

"When does that of what?" said Ben, who was pulling at a flask.

"The race," answered Billy. "Didn't you see it?"

"I didn't see anything," replied Cotton. "That's a——d slow. A man turns his head to s——e the hill over."—Chicago News.

Around the World.

Anxious mother—Bridget, did papa have his watch in his pocket when he was married?

Gentle Matron—Why, no, mum.

"I don't suppose he had any money saved up, did he?

"Not a penny; he spent all he earned."

"Did you get along comfortably?"

"We were very happy."

"Well, you know, George hasn't been able to save a cent, but——"

"See here, if that poverty stricken fellow dares to show his face here again I'll get your father to kick him out."—Omaha World.

He Suffered.

"So you've been out west?" he queried of a citizen who returned the other day.

"Yes."

"Lots of snow out there?"

"Millions of acres. I was snow bound on a train fifteen hours. There were twenty-two ballet girls in my car."

"And your wife was with you?"

"Alas! yes."

"Great Scots! but how you must have suffered!"—Detroit Free Press.

Go to Canada.

Up rose the bold McGinnis.
"No, comrades!" thus he cried,
"Let's stride the table like the Irish
A blow at British pride.
I go to sack Toronto,
To scuttle Montreal,
To kiloap in his castle,
The governor general.
Who'll fill your flasks while fighting;
There's no such word as fail.
He best shall serve his country
Who first sees the Dog's tail."
—New York Morning Journal.

Vain Regrets.

"How is your son Jacob coming on?" asked Washington Jones of Mr. Austin Israelite.

"Mein son Jacob?" he repeated.

"Ain't he married yet?"

"No, not yet. My son Shacob was very particular."

"Couldn't find a girl to suit him?"

"Vell I dells you. He could have married dot Rebecca Blumenthal mit $20,000 on her own years ago, and he vent peck on her."

"That was unfortunate."

"I should schmile. Dose calculate how much interest alone dot, gone dot would up dot $50,000 on in dem years at shay only 6 per cent."—Texas Siftings.

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Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

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Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1082.

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and
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AND SELECT
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WALL PAPER.
340 & NORTH AVENUE.

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THE BEE HIVE.
10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size 1 to 4, regular price 25c, at 15c each.
Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular size 5 to 6½ 15c, and 7 to 8½ 19c per pair.
JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Boucle Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.
Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 69c.

Corsets! Corsets!
L. CALLMAN,
30 WEST FRONT STREET.

One Thousand
pairs of
PANTALOONS
the latest styles. Prices
From 50c to $6
JUST RECEIVED AT
Schwed Brothers,
EAST FRONT STREET.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND
DRY FEET AS A SURE
preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the
CORK-SOLED SHOES
which
John J. Kenney's
is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.
SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

HONEST MILK
Fairview Farm Dairy
(Late Park avenue Dairy.)
BOX 223 PLAINFIELD.

FOR ARTICLES
in
Royal Worcester,
CARLSBAD,
FRENCH AND JAPANESE
CHINA
ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES, ELEGANT LAMPS etc.
go to
GAVETT'S,
18 EAST FRONT STREET.

J. P. LAIRE & Co.
sells
HARDWARE,
House Furnishings,
STOVES, RANGES,
Imperial Egg Food,
GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.
AS USUAL CHEAP.
Corner Front street and Park avenue.

A. S. Titsworth,
NEW MARKET, N. J.
Agent for
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society
of New York. Furnishes Insurance at cost. Non-forfeiting. Also Traveller's Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. sells tickets to travellers from 1 to 30 days. Office with M. M. Thorn, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Builders Cards.

THEODORE GRAY,
Mason and Builder,
JOBBING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P. O. Box 230.
RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

JOHN CHANDLER,
Established 1869
Carpenter & Builder,
28 EAST THIRD STREET.
Specialty—Fine Hard Wood Work.

PEARSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters & Builders
P. O. BOX 1421.
W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.
H. B. Gayle, No. 84 East Second street.
All Work Promptly Attended to.

Peter G. Kline,
Carpenter and Builder,
Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 22 Chatham street. P. O. Box 505, Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross,
21 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish
Mouldings, Sashes, Doors,
Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

R. V. Saums,
Car enter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot. Evons. P. O. Box 1082. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,
Residence, Evons, P. O. Box 250.
carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard,
Madison avenue and Third street,
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

F. B. KINSMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager.
The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
Organized 1881. Incorporated 1888.
A1 Burglar Alarms
AND ELECTRIC BELLS.
Plainfield P. O. Box 1388.
New York office No. 145 Broadway corner Liberty street
Telephone "79 Nassau."
WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

WALL PAPERS.
G. F. & C. E. Brown
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES,
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
221 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

CALEY
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
42 WEST FRONT STREET.

S. J. NEAL,
the
CARPET WEAVER,
38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of all curtains, mats etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

JAMES Q. MILES,
Artist Sign Writer
21 NORTH AVE. P. O. BOX 1122.
Number Your House.
GOLD, SILVER,
BRASS, NICKLE, GLASS, PORCELAIN.
JAPANNED TIN and GOLD LEAF.
NUMBERS and LETTERS
in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Glass, Wood, Stone or Metal.
Agent for all Character of Patent Letters and Stone Numbers for application to Glass, Stone Wood or Metal. Signs, Banners, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.

A Is a Great Mistake
to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so they will to the man whose profession is the safest. Is he a clergyman, a book-keeper, a lawyer, a banker, a book-keeper, a dry goods clerk—he may fall down a flight of stairs, slip on a piece of ice, a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a moving car, &c. Our records and files of last assertions, and the benefits which the comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply invaluable.
Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. To a man in business, he may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, &c., will be a comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will survive the wreck, and such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, and as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for life a year (about one-half the price of one cigar a day!)—man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.
Accident Insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of average. Any man will say that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the husband up or laundress by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the really can one learns for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.
There are constantly accounts of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well performed. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.
Jos. T. Yall, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

CUT IN TWO
at the Plainfield
BARGAIN HOUSE
OUR PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY
Hosiery sales are not very common at present, as Fine & Spe. Sale commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.

we will sell Children's
Full regular Cashmere Hose at 15c, worth 25c
" " Rib and Col. Ribbed 12 1-2 " 25c
" " " " 15c " 30c
" " " " 18c " 30c

We Will Sell Ladies'
Full regular Balbriggan Hose 12 1-2c, were 20c.
" extra heavy 20c " 30c
" extra fine " 25c " 40c
" superfine " 30c " 45c
" Fancy Spring Styles 25c " 40c
" " " 31c " 50c
" Imperial Lisle Thread 35c " 60c

We Will Sell Gents'
Full regular colored 1-2 hose 12 1-2c worth 18c,
" " " 20c " 30c,
Brown " 25c " 30c.
and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.
F. E. White & Son.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SHIPMENT OF FRESH
ORANGES,
DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.
Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the
NORTH AVENUE
FRUIT STORE,
KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE.
Andrew E. Kenney, David T. Kenney.

SERRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles
AND TANDEMS.
English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.
R. POUND, 37 East Third street.
H. SERRELL Plainfield avenue.

50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
at Bargain Prices.
FUR CAPS $1.25 up
SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS
at
U. B. CRANE'S,
THE HATTER
12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

TRY
B. T. BARNES'
FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS
Molasses Creams,
Broadway Molasses Candy,
Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds,
OUR OWN MAKE.
OPP. POST OFFICE.

STOP
at the new store of
ALEX THORN,
28 SOMERSET STREET,
for
Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves,
Tinware, etc.
CHEAP for Cash.

DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES
The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
21 W. Front Street,
opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention
is directed to our
LOW PRICES
Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
Imported Bay Rum 45c bottle.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Fine extracts 25c a bottle.
Voorhees Cough Candy 5c.
" Pine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 20c a box.
Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs and colds. Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
Coraline for the Teeth (Zemodont style) 50c.
Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Beef, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 15c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.
Respectfully,
Wm. H. Voorhees.

NOW Having pay stores in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of
FLOUR
I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.
BONNY FLOUR,
PEERLESS,
PILLSBURY,
A specialty of Woodenware.
L. HEYNIGER,
65, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
A Fine Line of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOODENWARE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
29 Park avenue.
R. D. PERKINS.

HARDWARE.
PLUMBING,
Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
128 EAST FRONT STREET.

JUKES
Cozy Restaurant,
25 WEST FRONT STREET.
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J
Reserved Rooms for Ladies and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
OYSTERS.
HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.
The Celebrated
Dixon's Ice Cream

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?
Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your furnace does not work satisfactorily, give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
25 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH
CARRIAGE
Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES,
CHEAP,
for Prompt Cash.
Repairing in all its Branches for short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

W. H. ROWE,
(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shade Goods a Specialty.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale. None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield, P. O. Box 1220.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1887.
EAST THIRD STREET,
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor,
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at E. D. Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for and returned.

CAMPBELL'S CONFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have a large stock of ready made and all our own goods both for stock and to order, either hand or machine sewed. We also make a specialty of repairing, and we guarantee that the Plainfield people will find their best can be had sold, without using any name and made quite low.
NO. 4 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE
Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of England; Westchester of New York; Norwich Union of England; North British and Mercantile of Edinburgh; Queen of England; The Queen of America; The Home of Newark, N. J.; Mechanics of New York and other equally good companies and procures insurance at best rates, but
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence on E. Second st.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Billiard Room. Play room for children. Steam heat throughout the house. Terms extremely moderate.

COLEMAN
Business
COLLEGE, 32 to 38 BROAD ST.
Newark, N. J., trains Young Men, Boys, Middle-aged Men and Young Ladies for a position in Business Life. Has a complete Business Course, Shorthand Course, Penmanship Course, Telegraphy Course, Typewriting Course, Preparatory Course, Mathematical Course, Classical Course, Scientific Course, Civil Engineering Course, Mechanical Engineering Course, Electrical Engineering Course, Architectural Course, Chemical Course, Pharmaceutical Course, Medical Course, Law Course, Theological Course, Literary Course, Normal Course, Elocution Course, Music Course, Art Course, Modern Language Course, Ancient Language Course, Oratorical Course, Journalistic Course, Military Course, Gymnastic Course, Athletic Course, Boating Course, Bathing Course, Dancing Course, Riding Course, Driving Course, Shooting Course, Fishing Course, Hunting Course, Yachting Course, Sailing Course, Rowing Course, Swimming Course, Diving Course, Skating Course, Sleighing Course, Tobogganing Course, Snowshoeing Course, Curling Course, Quoiting Course, Pitching Course, Batting Course, Running Course, Jumping Course, Vaulting Course, Climbing Course, Throwing Course, Lifting Course, Pulling Course, Pushing Course, Carrying Course, Holding Course, Letting Course, Hauling Course, Dragging

PLAINFIELD NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 41. PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD.

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate, as the "Colorado of the East," covers about twenty square miles, including the borough, and about five miles long by four miles wide, with over 30 feet above sea level at the lowest city portion, Heights, sloping to nine hundred feet in the southerly portion, and extending to the Raritan river, the mountains, and on its north and westerly borders, over fifty miles of good roads mostly macadamized, including a fine driving park, a mile drive, terminating in Netherwood Heights, finely shaded by arches of stately trees, lighted by electric lights, has a superior elevated railroad, with four miles of handsome depot, two parts of the city, and communication with New York, Philadelphia and Bethlehem, twenty three express and eight local passenger trains each way daily, occupying from half an hour to an hour for the journey. The commutation rates are $7.75 per month by the year and ten trip mileage for any one route from $15 to $100 per month, according to the neighborhood. The locality abounds in good, substantial, comfortable homes, has the most ample and improved educational facilities, the finest churches, schools, hotels, theatres, public buildings, art gallery and museum in the State, the largest and grandest driving and speedway park in the world, has the reputation by statistics of being unequaled for healthfulness, and excelled in the average of wealth of its inhabitants, only by New York City, the fifth greatest manufacturing city in the United States. The population is about 14000, and the advertising columns of THE PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the official city, county and State paper, will be pleased to show the public spirits and business enterprise of the people, who consider trade and land in all its ways show that they are devoted to Plainfield and welcome all worthy people. Briefly it is a city favored by nature, and by the inhabitants in every way to make it the most attractive city of homes in the country.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Second street and Park avenue.

1887	1886		
6 a. m.	42	38	Sun rises
9 a. m.	42	38	Sun sets
12 m	51	48	Moon rises
3 p. m.	54	46	Moon sets

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—The liquor dealers of the State will hold a convention at Elizabeth on Tuesday.

—One week for to-morrow Bishop Scarborough will pay his annual visit to the parish of Grace church, Westfield.

—A work horse belonging to Messrs. Cook Bros. of Park avenue dropped dead on Grandview avenue, North Plainfield, this morning, while drawing a load of lumber.

—The Templeton Opera Company which produces the Washington birthday attractions elsewhere announced is the same which made such a hit with the original Mikado here.

—A new front is being put in the building on West Front street, recently occupied as "a temperance billiard room," and which will hereafter be occupied by the Werner Clothing House.

—A business meeting of the "Y's" will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Monday at 8 o'clock sharp. All the members are requested to be present, and all young ladies are extended an invitation to be present.

—The scholars of the High School have been successful in raising funds for the erection of a Cabinet case. The amount raised was fifty dollars, which it is thought will enable them to carry their proposed plans.

—Services in the Park Avenue Baptist church to-morrow, Preaching at 10-30 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. Asa R. Dilts. Rev. J. A. Freiday, returned missionary from upper Burmah, will preach in the evening at 7.30 o'clock.

—The temperance union of Dunellen held a meeting in their room on Thursday evening. A lot of boys annoyed the meeting to such an extent that warrants were issued for their arrest, and their appearance before Judge Coles is set down for to-day.

—The North Plainfield Board of Health intend to stop at once all dumping of refuse and other matter within the borough as will prove detrimental to the health of the inhabitants. At the last meeting of the board on Monday evening, special attention was given to this matter.

—Rev. Mr. Freiday, a returned Baptist missionary from upper Burmah will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church to-morrow morning. Rev. Mr. Freiday, witnessed some thrilling scenes in the recent war in Burmah, and his address will probably be very interesting.

—During the recent strike of the New Jersey Central freight handlers at New York and Jersey City a large number of loaded freight cars were temporarily stored on the Green Brook siding, just west of Dunellen. In one of the cars was a cow which was not discovered until after the animal had died from starvation.

—The bright light to the east of the city while the shower was in progress last evening was caused by the burning of the large four-story building on the American Cotton Duck at Tomkinsville, Staten Island. This building was struck by lightning and the fire involved a loss of about $250,000. Ten thousand bales of cotton were destroyed.

—William Rockett, the Bound Brook burglar who surrendered and was locked up in the Somerville jail, has proved that he can pick shackles, and Warden Burns of the Somerville jail, has kept a diligent watch over his prisoner. It is said that Rockett will plead "guilty" to robbing the Bound Brook post office, but claims that he was not implicated in the robbery of Mr. Hagan's store. Postmaster Alpaugh, William Hagan and George C. Somers went to Trenton on Monday and testified before the United States Grand Jury against Rockett, who was then formally indicted for robbing the post office. Deputy Marshal Wilson, of Trenton, went to Somerville on Wednesday for the purpose of taking the prisoner back to Trenton for trial, but Prosecutor Beasley of Somerset county refused to give up his charge, and Rockett will have to stand trial at Somerville.

A Singular Experience.

Clarence Haviland of Second street sought shelter under a tree on East Second street opposite the Bushnell residence last evening, during the severest part of the rain storm and just before the terrific thunderclap that shook most of the houses here. Another young man in company with him sought shelter beneath another tree about thirty feet beyond. Each held umbrellas and were close to the trees when the terrific flash of lightning came, the peal of thunder being deafening. So loud was it Mr. Haviland says he felt paralized for a few moments, while his companion had the umbrella which he held over his head, "wrenched from his hand, the handle snapped in two as if it were but a pipe stem, while he felt a terrible pressure from without which forced him almost to the ground. The young men had been a laughing and chatting but a moment before, and are by no means timid, but the shock left them almost speechless for some moments after, and trembling and weak as they sought the Y. M. C. A. hall. They say they were thoroughly scared for once, at least should be careful preserved for reference.

Eulogizing Rev. A. V. V. Raymond.

At a special meeting of the Classis of Newark, the following testimonial relating to Rev. A. V. V. Raymond was entered upon the minutes:

"In severing the official relations of the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond with this body and with the Church of his fathers, the Classis of Newark desires herein to express its regret for the loss of his presence and services in the church to which he has successfully ministered as pastor during the past six years, and in the denominational work committed to its care.

"Testifying to his abundant and efficient labors, and giving him a sister church, abiding in the same faith, and working unto that needeth not to be ashamed," we commend him to the loving kindness of Him whose blessings are promised to the good *minister of Jesus Christ.*"

Bicycle Club Fair.

The refreshment committee announce that a supper will be served by the Bicycle Club house after the opera on Tuesday evening.

The electric light which will light the front of the club house during the nights of the fair, is furnished through the kindness of Mr. A. P. Wright.

A committee will be at the club house all day on Monday to receive donations for the tables.

A board walk has been laid on Sycamore street between 4th and 5th streets, so that the friends of the club, wishing to visit the fair, can reach it dry shod.

A transparency will be located on the corner of Park avenue and 5th street, to direct the public to the club house.

The Storm Last Evening.

A severe thunder shower passed over the city last evening, and for over an hour the lightning flashed incessantly and the heavy rumblings of thunder compelled most people to remain in doors. Rain came down in torrents, and flooded the roadbeds, so as to make them resemble running rivers, and the lightning bolts caused many telephone and fire alarm bells to ring. The water in Cedar brook was very high, and at one time threatened to overflow its banks. By ten o'clock last night the clouds had disapeared and the evening was delightfully pleasant.

—Read the Singing and Turning Society's special notice to-day.

—Remember the Bi-Club fair. Help the boys along. They need us and you sure to make them strong.

—A note for record—Friday, February 18th, 1887, a severe rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning.

—The Bound Brook Chronicle of this week contains a good photograph of Frank Conover the escaped burglar who is wanted for breaking into the Bound Brook postoffice on the morning of the 10th inst. and for complicity in numerous robberies in Dunellen and vicinity.

—Martin F. Tenbrook, a noted amateur ball-player of Elizabeth, and a brakeman on the Central Railroad, had his hand crushed between the bumpers of a freight train yesterday while making a coupling at Bound Brook. *He was taken to Elizabeth*, where some of the fingers on the hand were amputated by a surgeon.

—The Forty Hours Devotion in St. Joseph's church in North Plainfield will begin at half past ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Father Callahan, formerly pastor of St. Mary's church, but now of Elizabeth, will preach in that church to-morrow evening at eight p. m. and Father O'Reilly of Dunellen will preach on Monday evening at eight o'clock.

—James E. White & Son of West Front street will immediately begin the erection of a seventy-foot addition to their already commodious quarters. The old frame building in the rear of their store, which for so many years served as a morgue in connection with the undertaking business of Oliver Runyon, has been torn away to make room for the addition.

—County Attorney Marsh of Elizabeth has made application in the Supreme Court for a mandamus against Essex county, in the matter of the public dock at Elizabeth, which is the property of the corporation of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The mandamus is to compel the clerk of Essex county to record a return of the surveyors of highways, filed July 23, 1851, on the application of Elias Darby and others for a public road and dock in the township of Elizabeth.

—It is said to be because Pope Bros., advertisement is not the winner of this page that they had engaged to this date, that they have sold all the goods advertised by them. They have a few more left which they are offering at very low prices. They kindly consented to surrender the space to enable us to give still greater prominence to the annual report of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield. Their adv. and other special ones on our fourth page. Now read them.

The Borough Annual Report.

The second annual report by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield, published in this edition is we are insured, the first report giving an account of funds raised for road purposes, the funds raised for this purpose in 1885, having been disbursed by the Township Committee, for the reason that the incorporation of the Borough did not occur till after the spring election of that year, and no separate borough road money was voted at the subsequent borough election.

The recommendations in the report should be accorded the consideration asked for them.

The Mayor and Council have aimed to clearly present their views as to what ought to be done in the way of improvements, to supplement the natural advantages possessed by the borough as a place of residence, and, if their views are seconded by the voters at the polls and the policy they recommend carried out, it is thought that the borough must surely thereby experience a healthy impetus, and possibly become the home with the voters, it is for them to say what shall be done. The report should be carefully preserved for reference.

PERSONAL.

Miss Jean Erickson of Eighth street entertained a number of her friends in an agreeable manner on Wednesday evening

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Cutter entertained a number of their friends at their residence, West Second street, on Thursday evening.

The remains of the late Mary O'Connor who died at Westfield on Tuesday from consumption were brought to this city yesterday for interment.

Prof. Holmes will speak at Reform Hall to-morrow evening, referring especially to Dr. Crosby's strange utterances at New Brunswick in regard to drinking wine.

Rev. Dr. K. P. Ketcham, pastor of the First Presbyterian church conducted the meeting for the study of the Bible lesson in the Trinity reformed church last evening.

The Warren Mission Sunday school will hereafter be under the superintendency of Mr. C. H. Hillman of West Seventh street, he having been elected to succeed Mr. F. H. Gardner.

Organist Harry Lindsley of the Crescent Avenue church has been confined to the house for some time past by sickness. He is now recovering, however, and expects to be at his post to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. Lansing of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick will supply the pulpit of Trinity Reformed church to-morrow, morning and evening. Rev. Dr. Lansing is a professor of languages.

About one hundred guests were present at the reception given on Wednesday by Mrs. George H. Goddard at her residence, Ninth street and Third Place, last evening, and a very enjoyable time was had by those in attendance.

John DeCamp, a nephew of John W. Laing of Laing's hotel, and a former resident here, arrived in town on Thursday from St. Paul, Minn., where he is engaged in business. He will remain East until about the first of April.

Mrs. Lettie Field of Lake Worth, Florida, arrived in town yesterday morning, and will remain for a time with her brother, James Q. Miles of Elm Place. Mrs. Field is a sister-in-law of Dr. C. M. Field of Peace street, and called on him for medical attendance.

Mrs. Ann Naylor, the aged mother-in-law of Borough Councilman David R. Weaver, who was so seriously injured by falling from a step while descending a flight of stairs on Monday evening, is but slightly improved, and her ultimate recovery is thought doubtful.

James Kreuson, the Central Railroad agent at Somerville, died at his home at that place on Wednesday from kidney troubles. The deceased was sixty-nine years of age, and was for a long time ticket agent at the Somerville depot. The funeral took place yesterday.

The funeral of the late Bartholomew Wormser, an old resident of Sterling took place from the Catholic church at Stoney Hill this morning. Deceased was 79 years old and resided in this vicinity for the past forty-five years. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery, this city.

Judge William J. Magie of Union, whom the Governor has nominated for Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, has been confirmed by the Senate by a unanimous vote. Judge Magie is a graduate of Princeton College, and he is fifty-five years old. From 1866 to 1871 he was the prosecutor of the Pleas for Union County. He was elected to the State Senate from the county in 1875 and in 1880 he began his first seven years' term as a Supreme Court Justice, he having been appointed by Governor McClellan. His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset Counties.

At a little before noon yesterday, Corra O. Meeker, an old and respected citizen of this city, died at his home on East Front street after a short illness from pleuro-pneumonia. Deceased had been confined to the house only *since Sunday last, when he complained of feeling* ill. He took to his bed and continued to grow worse. A physician was called in, but despite the efforts of the doctor his ailment developed into pneumonia and finally resulted in his death. Mr. Meeker was born in the locality now known as Netherwood Heights in 1810, and he was therefore about seventy-seven years old at the time of his decease. In early life he followed farming, and moving to his late address, on East Front street about twenty years ago, where he engaged in the hardware business, which pursuit he followed until about two years ago, when he retired from active labor. In 1853 he married Miss Harriet, daughter of the late Robert Anderson, who, with three sons, John, Robert and Frederick, survive him, the former at one time street commissioner here, and the latter now engaged in the drug business and the undertaking business in this city. Previous to taking up his residence here, deceased was a Democrat and elder in the Baptist church at Bonhamtown, but has for many years past been a member and regular attendant of the First Baptist church of this city, and Sunday school in this city, from which place the funeral will take place as per notice elsewhere.

Senate Bills.

The following bills have been presented to the State Senate at Trenton this week:

No 37, Mr. Gardner—Repealing the act of March 14th, 1870, in as far as it effects the township of Hadlen, county of Atlantic; relative to the collection of taxes.

No 58, Mr. Gardner—An act to validate all tax sales in the township of Mullica, Atlantic county, made under the act of 1868.

No 76, Mr. McBride—(By request.) Compelling owners of lands along public roads to cut down and remove brush, briers and saplings growing within the limits of said road.

No 90, Mr. Darge—An act to amend the act exempting from taxation persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the late war, which provides that the widows and the children shall be exempted from taxation.

No. 61, Mr. Bogart—Providing that when a turnpike is laid out the grading, etc., shall be done at the expense of the township in which it lie.

No. 62, Mr. Bogart—Provides that when a commissioner fails to file his report required by law in reference to providing for drainage and ditching of meadows, the courts shall direct the commissioners to report within a certain time.

No. 64, Mr. Griggs—Provides that the labor inspector shall appoint five deputies instead of three, who shall hold office for two years.

No. 64, Mr. Griggs—Provides for the election of township committees for three years.

No. 65, Mr. Griggs—Requires county clerks to keep a list of the names of all persons in the county qualified to serve as grand jurors in a book to be furnished by the 10th of May each under a penalty of $500.

No. 67, Mr. Rue—Provides that no person shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose from the clerk of the city, town or place or township wherein the marriage is performed, and gives the form.

No. 69, Mr. Rue—Provides for the lighting of unincorporated villages in any township in this State.

Supreme Court Opinions.

The reading of opinions in the Supreme Court was begun at a quarter past ten o'clock yesterday morning in the Supreme Court room at the State House, Trenton. Chief Justice Beasley and Justices Vanyeckle, Scudder, Knapp, Parker, Depew, Dixon, Reed and Magie were on the bench, and a very fair attendance from the legal lights of the State were present upon the floor.

A number of the opinions read were of no local interest and were unimportant to the general public.

The case of Stone against Todd et als., both residents of Dunellen, was one in which the plaintiff sought to obtain a decree for sale of the defendant for $14,000 for services as housekeeper from May, 1854, to January, 1883. The matter was tried in the Union County Courts and a verdict of $10,000 rendered in favor of the defendant. The case was then carried up to the Supreme Court on motion of the plaintiff for a new trial. The opinion by Justice Scudder held that where there is a reasonable contract or promise to pay for such services the defendant has a cause of action to recover for such services in case of the death of the person accepting them. The question to determine was whether the sum settled upon was excessive. The opinion held that upon a reasonable calculation the sum should be $7,300, and that if the plaintiff would remit the sum of $2,700 from the judgment that sum would be affirmed. Otherwise a rule for a new trial would be granted.

Latest Dispatches

Five Persons Burned to Death.

ROSEVILLE, Ark., Feb. 19—This morning the dwelling house of Jacob Hall was burned to the ground and five persons were burned to death in the dwelling.

Another Mine Horror.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Twenty-nine miners were entombed by an explosion this morning in the Ustah Colliery, in the Rhondda valley. Eight have been rescued, all severely injured. Sixteen men remained in the pit. Six of these are dead.

Under Sentenced to Twenty Years.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The jury in the case of Capt. Edward Unger returned to court this afternoon at three o'clock, with a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Barrett sentenced Unger to the State prison for twenty years at hard labor.

An Armistice in the Legislature.

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—The deadlock is at last so ever. There is only one change, and that is a minor one—Baird honored ex-Governor Bedle with a vote. The action is looked upon as a presage of, the Democrats say, a final coming around to Abbett, and the Republicans hope, a cautious preparation of an ultimate choice of their nominee. He is, however, being worked upon in the in ere st of Abbett, and, notwithstanding in portantations of never voting for the ex-governor, the quandries friends say that the wind is shifting in that direction. As all signs fail in a drought, so all rumor misses in a deadlock. Out of the case, cast 35 ballots and to have been withdrawn, rumor had it, but nothing of the kind occurred.

Baird was to have been unseated, according to rumor, on the ground that the general registration of the previous day seemed like the prelude of such an action, but this was not how. The day was quiet and orderly, the joint convention was called to order at 12 o'clock and the name number for Sewell, a few for some other gentlemen, too numerous to mention, and then adjourned. However, the unseating of Baird is simply postponed. The Democrats were to caucus on this matter, but this caucus is put off until Monday night now. Perhaps the conditions of the ballot may change, but the case of Abbett. Thursday, at all events, will show something. It was given out when William Walter Phelps left Washington for Trenton, not to mind a return Unite d States senator. Most of the members have paired with each other, until Tuesday, so to-day and Monday will be quiet. The senate adjourned. Tuesday is expected by the legislators, and the gods who inhabit the galleries will have no more excuse the next week.

Died.

MEEKER—On Friday, Feb. 18th, 1887, Corra O. Meeker, aged 77 years, one month and eight days.

Funeral services from his late residence, 107 East Front street, on Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Cedar Grove cemetery.

Second Annual Report of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield.

TO THE PEOPLE:

In accordance with the requirements of the Act of March 15th, 1881, Laws of New Jersey, and Chapter CXXXVI, a supplement to said Act relating to boroughs, laws of 1883, the following is submitted by the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield, as their second annual report to the people of said borough, of receipts and disbursements for the borough and road purposes for the fiscal year ending March 4, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per last report	$7 50
Tax collected for borough purposes	1,606 81
Licenses collected	284 00
Fines collected	22 00
Taxes collected of 1885	3 40
Total	$1,386 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Isaac Coithar, work on lockup	$7 31
E. Schenck, coal	7 50
F. A. Dunham, map	8 00
W. F. Mattison, engrossing ordinance and publishing	4 87
Extra Election expense, 1886	12 00
Printing, Bills, etc.	29 00
Hand-culls, etc	10 00
D. S. Robeson, carriage	5 00
J. H. Allen, books	2 98
J. H. Allen, stationery	2 00
A. Ettinger, repairs on lock-up	2 45
W. L. Force Bros	20 00
F. Wilson, rent of lock-up	20 00
G. Becker, marshal	75 00
J. H. Jackson, services	50 00
W. E. Mattison, "	50 00
J. Whitlock, "	50 00
F. V. Weaver, "	100 00
Printing Bridge	10 00
R. H. Fairchild, table	2 00
S. H. Whitney, blankets	7 00
H. Jackson, coal	3 10
F. V. Weaver, costs	11 95
Thomas Hagin, sidewalks	1 00
J. Brokaw, Assessor	24 50
W. L. Force Bros., printing	12 25
W. E. Mattison, costs	11 90
G. Becker, costs	9 00
	$504 87

UNPAID CLAIMS.

Force Bros., printing	$7 35
Rent, council room	20 00
Rent lock-up	20 00
G. Becker, marshal, salary	50 00
F. V. Weaver, marshal, salary	100 00
W. E. Mattison, clerk	50 00
J. Whitlock, salary	75 00
J. Whitlock	12 00
Printing, costs	35 00
Election expenses	46 00
H. Spencer, collector	123 70
Austin, tax	4 20
Expenses, Tunis Carey suit	22 00
W. E. Mattison, "	50 00
Extra printing expenses	5 00
	$804 87
	$1,219 71

Balance on hand after paying foregoing unpaid claims..... 166 49

All of which is respectfully submitted.
D. R. WEAVER,
Correct: DAN. P. HIKER,
JOHN A. THICKSTUN,
Auditing Committee.

And the Mayor and Council would respectfully recommend that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be raised by tax and that five hundred of said amount be placed as a sinking fund for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for borough purposes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STREETS TO MAYOR and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield in account with Borough Road Fund, 1886.

EXPENDED.

Amount voted to be raised for road purposes	$1,500 00
Realized for sale of dirt	21 50
	$1,521 50
City Nat'l Bank discount on $800 note	$20
A. M. Griffen, tools	23 32
Robert Simpson, culvert Stone	14 00
Samuel Mathis, " "	5 15
E. P. Gavin, gravel	35 60
J. W. Whitlock, "	10 50
J. V. Whitlock, oak	5 61
Gerrity & Cole, " & broken stone	4 40
T. J. Young, grade board	1 75
J. W. Whitlock, " stakes	300 00
M. Powers, crosswalk, (stone)	28 36
Township Treasurer, repairs	5 00
Township Treasurer, crosswalks, (plank)	6 19
A. D. Cook & Bro., crosswalks, (plank)	3 26
Pay roll of May 7th	24 00
" " " 14th	122 00
" " " 21st	74 25
" " " 28th	78 00
" " " 31st	80 00
" " June 4th	97 75
" " " 11th	125 00
" " " 18th	77 75
" " " 25th	7 25
" " July 2d	7 50
" " " 23d	62 88
" " " 30th	17 75
" " Oct. 1st	18 00
" " " 15th	30 00
Total expenditure	$1,371 70
To balance	149 80
Total	$1,521 50

* Estimated.

RECAPITULATION.

Dr.	
Premium on $800 note	$20 00
Tools and repairs	51 68
Material on roads	43 15
Material for crossings	41 86
Material for culverts	16 00
Labor on roads	796 00
Labor on crossings	41 00
Labor on culverts	30 00
Contract for grade maps	8 00
Total expenditure	$1,371 70
Cr.	
Cash	$30 00
Warrants 12, 14	75 00
Warrant 15	3 15
Warrant 16	29 36
Warrants 1 to 10 inclusive	790 80
Warrants 4 and 5	30 00
	$957 30

UNPAID CLAIMS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

Dr.	
A. M. Griffen	$ 45
E. P. Gavin	35 60
J. V. Whitlock, roll of Oct. 15th	17 00
T. J. Young	1 75
M. Powers	300 00
Pay roll April 30th	24 00
" May 7th	122 00
" " 14th	74 25
" " 21st	78 00
" " 28th	80 00
" June 4th	97 75
" " 11th	125 00
" " 18th	77 75
" " 25th	7 25
" July 2d	7 50
" " 23d	62 88
" " 30th	17 75
" Oct. 1st	18 00
" " 15th	30 00
	$1,371 70

In the month of June of last year, the Mayor and Council were authorized to execute a note for $800, in the name of the Mayor and Council of the borough, to be signed by them, and the Bank of the city of Plainfield.

The object of this was to enable you to meet your labor obligations with cash, instead of with script or orders on storekeepers, as in other years, and the amount realized was $570, against which an account was opened on Special Road Fund A, 25 account, and this sum was slightly augmented by sale of dirt.

SPECIAL ROAD FUND ACCOUNT, 1886.

Dr.	
Realized on $800 note	$570 00
Dirt sold J. F. Wilson	11 00
" " Henry Wyckoff	7 50
" " Lewis Smith	3 00
" " C. Ackerman	1 00
" " J. McCann	1 00
	$593 50

Cr.	
Pay roll April 30th	$24 00
" May 7th	122 00
" " 14th	74 25
" " 21st	78 00
" " 28th	80 00
" June 4th	97 75
" " 11th	125 00
" " 18th	77 75
" " 25th	7 25
" July 2d	7 50
" " 23d	62 88
" " 30th	17 75
" Oct. 1st	18 00
" " 15th	30 00
Cash in City National Bank	$593 50

The amount expended for actual improvements of roads is the sum of the third to the eighth items inclusive in the above recapitulation or $1371, and was as follows:

Location.	Mat'l	Labor	Total.
Somerset street	4 45	74 00	78 45
Diner street	4 23	24 00	28 23
Grove street	14 20	37 00	51 20
Watchung avenue		6 00	6 00
Westervelt avenue		1 88	1 88
Second street	3 70	10 00	13 70
Craig Place	5 30	29 50	29 70
Manning avenue		14 50	14 50
Jackson avenue	1 00	132 30	133 30
Madison avenue	1 00		1 00
Grandview avenue	9 15	95 50	98 65
Willow avenue		9 50	9 50
Plainfield avenue	28 36	60 00	30 36
Rockview avenue		20 50	20 50
Green Brook Road Proper	3 00	107 00	110 00
" culvert	16 00	73 66	89 66
Madison avenue	13 35	109 80	123 15
Linden avenue	1 65	1 80	3 45
General Scraping		112 25	112 25
Totals	$100 21	$819 80	$920 01

We have examined the above reports and find them correct.
Signed by

D. R. WEAVER, } Auditing and
JOHN A. THICKSTUN, } Finance
Committee.

Chapter CXXXVI Laws of 1882, a supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the making by the Mayor and Council of the following exhibit:

The same act declares that you shall name and recommend such sum or sums of money to be voted for and raised by tax at the annual judgment are necessary to defray the expenses of the borough for the ensuing year.

While the term Road Money is not used in the language employed in the above act, we are of the opinion that the Act contemplates a like recommendation by your Council as to what in your judgment is necessary to be raised for road purposes.

If this view is correct, a brief resume of the results had, by the disposition you have made of the money raised by tax for the year 1886, will enable you to better determine the sum or sums you should recommend be raised for the ensuing year.

Before authorizing any work whatever, you directed your Committee on Streets, etc., to make an examination of the streets, roads, etc., of the borough with the view of ascertaining the condition of the streets as at present graded with the object of improving the rain fall.

Although anxious to accomplish as much as possible in the way of improvements, the very limited means at your disposal would permit, at most, only a small amount of work, as contrast with Mr. F. A. Dunham for a complete set of grade maps, which, when adopted, you hope, will secure to the borough

Street—As a case in point, your committee directed a change in the grade of Somerset street, with a view to lessen the evil, and with some little attention this season a fairly good road at this point may be had, but considerable more work will also be accomplished may go for naught.

The rain in passing over the macadamized roadbeds washes the hoge material, whatever consideration you may accord to the question in any other direction, and the loose spirit of the fact that you are charged with the care of over twenty miles of street to keep the same in such condition as will have been made since they were opened. It is true that the task is one of no small magnitude, yet they require and should receive their proper consideration.

Convinced, as we are that, road appropriations for the purpose of carrying on permanent work impossible is false economy, we ask for this your favorable consideration, that the borough may be placed in a properly flourishing condition.

Respectfully submitted

To Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield, February 1st, 1887.

Gentlemen:
Your Committee on Streets to whom was referred the matter of improving the rain fall of the borough, beg leave to report as follows:

That we have examined the roads in the borough and find that the rain fall is not properly disposed of.

That we recommend the following:

1st. That the roads be graded to a crown of one inch to the foot.

2d. That the gutters be graded to a fall of one inch to the foot.

3d. That the roads be macadamized to a depth of six inches.

4th. That the gutters be paved with stone.

5th. That the sidewalks be graded to a fall of one inch to the foot.

6th. That the sidewalks be paved with stone.

7th. That the sidewalks be made eight feet wide.

8th. That the sidewalks be made on the line of the property.

9th. That the sidewalks be made of stone.

10th. That the sidewalks be made of brick.

11th. That the sidewalks be made of cement.

12th. That the sidewalks be made of asphalt.

13th. That the sidewalks be made of gravel.

14th. That the sidewalks be made of dirt.

15th. That the sidewalks be made of wood.

16th. That the sidewalks be made of iron.

17th. That the sidewalks be made of glass.

18th. That the sidewalks be made of rubber.

19th. That the sidewalks be made of leather.

20th. That the sidewalks be made of paper.

21st. That the sidewalks be made of cloth.

22d. That the sidewalks be made of silk.

23d. That the sidewalks be made of velvet.

24th. That the sidewalks be made of satin.

25th. That the sidewalks be made of lace.

26th. That the sidewalks be made of ribbon.

27th. That the sidewalks be made of feathers.

28th. That the sidewalks be made of fur.

29th. That the sidewalks be made of hair.

30th. That the sidewalks be made of wool.

31st. That the sidewalks be made of cotton.

32d. That the sidewalks be made of linen.

33d. That the sidewalks be made of hemp.

34th. That the sidewalks be made of jute.

35th. That the sidewalks be made of flax.

36th. That the sidewalks be made of straw.

37th. That the sidewalks be made of hay.

38th. That the sidewalks be made of grass.

39th. That the sidewalks be made of weeds.

40th. That the sidewalks be made of moss.

41st. That the sidewalks be made of seaweed.

42d. That the sidewalks be made of kelp.

43d. That the sidewalks be made of sponge.

44th. That the sidewalks be made of rubber.

45th. That the sidewalks be made of leather.

46th. That the sidewalks be made of paper.

47th. That the sidewalks be made of cloth.

48th. That the sidewalks be made of silk.

49th. That the sidewalks be made of velvet.

50th. That the sidewalks be made of satin.

51st. That the sidewalks be made of lace.

52d. That the sidewalks be made of ribbon.

53d. That the sidewalks be made of feathers.

54th. That the sidewalks be made of fur.

55th. That the sidewalks be made of hair.

56th. That the sidewalks be made of wool.

57th. That the sidewalks be made of cotton.

58th. That the sidewalks be made of linen.

59th. That the sidewalks be made of hemp.

60th. That the sidewalks be made of jute.

61st. That the sidewalks be made of flax.

62d. That the sidewalks be made of straw.

63d. That the sidewalks be made of hay.

64th. That the sidewalks be made of grass.

65th. That the sidewalks be made of weeds.

66th. That the sidewalks be made of moss.

67th. That the sidewalks be made of seaweed.

68th. That the sidewalks be made of kelp.

69th. That the sidewalks be made of sponge.

70th. That the sidewalks be made of rubber.

71st. That the sidewalks be made of leather.

72d. That the sidewalks be made of paper.

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81st. That the sidewalks be made of hair.

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166th. That the sidew

Plainfield Evening News.

C. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week, or by mail postpaid to all parts of the United States, at $6 per year payable in advance.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BODIES.

A Medical College Professor Accused and Arrested.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The hearing in the case of Herman Rieve, the German who was charged with selling the body of Ernest Rauch, his friend, who was also an editor of the Schoenige paper, to the Maryland university, took place before Justice Hubbs last evening. Rieve waived examination and was released in $500 security for court. Imprisoned after Rieve's arrest was disposed of, the chief of police electrified everybody by charging Professor Herbert Harlan, demonstrator of anatomy at the college, with trafficking in human bodies in connection with Rieve. Dr. Harlan was arrested and at once waived examination, and was released for want in $500 bail. Charles Davis, the assistant janitor at the college, was also arrested on the same charge, for having removed the body of Rauch from the house in which he died without a burial permit from the health department.

Coopers Strike in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 19.—The 250 men employed in the cooperage of Matthiessen & Weichers, refinery, struck in Jersey City, struck yesterday afternoon. The superintendent discharged one of the men, and the strike occurred because a demand for his reinstatement was not complied with. The men are all Knights of Labor. Walking delegates had been hovering near the shop for several days, and it is supposed the men have other grievances. Later in the day fifty men employed in Heidt & Son's cooperage in Hudson street went on strike because they thought some barrels which they were making were going to Demorest & Co.'s, Rose mill. Heidt & Son refused to tell the men for whom the barrels were intended.

Fifty Men Entombed.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—An explosion occurred to Catch colliery at Rhondda, Wales, yesterday. Fifty-two men are entombed, most of whom are colliers. Voices in the mine workings can be distinctly heard by those outside, who are working hard to save the imprisoned miners. The scene about the mouth of the shaft is pitiful in the extreme. Wives, children and other relatives of the unfortunate men are there in large numbers, and their lamentations fill the air.

Shipping Damaged by the Storm.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 19.—A great storm raged here last night. Vessels were driven from their moorings and thrown against the wharves by the heavy wind. The damage to shipping will be very heavy. Telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated, and travel over the bridge is impeded owing to the damage it has sustained by vessels being blown against it. The schooners Morelight and Seabird were badly stove up.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—For New England and middle Atlantic states fair weather, lower temperature, westerly winds.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Money closed at 3½ per cent. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 3. Exchange—Posted rates, sixty days, 4.86@4.86½; sight, 4.87½@4.88¾; for sixty days and sight commercial bills, 4.85½@4.86. Government—firm; coupon 4s, 126¾ bid; 4s, 126¾ bid; 4½s, 106¾ bid.

Railroad bonds only fraction of the market today. The sales aggregated 176,350, the smallest day's business in several weeks. There was an entire absence of news calculated to affect values, and most of the business done was in small lots. The advance for the day ranged from ¼ to 1 per cent.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—FLOUR—Closed quiet and slightly lower: winter wheat extra, $3.20@3.30; Minnesota extra, $3.20@3.30; city mill extra, $3.80@4.05; high extra, $4.20@4.35. Southern flour closed steady; common to choice extra, $3.20@3.75.

WHEAT—Options were only moderately active, and prices fluctuated frequently within narrow range. The market closed steady, with lower spot lots closed firm 1@1¼c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 90c.; No. 2 do., 89½c.; No. 3 red state, 84c.; ungraded red, 85@90c.; No. 2 red winter, 84c. bid; do. March, 90¼@90½c.; do. April, 91¾@92¾c.

CORN—Options dull and for the most part neglected, closing at about yesterday's prices. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed, 58½c.; ungraded mixed, 57@58½c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 58¼c. bid; do. March, 59@59¾c. bid; do. May sold at 60¾c.

OATS—Options were dull and nominal, and closed without change. Spot lots closed firm, with No. 1 Feb. 37½c. bid; No. 2 do., 37½c. bid; white state at 39@39½c.; No. 2 do., 37c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 37½c. bid; March, 38c.

RYE—Dull, but steady, western, 55@56c.; state, 56@60c.

BARLEY—Dull.

PORK—Dull but firm; new mess, $15; old mess, $13.75@14.

LARD—Closed dull and heavy; cash, $7.10; March, $7.14@7.18.

BUTTER—Dull; state, 16@18c.; western, 12@ 15c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; state, 18½@18½c.; western, 18½@19½c.

SUGAR—Raw easier; 96 test, on spot, 5¾c. refined dull and without material change; cut loaf, 6¾c.; crushed, 6¾c.; cubes, 6 15-16@7c.; powdered, 6¼@6½c.; soda A, 5 3-16@5½c.; confectioners' A, 5¾c.; coffee A, standard, 5 5-16c.; coffee C, 4 15-16c.; white extra C, 5¼@5 5-16c.; extra C, 4 11-16@4 13-16c.; C, 4 7-16@4 9-16c.; yellow, 4@4 3-16c.

Guido.

What is the real name of Ouida, the novelist?

DOT.

It is Louise de la Ramee. She is said to be the daughter of a Frenchman and an English woman. All her books are written in the English language.

Naval Officers of High Rank.

What are the highest grades in the United States navy?

S.

One admiral, one vice-admiral, and seven rear admirals.

Presidential Vote.

Who would have been elected president in 1884 if the popular vote had elected instead of the electoral college?

POLITICS.

Cleveland. His plurality over Blaine was 62,458.

Dense Population.

Can you tell what European country is the most densely populated?

INQUIRER.

Belgium and England are about alike, Belgium having 485 people to the square mile, and England having 484. Sweden and Norway are the most sparsely populated, Sweden having 27 and Norway 15 people to the square mile.

POLYGAMY DOOMED.

THE SENATE PASSES THE EDMUNDS ANTI-MORMON BILL.

The Bill Now Awaits the President's Signature to Make it a Law—Will the Latter Day Saints Find Some Other Retreat?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Evarts presented the conference report on the polygamy bill—a substitute for both senate and house bills. Mr. Vest said as a matter of course the bill would become a law, but he could not vote for it. No amount of criticism would affect his course as a legislator. In his judgement the bill violated the principle of the constitution as to rights of property. One of the provisions was a naked, bold, simple confiscation, and nothing else. The same might be done in regard to any other religious corporation in the country. It was no answer to say that it applied only to the Mormon church. He would not support the test oath provision either.

Mr. Edmunds, in reply, said that the bill provided for the punishment of all the debts of the emigrating company, and the return to the stockholders of their investments, and that it was only the residue of the property which there was no right to restore that was to be escheated for the use of the common schools. The test oath required in this bill was in effect similar to that required of every officer of the United States.

Mr. Hoar wanted to know if there was anything in the bill in requiring this test oath that attacked a mere opinion separate from a crime.

Mr. Edmunds replied in the negative.

Mr. Ingalls said that if the bill trenched on the liberty of conscience or freedom of personal belief he would be the last person in the world to support it. He had as much respect for the sincere opinion of a Mormon as for a member of any other sect. It was not the Mormon religion that was attacked in the measure, it was the practice of polygamy.

Mr. Call characterized the bill as a disgrace to the statute book and as a second step toward the establishment of religious persecution and intolerance. He declared that the provision depriving illegitimate children of a share in the property of their father was more cruel and inhuman than anything that the Spanish inquisition had done. A wager of battle was the senator from Vermont had written on the ground when the adulterous woman was brought before him: "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone." The bill, he said, was a fanatic attack on the religion of Christ.

Mr. Butler thought that the bill violated the constitution. While he disclaimed all toleration of polygamy he could not support the proposed means of getting rid of it.

Mr. Hoar said he had voted against the bill before because it abolished woman suffrage in Utah. He had changed his opinion as unjustifiable and tyrannical and he would vote against the report.

The conference report was then adopted—yeas, 37; nays, 7. The nay vote was as follows: Messrs. Blackburn, Brown, Butler, Call, Coke, Gibson, Hampton, Harris, Hoar, Kenna, Ransom, Vance, and Whitthorne—13. The bill now goes to the president.

The first half dozen sections of the bill as it passed the senate apply to prosecutions of bigamy, adultery, etc., and make the wife or husband a competent witness. She is not to be compelled to testify. The seventh and eighth sections relate to the powers of court commissioners and the appointment of deputy marshals. The ninth and tenth sections, regulating to the marriage ceremony, requires a certificate properly authenticated to be recorded in the office of the probate court. The eleventh section disapproves and annuls all territorial laws recognizing the capacity of illegitimate children to inherit or be entitled to any distributive share in the estate of the father.

Another section repeals all territorial laws which legislate the incorporation of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and dissolves that corporation. It makes it the duty of the attorney general of the United States to institute legal proceedings to wind up the affairs of the corporation.

The eighteenth section makes provisions as to the endowment of widows, who are to have one-third of the income of the estate as their dower.

Section 19 gives to the president the appointment of a probate judge in each county. Section 20 makes it unlawful for any woman to vote in any election, and annuls acts of the legislative assembly which permit female suffrage. The four next sections relate to the oath to elections, and require of voters an oath or affirmation to support the constitution and obey the laws, especially the anti-polygamy act of March 22, 1882, and its acts.

Section 25 abolishes the office of territorial superintendent of district schools and makes it the duty of the supreme court of the territory to appoint a commissioner of schools.

Section 26 gives to all religious societies, sects and congregations the right to hold, through trustees appointed by a probate court, real property for houses of worship and parsonages.

The twenty-seventh and last section annuls all territorial laws for the organization of the militia or for the creation of the Nauvoo legion, and gives the legislative assembly of Utah power to pass laws for organizing the militia, subject to the approval of congress.

General officers of the militia are to be appointed by the governor of the territory, with the advice and consent of the council.

An Advance in Glass Bottles.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—The flint glass bottle manufacturers have decided to advance prices 10 per cent. The advance was not decided upon at the meeting of the Western association at Cincinnati, but immediately afterwards an agreement to adhere to the advance was circulated among the members, and nine-tenths of them have signed. These two firms refused to sign the agreement, because they have been getting the advanced prices asked for, and did not wish to pledge themselves.

Two Trains Collide.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 19.—An accommodation train No. 50, going north on the Central Vermont, ran into the regular freight No. 5, near the gravel pit, between here and Montpelier, yesterday. Both engines were badly wrecked, also the baggage and express cars and two freight cars. Moody, the baggage master, and Muzzy, the engineer, were both badly shaken up, but no bones were broken. The passengers and cars are not reported injured.

Passing Counterfeit Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Thomas Donahue, of Baltimore, and Charles Scranton, and George Green, of this city, were held in $1,200 bail each, to answer the charge of passing counterfeit one dollar pieces at various saloons in this city.

California Rains Over.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Friday was the first clear day in a week. The rainfall since enough rain has now fallen throughout the state to assure a full average crop.

NO MORE FREE PASSES.

Railway Journalists Come Under the Ban of Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The executive committee of the trunk line people met about thirty members of the central traffic association met in joint executive session here to consider the interstate commerce bill. The provisions of the bill were discussed and it was finally agreed that the bill in no way affects the present system of charging passenger and freight rates. It was admitted that no combination of rates can be made and pro rata divisions declared, and that passes can no longer be distributed to any but employes of the road and people engaged in the business of the road. The question of whether the law was retroactive was not considered. Through passenger rates, it is thought, under the provisions of the act, are not affected in any way. Through rates from New York to San Francisco can be sold, and an equitable division of the proceeds made between the roads over which the passengers travel, in the manner that now obtains.

As to freight, each company can charge what it deems a just and reasonable rate, and if differences of opinion arise, the matter is to be referred to the board of railway commissioners. The meeting was harmonious, and those present seemed pleased with the prospect of the law going into operation. They seem to think that ruinous rates of competition will now be avoided and considerable revenue accrue from the fares of former dead-heads. Resolutions were adopted that freight and passenger rates be revised so that they conform with the interstate commerce law. Chairman Fink will appoint freight and passenger committees to conduct the revisions and formulate rules and regulations to secure the uniform application of the law. As soon as the committees are ready to report another meeting will be called.

CORRUPTION ALLEGED.

What a Legislative Committee Unearthed and Reported.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Warden A. J. Howard, of the Southern Indiana prison, at Jeffersonville, has resigned. The house committee on prisons of the Indiana legislature has been at the prison for two days inquiring into the condition of affairs. Howard is a Democrat and the committee has a Republican majority. The senate committee was last year in charge of the ticket and all right, save some foul cells and the food. The house committee began a thorough work on the books and have unearthed a shortage of $60,000 in the accounts. It was found that Howard had not only misappropriated this much of the state's money, but that he had taken a big sum from the convicts. From the last week he got $2,000 upon the representation that he would secure the prisoner's pardon. Further, he has never advertised for bids for supplies, as the law requires, but has let the contracts to favorite and his family had a hand in the deals. Detectives are watching Howard, and some of his friends say he has already fled the country to commit suicide. He has been warden since 1875, and this is the first genuine investigation of the prison since that time.

A PITIABLE PLIGHT.

A Chinaman Becoming Insane From Loneliness.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Quong Seng, the Chinese informer, by whose assistance the conspiracy of the high binders to murder Lou Johnson, a Chinese detective, was revealed, is locked up in the jail. He is the only witness whose testimony was sufficient to convict the murderers, and should the supreme court grant their appeal for a new trial the state will have no evidence to produce. Quong Seng has been in jail for a year charged with having robbed the murdered detective, and during that time not one of his countrymen has paid him a visit or communicated with him in any way, nor will they have anything to do with him. No one has dared to speak except the jailer and even he cannot converse with him. This enforced silence and terrible boycott has turned the prisoner's mind, and the jail physician says he will be insane or idiotic within a few weeks he will become hopelessly insane.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The president shook hands with 500 people Friday, many of whom were Methodists from Brooklyn.

Postmaster General Vilas and his daughter are sojourning at Fortress Monroe, Va.

The senate passed the anti-polygamy bill. The bill dissolves the Mormon church as a corporation, and empowers the attorney general to wind up its affairs.

The credentials of Frank Hiscock as senator-elect were placed on file.

A Dinner Party is Danger.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—The earl of Galway gave a dinner party last evening at his residence in Kildysart, and among the guests were two magistrates. While the guests were seated at the table the police party saw a man running rapidly away from the house, and the police found on one of the window sills a box of dynamite, with a burning fuse attached. The fuse was quenched and the culprit escaped.

Kentucky Horse Sales.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 19.—Seventeen horses were sold at the combination sale for $3,965. In the four days' sale, closing yesterday, 203 head were sold for a total of $79,085. One of the best horses sold was Bismarck Clay, bay colt, 4 years old, by Victor Von Bismarck, dam Kate Clay, by American Clay, to A.-P. Gilbert, of St. Louis, for $510.

Collegiate Christians.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 19.—The opening meeting of the annual session of the Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian association was held in Dwight hall last evening. Addresses were delivered by Professor Dwight, D. C. Huntington and E. B. Munroe. The regular business of the session begins to-day.

Want to Limit Telephone Rates.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A petition is in circulation, and is said to have been already signed by 3,000 representative business men in various parts of the state, asking the legislature to pass a law limiting telephone rates to $5 per month, and a strong effort is to be made to push the matter.

Mr. Gladstone's Suggestion.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he says he believes that many members of the house of commons are ignorant of the fact that the Irish are free to the union with England the Irish Protestants were the most prominent supporters of Irish nationality. In fact he added: "They now have an opportunity of restoring nationality within safe bounds, giving peace to Ireland and comfort to the whole kingdom."

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The steamship Moravia, from New York for Hamburg, has passed Scilly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Arrived, Celtadonia, from Trieste; Bessano, from Stettin; Scandinavia, from Genoa.

MRS. DRUSE'S FATE.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

Sex is Pronounced to be of No Consideration in the Penalties for Crime—Woman's Rights Advocates Urged the Exemption of Women.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—There is scarcely a doubt now that Mrs. Roxalana Druse will die on the gallows in the Herkimer county jail somewhere between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Monday, Feb. 28. The legislature has not availed itself of the opportunity offered by Governor Hill by which the woman's sentence could, and in all probability would, have been commuted to imprisonment for life. The bill providing that hereafter women who are convicted of murder in the first degree shall not be hanged, but shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life, came up in the Assembly and was defeated. The bill was drawn with especial reference to Mrs. Druse's case. Governor Hill has defered the execution of the murderess in order to obtain the sentiment of the legislature on the question of whether a woman should hang or not. Had the legislature voted against capital punishment the governor would, no doubt, have commuted the sentence of the woman to imprisonment for life. The legislature, by rejecting the Hadley bill, has sustained the position taken by Governor Hill, and decreed that this state, on the question of capital punishment, is against any discrimination in favor of women purely on the ground of sex.

The judiciary committee had defeated Chairman Baker's committee, and reported the bill adversely against him. The matter was brought before the house by Mr. Baker moving to disagree with the report of the committee. He declared that the question was one of the gravest that ever had or ever could be presented to the legislature. He held that the death penalty should be inflicted only on murderers. He said: "Let us wipe capital punishment from our statute books," he exclaimed, "particularly in the case of women. In many foreign countries," he continued, "capital punishment has been abolished altogether, and it is a fact that in these countries crime and materially decreased. We shrink from the idea of the disgusting and demoralising spectacle of a woman led to the gallows and executed. Such a spectacle has a most demoralizing effect upon the community in which it occurs. It lowers the moral standard." Mr. Baker's speech was closely followed by every one in the house and evidently made a strong impression.

Mr. Cudlip took substantially the same ground as Mr. Baker. Mr. Sheehan, on the contrary, declared he never would vote for this or any other bill that aimed to exempt women from the penalty of death for murder. He demanded an immediate vote. He wanted the bill passed or killed at once. Mr. Arnold Shaw, of Herkimer county, spoke in behalf of Mrs. Druse. He said that the feeling in Herkimer county was unchanged. At this juncture the tall form of Gen. Curtis arose. This resolution was the result.

Resolved, That the bill be referred back to the judiciary committee, who are hereby directed to report a bill abolishing capital punishment in this state.

Mr. Curtis spoke at length to his motion, but the house proceeded to vote it down. Mr. McIntyre, of New York, believed in the strict application of the law without sympathy or sentiment. The question in this bill had been agitated by the woman suffragists, who had come annually to the legislature demanding that women be put on the level with men in the management of public affairs, and they besought the members to be given the same rights as men in one respect, while claiming exemption in others. His motto was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Taking Mr. Baker's argument that district attorneys always had the greatest trouble to convict women in the first degree, Mr. Mc Intyre declared that heinousness of must be the offense when a jury promptly found a woman guilty of murder in the first degree. Mr. Mc Intyre believed in hanging, believe in capital punishment. Mr. Erwin was interested in only what the people wanted. This bill should be considered now. He was opposed to the present bill. Mr. Sheehan wanted the bill placed on its final passage. Mr. Kruse explained that if the house agreed with the report of the committee the bill would be killed.

The question was then put. The bill was rejected by the house noting against Mr. Baker's motion that the adverse report of the committee be disagreed with—yeas, 29; nays, 72.

That settles it. It is hardly possible that anything will come of a recent talk about Mrs. Druse being pleaded insane. Dr. Julius B. Andrews, of the state asylum for the insane, Buffalo; Dr. Balch, secretary of the state board of health, and Superintendent McEwen, of the Albany penitentiary, visited the woman in jail this week at the request of the governor, and though nothing has been stated from them officially, yet it is generally understood that they believe the woman to be sane and responsible.

Mrs. Druse keeps up her spirits bravely, though all hope has gone from her. She is ever talking about the dress and the ribbons she will wear when on the scaffold. There is much talk here, though men who claim to know Sheriff Cook do not believe it, that the sheriff is issuing invitations by the score to people round about Herkimer to witness the hanging. This, if true, is deplorable. The jail is small and the room for erecting a gallows limited. Another freak of the sheriff is to paint the gallows white. The gallows that was built for Mrs. Fredenburg in the Herkimer jail garret is still in existence, and can be used if necessary. It was intended to hang Mrs. Fredenberg within the upper room of the jail, now occupied by Mrs. Druse and her death watch, but the late S. S. Morgan saved her life and she died in prison.

HERKIMER, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Druse was informed of the adverse action of the legislature on the bill intended for her benefit. She was prepared for the news and bore it with composure. Her chief concern is for her daughter Mary, who is still in prison at Syracuse, and on whom the news of her mother's inevitable fate may have an almost fatal effect. The Rev. Dr. Powell, who has been Mrs. Druse's spiritual adviser, has given up all hope of prolonging her life, and spent several hours at the prison preparing Mrs. Druse's mind for the ordeal of the scaffold.

Frightening the Germans.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—A circular issued in the name of the executive committee of the People, a nihilist journal published in Russia, but whose exact place of publication is unknown, has been extensively distributed in Berlin. The circulars, which believed to have been issued from Paris, appeals to "our dear European brethren," and concludes as follows: "Existing circumstances permit no delay. Upon the next publication of The Will of the People may depend the whole course of the revolution in Russia."

Through Travel Resumed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—All through trains on the Central and the Southern Pacific railroads arrived here last night. The water on the tracks in the mountains has drained away and the washouts on the Southern Pacific have been repaired.

The Pope's Attitude in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 19.—At a meeting of the cardinals the pope declared that his acts were not intended to injure Italy, but that there was absolute necessity to settle the pontiff's position.

A United States Consul Recalled.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—It is reported at Chemnitz that Mr. Tanner, the United States consul at that place, has been recalled, and is preparing for his departure.

NEWSPAPER UNION

Established for the Purpose of Mutual Protection.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, the representatives of about fifty of the leading newspapers of the country organized the American Newspaper Publishers' association by the adoption of articles of association and by-laws defining the objects of the association to be the protection of its members from irresponsible customers, the gathering and disseminating of information of value to publishers, and the rendering to each other such assistance as may be in their power.

The following officers were elected: President, William M. Singerly, of The Philadelphia Record; vice president, Col. W. Caralil, of The Boston Journal; secretary, W. H. Brearley, of The Detroit News; treasurer, W. C. Bryant, of The Brooklyn Times. The following executive committee was chosen: J. A. Butler, of The Buffalo News; W. J. Richards, of The Indianapolis News; C. H. Jones, of The Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union. It was decided to issue a circular, and S. H. Kaufman, of The Washington Star.

The association will meet annually on the second Wednesday in February. The executive committee will meet quarterly at the Astor House in this city. There were present President Singerly, Secretary Brearley and Messrs. Richards, Call, Kaufman and Bryant. It was decided to invite the representative newspapers throughout the country to become members of the association, and to open a bureau of information in New York city for the benefit of members.

THE BRITISH AND BULGARIA

Labouchere Thinks the Government Policy Needs Censure.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In the house of commons last night Mr. Labouchere moved a resolution censuring upon the government's policy concerning Bulgaria. In supporting his motion he accused the government of endeavoring to stir up a war against Russia and asked rebellion against the czar's authority, instead of trying to keep an obscure German prince on the Bulgarian throne.

Sir J. Fergusson, under foreign secretary, said the government's policy in Bulgaria accorded with the overwhelming weight of feeling entertained by the Bulgarians, and did not mean war or an anti-Russian alliance. There was no reason to doubt the good faith of the czar.

The motion was rejected without division.

Mr. William Henry Smith, first lord of the treasury, in which it occurs. It lowers the moral tend to release Irish or other convicts on the occasion of the queen's jubilee. The release of prisoners in India was quite another matter, he said, and there was no appearance of oriental custom upon such occasions.

FIRED BY LIGHTNING.

Many Thousand Bales of Cotton Burned on Staten Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—During a violent thunder storm on Staten Island last night a large ball of fire struck the large four story building No. 4, of the American cotton docks, in New Brighton, completely setting fire to a number of bales on the top floor. The watchman on the dock gave the alarm and the entire fire department promptly responded and a number of tugs and barges from this city were telegraphed for and reached the scene at 7:15. By that time the entire building was enveloped in flames, while the rain continued to pour down in torrents and the lightning was very severe. The flames spread rapidly to several of the adjoing warehouses, including Nos. 5, 6, 13, and 14. There were a number of fires in all in the buildings, and the loss is estimated at $30,000, fully covered by insurance. The village fire department was unable to cope with the flames.

Insane Sheriff Rowan Removed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—In the senate Mr. Reyburn offered a resolution that five special committee appointed to investigate the condition of Sheriff Rowan, of Philadelphia. The report declared that Mr. Rowan was insane and physically helpless, and in Mr. Reyburn submitted a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, asking the governor to remove Sheriff Rowan from his office. Before adjournment a communication was received from the governor nominating John J. Ridgeway, Jr. to be sheriff of Philadelphia, vice Rowan, removed, and the nomination was immediately confirmed.

Partisted in His Home.

WOOSTER, O., Feb. 19.—John Baughman, 87, and his wife, 85, a wealthy couple living in Dalton, met with a terrible fate yesterday. The house was discovered to be on fire and the aged couple lifeless, the latter burned upon the door and found the aged couple asphyxiated. The old man was dragged out dead. The wife is still living, though not as yet recovered from the shock, and will probably not recover. John Baughman, of Wooster, the Wayne county representative in the legislature, is an only son of the aged couple. The fire is supposed to have originated from the explosion of a lamp.

Bogus Pedigrees Must Go.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 19.—A bill is before the senate to protect the breeders of blooded stock and those wishing to use the same for breeding purposes against fraudulent registration and misrepresentation. Under willful making of a false statement concerning the breeding of an animal with intent to procure registration, or the willful publishing of a false pedigree, is made punishable by a fine of $300 or imprisonment for ninety days, or both.

Rowing Challenge.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A letter received from McKeesport contains a challenge from Albert Hamm and John Teemer to row Wallace Ross and Hosea Bell, of Albany, a single scull race, the latter crew to have five seconds start, for $500 to $1,000 a side. Hanlan and mate are also challenged to race at an even start for the same amount.

Opposing Gresly's Confirmation.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—Charles D. Clark, of the state, administrator of Lieut. Kislingbury, is endeavoring to arouse opposition to the confirmation of Capt. A. W. Greely to be chief of the signal service. The reason given is Capt. Greely's refusal to aid remnants of Lieut. Kislingbury in the Arctic regions.

In Great Peril.

LYONS, Mich., Feb. 19.—A heavy rain has been falling for twenty-four hours, and the water is again rising rapidly, having already risen five inches. The gorge is immovable, and the ice is piling up, leaving their houses. A panicky feeling prevails, people fearing the worst is yet to come.

BEN BUTLER'S CLIENT.

WON THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The Famous Lawyer Pleaded His Own Case in Lester's Suit for Imprisonment During the War—Judge Coxe Instructed the Jury to Find for Defendant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler took the witness stand in the United States circuit court yesterday morning and gave his version of the cause that prompted him to imprison John H. Lester. He testified:

"While in the discharge of my duties one day a card was brought to me bearing the name of John H. Lester. I allowed Mr. Lester an audience. He showed me a letter from Mr. William H. Whiting, of the war department, and expressed a desire to see me. I furnish him with a flag of truce boat to bring his family through the lines. While he was there Mr. John T. Davenport came in and handed me a card, which read: 'This man's name is also H. Lester. He is a rascal, and I will furnish the evidence.'

"I then questioned Lester to see if he was well affected toward the Union and could give me any information about the Confederacy. He could give none. After he had gone I directed Mr. Davenport to look out for him. The next day I had been secretary Stanton's telegram to 'take care of him.' This I looked upon as an order, and sent for Mr. Lester the following day.

"I told him that he was a dangerous man and must be confined in Fort Hatteras during the war. Col. Wardwell identified Lester as a manufacturer of arms for the Confederacy. After Lester had been confined in Fort Hatteras for three days he sent a letter to me complaining of his harsh treatment and saying that if he were allowed an opportunity he could prove the honesty of his motives. I then sent for him and handed his case over to the military commission. After the conviction by that tribunal he was sent to Camp Hamilton."

After Gen. Butler had finished giving his testimony he moved that the judge order a verdict in his favor. He said that according to the proclamations of 1865 and 1866 no officer of the United States should be held responsible for acts done during the war.

John T. Davenport was recalled and testified that the Lester in question was not searched by Butler's officers at the house of detention or at any time.

"Mrs. Reed, take the stand," said Lester's counsel.

The witness is a daughter of Lester.

"Was the trunk searched on the flag of truce boat?" she was asked.

"No, sir. It was searched in the house of dentention," she replied.

Ex-Judge Huntington, Lester's counsel, argued against Butler's motion for the judge to order a verdict. He said that whatever Lester may have done in the past he was free when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States under the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln. There had been no evidence that the oath was not taken in good faith. The trial of the drumhead court martial was not conclusive as to him. The court should thereforee have enough testimony to warrant the jury in deciding the case.

Judge Coxe told the jury that the plaintiff had not made out a case. He said that to properly consider the acts charged one must go back to the years between 1861 and 1864, when the country was in the desperate struggle for existence. The letters found in Lester's trunk showed that he was engaged in making arms for the soldiers of the south. There was proof that he was also engaged in blockade running.

Plaintiff had explained many of his acts, but there was probable cause for the defendant to arrest him. The oath of allegiance that Lester took was no protection to him. If he took it without intending to keep it it was just the same as if he had not taken an oath at all, the judge said.

At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Coxe instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, at the same time sharply scoring Mr. Lester, and calling him an enemy of the country. A verdict was entered for the defendant.

Heavy Snow Storms.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 19.—The worst snow storm and blizzard of the winter has been raging throughout the northwest. The city is rain on the first day, and west and south of Minneapolis have been abandoned. The Northern Pacific, Manitoba and the Hastings and Dakota roads are blocked. Trains from the east managed to get in several hours late. Nearly all the street railway lines were blocked, but the blockade has been partially lifted.

STEWART MILLIONS.

Ex-Judge Hilton Involved in a Legal Contest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Another fight for the millions of dollars left by A. T. Stewart has been begun in the courts. It is the nature of a partition suit to compel ex-Judge Hilton to make a settlement under the will of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart and for a general interpretation of the will. The litigant is Prescott Hall Butler, a man of some 40 years of age and a member of the law firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and it is understood that the firm of Choate & Beaman, who will look after his interest through the fight. He is a son-in-law of Mrs. Judge Lawrence Smith, who was a niece of Mrs. Stewart. Mr. Butler's mother was married to the wife of Prescott Hall Butler, being the grandniece of Mrs. Stewart.

The first step was taken Thursday, when, at a certain hour in the office of the county clerks of New York, Queens, Westchester and Saratoga counties a notice of pendency of action was filed. Its mere title is a formidable list of names, as it includes all who have in any way benefited by the will of Mrs. Stewart.

A Slight Washout.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 19.—A washout occurred on the track of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway, in North Haven, near a place known as "Brickyard No. 3," last evening. The damage done was not extensive, and was repaired in time to prevent any great delay of trains.

CONDENSED NEWS.

New York lawmakers refused to pass a bill to exempt women from the death penalty.

Severe storms prevailed at a number of localities in the northwest Friday. A bridge at Rochester, N. Y., was blown down and one woman perished.

Mrs. Hetty Green, a New York stock speculator, sent to Philadelphia to convey a lot of Reading bonds, for save the expense of transmitting them in the regular way.

The jury in the case of Capt. Unger, the German who killed his fellow mate in May York and shipped the body to Baltimore in a trunk, was unable to agree and were locked up over night.

Maine will submit the question of woman suffrage to a popular vote.

DON A. GAYLORD,

Dealer in

LUMBER,

Masons' Materials

Coal and Fertilizers.

Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.

OFFICE, MADISON AVENUE.

YARD, SOUTH SECOND STREET.

RICHARD DAY,

(Successor to Frank Day.)

Livery Stable,

NORTH AVENUE, Opp Depot, Plainfield.

CARRIAGES TO MEET ALL TRAINS.

Family Riding a Specialty.

JOSEPH T. VAIL,

Real Estate and Fire Insurance.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

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Blue Stone Flagging.

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AND PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private residences on the pressure steam. Agent for the Dunning and Mc Glinchey Boiler. Feeding Pump. Send for illustrated catalogue. Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

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80 Somerset Street.

My Reference my work.

JOHN JOHNSON,

Dealer in

Best Quality Coal.

Yard and Office, SOUTH AVENUE.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

P. O. BOX 1487.

TO THE PUBLIC!

We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the

BEST QUALITY OF

LEHIGH COAL,

Fresh from the Mines.

It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are also prepared to deliver well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Longed Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice.

A. D. Cook and Bro.

NEW STORE.

Barkalew & Dunn,

Fine Groceries,

18 NORTH AVENUE, PLAINFIELD.

Try the Brunswick Ham recommended by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrill & Condit.

GOOD QUALITY

BRICK.

I wish to thank my many customers for the patronage so generously bestowed upon me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I am prepared to furnish them with a superior quality of brick. A call solicited.

Isaac Scribner,

MAPLE AVENUE, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

P. O. Box 233.

LAING'S HOTEL

J. B. Miller & Bro.,

PROPRIETORS.

Front street opposite Madison Ave., Plainfield.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESORT

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

COOK'S FRUIT STORE.

218 W. FRONT STREET.

Fruits of all kinds.

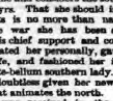
Also a Large Assortment of CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, Etc.

"CHILD OF THE CONFEDERACY."

Portrait of Jefferson Davis' Only Daughter.

Miss Varina Davis has again returned to her father's side at their quiet home at Beauvoir, Miss., overlooking the Gulf of Mexico. Miss Davis was born in the "White House" of the Confederacy at Richmond while her father presided over the Confederate states. From her conversation it appears that she cherishes the same sentiments as her father in regard to the "lost cause." She regards it as a sacred theme and considers the southern people as martyrs. That she should imbibe such sentiments is no more than natural. Ever since the war she has been at her father's side, his chief support and consolation. He educated her personally, gave her his views of life, and fashioned her in the mold of the ante-bellum southern lady. Her trip north has doubtless given her new ideas of the spirit that animates the north.

Miss Davis was received in the cities she has visited with unusual social honors, and she proved deserving of them. She is of a true southern type. She is just tall enough to be commanding in appearance, and has a willowy, graceful form, which is clad with a richness and taste that are surprising when it is remembered that this young girl has lived all her life in the retirement of a country house. Her face is long and somewhat inclined to leanness, but in every feature it bespeaks the patrician. Her complexion is a rich olive, her eyes hazel and her hair black and curling. She looks like a queen among women as she stands receiving a levee.


MISS DAVIS.

It is said by those who know Miss Davis well that she helped her father considerably in the preparation of his recent history of the war. Her studies from youth had been directed in the line of southern war records and political history, so that when it came to preparing his work she was a valuable assistant. Her aunt says that the old Confederate leader relied on her almost entirely in the matter of collecting and arranging statistics of the war and compiling the appendix most of the time while preparing the work. Nothing pleased her so much as hunting up facts and theories to defend the south and the policy of her father's administration. Her favorite retreat at home is the big library, which consists almost exclusively of war records and histories of the United States. Here she reads to her father several hours daily, while the fallen chieftain listens, nods and dreams of the past. It is said that he fairly dotes on the handsome girl—cannot bear to let her out of his sight. It was only after a long struggle that he consented to her trip to Richmond and the north. She seems equally devoted to her father, for she has refused several advantageous offers of marriage from wealthy Mississippi planters, in order to soothe his declining years by her presence.

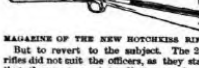
HOW COULD WE ARM THEM!

The Serious Question Presented in Case of War.

The Franco-German war cloud, together with the possibility, however remote, of trouble arising between the United States and Canada over the fisheries dispute, has had the natural effect of exciting great interest in the various implements of modern warfare. The standard small arm of the American service is the Springfield single shot rifle, which, although an excellent weapon in its way, is nevertheless entirely unsuited to cope with the improved magazine rifle of the present day. What makes matters worse is the fact that, although foreign governments are realizing that the American magazine guns are the best in the world, our own government seems to evince a decided disinclination to adopt any arm of American private manufacture. It is true that in 1883, in pursuance of an act of congress orders were issued by the war department at Washington directing a test, with a view to the adoption of a suitable magazine gun for the United States service. The test was a thorough one, and the

THE LEE-REMINGTON MAGAZINE GUN.

commission reported favorably upon the Lee-Remington, the Chaffee-Reece and the new Hotchkiss. Seven hundred and fifty of each of these were ordered and put into the hands of the troops. From reports received from over 100 different companies it became evident that the Lee-Remington was the favorite, with the new Hotchkiss a close second. A reporter called upon the Remingtons to ask them if in case of war the government should raise an army of half a million, what time would be required to supply them with the necessary arms. The answer was a poser. The immense Remington factory at Ilion, N. Y., could be made to turn out 1,000 guns a day, but it required about six months in which to prepare for this great outfit.


MAGAZINE OF THE NEW HOTCHKISS RIFLE.

But to revert to the subject. The 2,250 rifles did not suit the officers, as they stated that there was no immediate necessity for them, and they are consequently now stored and rusting away probably, no one knows where. The great point in favor of the Lee-Remington is its rapidity of shooting and the fact of its magazine being located near the trigger of the gun, thus in no wise affecting its equipoise after the discharge of several shots. This gun has recently been adopted by the British government, while immense numbers of them are now in use in the Turkish, Chinese and other armies.

The new Hotchkiss is the other new American magazine gun. It seems to possess all the advantages of the Lee-Remington weapon with the possible exception of equipose, the magazine in this arm being located in the stock. Both of these guns are fired by means of a belt. In the new Hotchkiss the magazine is stationary. In the Lee-Remington it is detachable. The speed of the former is about thirty-five shots a minute, while that of the latter is about thirty-one.

But there are several other good magazine rifles of American make, and one or more of them should be adopted.

The fact is, the best and most improved small arms in the world are made in America, but the United States government does not encourage enterprise in that direction. But for foreign orders Yankee gunmakers would have to go out of the business.

It looks as if the United States had better submit to any indignity from a foreign power than engage in a contest at arms. Neither on land or sea is she prepared for defense even, and it would require years for her to get in readiness.

It Is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations—for, as accidents will happen in the best regulated families, we will they to the man whose profession is the "safest"—be he clergyman, bank officer, a lawyer, a merchant, a banker, a dry goods clerk—he may fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply beyond price.

Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries with wives and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three or six months by a broken leg or arm, etc., what a comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford the family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $10 a year premium—say the price of one cigar a day!)—no man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.

Accident insurance is so easily understood as are insurance, for each protects through the law of average. Many a man will say that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident prove fatal, the ready cash in one leaves for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.

There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a daily walk. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Jos. T. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

CUT IN TWO

at the Plainfield

BARGAIN HOUSE

OUR PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

Hosiery sales are not very common at present, so White & Son will commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.

we will sell Children's

Full regular Cashmere Hose at 15c, worth 25c			
" "	Rib and Col. Ribbed 12½	"	25c
" "	" " "	15c	" 25c
" "	" " "	18c	" 30c

We Will Sell Ladies'

Full regular Balbriggan Hose 12 1-2c, were 20c.			
"	heavy ribbed	23c	" 30c
"	black split feet	25c	" 39c
"	superfine	30c	" 49c
"	Fancy Spring Styles	39c	" 50c
"	"	50c	" 75c
"	Imperial Lisle Thread	75c	" 99c

We Will Sell Gents'

Full regular colored 1-2 hose 12 1-2c worth 18c,

"	"	20c	worth 30c.
"	Brown "	25c	" 40c.

and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.

J. E. White & Son.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF FRESH

ORANGES,

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA.

Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the

NORTH AVENUE

FRUIT STORE,

KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE,

Andrew E. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

SERRELL & POUND,

Bicycles, Tricycles

AND TANDEMS.

English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.

R. POUND, 37 East Third street.

H. SERRELL Plainfield Avenue.

50 NEW STYLES

Cardigan Jackets

at Bargain Prices.

FUR CAPS $1.25 up

SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS

at

U. B. CRANE'S,

THE HATTER

12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

TRY

B. T. BARNES'

FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS

Molasses Creams,

Broadway Molasses Candy,

Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds.

OUR OWN MAKE.

OPP. POST OFFICE.

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at the new store of

ALEX THORN,

29 SOMERSET STREET,

for

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, etc.

CHEAP for Cash.

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THEODORE GRAY,

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RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

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Established 1856

Carpenter & Builder,

26 EAST THIRD STREET.

Specialty—Fine Hard Wood Work.

PEARSON & GAYLE,

Carpenters & Builders

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W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily street.

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All Work Promptly Attended to.

Peter G. Kline,

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Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. No. 22 Chatham street. P. O. Box 555, Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross,

11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish

Moulding, Sashes, Doors,

Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Open Saturdays.

R. V. Saums,

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Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Evons. P. O. Box, 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

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30 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,

Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds

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The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.

Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883.

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Plainfield P. O. Box 1368.

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Telephone "219 Nassau."

WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

WALL PAPERS.

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WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES,

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

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FURNITURE EXPRESS

LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.

45 WEST FRONT STREET.

S. J. NEAL,

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CARPET WEAVER,

38 W. Front Street,

in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, mats etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

JAMES Q. MILES,

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Number Your House.

GOLD, SILVER, BRASS, NICKLE, GLASS, PORCELAIN,

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NUMBERS and LETTERS

in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Glass, Wood, Stone or Metal.

Agent for all Classes of Gummed Letters and Figures for application to Glass, Stone Wood or Metal. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, etc., made in any shape.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at

WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE

NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES

at

Hanchett & Sparks,

GROCERS,

CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS.

We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.

Our usually large stock of canned goods has been recently replenished, and new varieties added until we consider this line complete.

Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting and low prices will avail.

We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our Java and Mocha Blend of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown and we believe it to be unrivaled.

Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.

Good bread is in demand in every family and you can always find it at our store. Our own Pillsbury, Washburn's or Hecker's Superlative Flour.

We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. Kings celebrated New Process Kerosene. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.

Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from week to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetables from day to day.

We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.

Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FOR SALE,

REAL ESTATE

32 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

in North Plainfield, one mile from post office. Fronting on Somerset Brook Road, near Brookview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For further particulars enquire or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.

12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

RANDOLPH'S

SHOE STORE

for

Boots, Shoes, Slippers

etc., also agents for

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Agents for Life and Fire Insurance

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BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale and To Let.

TO LET FURNISHED. TO LET UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Bargains in

BUILDING LOTS

FIRE INSURANCE.

Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia; Phœnix Assurance of London; Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.

Edward C. Mulford,

Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 North avenue, opposite R. R. Station, Plainfield. Telephone No. 20.

NEW DESIGNS IN

VALENTINES

are still coming in at

ALLEN'S

The Stationer, 23 East Front street.

who has the

BEST DESIGNS

of the best makers.

Special designs, etc., at prices which our customers say are low.

SPECIAL DESIGNS

in

VALENTINES,

Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.

Valentine Cards,

from 1c up. Frames, Tucks, H. & P. etc. Frosted and Fringed cards from 5c up.

Our specialty cards 10c and 15c Frosted landscape surmounted by embossed roses only 5c.

Mourning furnished free for all valentines 5c or more.

A. W. RAND,

26 WEST FRONT STRE

FOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

go to

Frank C. Green's

get his prices and

SEE His Display.

HIS STOCK IS

COMPLETE,

His

Prices LOWER

than any house in New York.

DON'T FAIL

to give him a call.

THIS WEEK

We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4,

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for these goods. They are sold at

EDSALL'S

just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special Sale just closed was a grand success, and we wish to make our store as lively this week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They bring out, slabbed and ground near the axis as possible, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately over the center of grain found in all perfect lenses. Call and get a test for the eye with the least possible resistance.

AT DOANE'S,

Formerly Clare's. No. 9, Park Avenue.

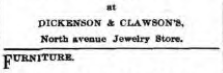
MCDONOUGH & MARTIN,

Horseshoers, 20 Somerset Street.

Agents for this city for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes nineteen-twentieths of all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

DR. KING'S

SPECTACLES



AND

Silver Toboggan Pins

at

DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S,

North avenue Jewelry Store.

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FAIRCHILD'S

Furniture Warerooms

2 EAST FRONT STREET

Parlor and Chamber FURNITURE.

LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

A. M. RUNYON & SON

Undertakers and Embalmers

56 PARK AVENUE.

Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS

Office, [illegible] Residence, No. 5 Temperance Court, near Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call [illegible]

NOTICE.

The Plainfield Electric Light Co.

Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield. Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.

ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,

Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets

Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw,

Real Estate and Insurance.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,

Grapevines, Hyacinths,

Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindsay, Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,

16 North avenue,

Shaving and Hair Cutting,

Four First-class Artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,

(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)

Ladies' Hair Dresser.

Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, toilet and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 16 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,

Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road,

dealer in all kinds of

Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,

At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,

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Meat Market,

Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's

Meat Market,

Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy,

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Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care in a satisfactory manner. Office No. 5 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E Front.

T. E. Morgans,

Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,

Somerset street, near Front.

Boarding, Permanents or Transient. Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Hamm, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 32 Somerset Street.

Grocer and Seedsman,

Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar flour, sugar, Teas and Coffees. Fine Butter Cheese and Lard. Canned Goods. Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

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Grapevines, Hyacinths,

Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindsay, Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,

16 North avenue,

Shaving and Hair Cutting,

Four First-class Artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,

(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)

Ladies' Hair Dresser.

Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, toilet and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 16 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,

Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road,

dealer in all kinds of

Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,

At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,

North avenue,

Meat Market,

Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's

Meat Market,

Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy,

Driven Wells,

Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care in a satisfactory manner. Office No. 5 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E Front.

T. E. Morgans,

Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,

Somerset street, near Front.

Boarding, Permanents or Transient. Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Hamm, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 32 Somerset Street.

Grocer and Seedsman,

Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar flour, sugar, Teas and Coffees. Fine Butter Cheese and Lard. Canned Goods. Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

DOOR NUMBERS

AT COLLIER'S, 3 Park Avenue.

Established 18 years.

N. B.—No Botching.

MME. QUICK'S

SULPHUR AND MEDICATED **VAPOR**

TREATMENT

East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace Streets.

Physicians' help is caring all Chronic diseases. Diseases like Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Pains and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases.

It cures the most obstinate cases of Chills and Fever and all malarial disorders.

Hours, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Closed to-day and Saturdays.

FOTOGRAFS.

Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.

Great Success with Children's Portraits.

THORN'S,

Opp. Post Office.

Ranges & Stoves

are to all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of

House Furnishing Articles

Which we do not deem it necessary to enumerate, but will say that we can and will duplicate any bill of goods that can be purchased in this city, and cannot be excelled

R. ANDERSON,

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 16th, 1887.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield for New York, 5.37, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 7.50, 8.02, 8.32, 8.40, 9.02, 10.37, 11.06 a. m., 12.02, 1.00, 2.32, 3.35, 3.57, 4.31, 5.30, 6.08, 6.30, 7.01, 7.36, 8.42, 9.15, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 5.37, 8.02, 10.37, 11.06 a. m., 1.27, 3.57, 5.30, 11.30 p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m., (8.00 a. m. Local), 9.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 7.50, 8.02, 8.40, 9.32, 10.37, 11.06 a. m., 12.02, 1.00, 2.32, 3.35, 3.57, 4.31, 5.30, 6.08, 6.30, 7.32, 8.42, 9.15, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 8.37, 10.32, 11.36 a. m., 1.27, 4.30, 7.30, 9.32 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.35, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.05, 10.05, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.05, 4.05, 4.40, 5.35, 6.05, 6.50, 8.00, 9.05, 10.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.50 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 5.35, 8.00, 11.30 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 8.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m., 2.08, 2.16, 3.43, 4.34, 5.05, 5.21, 6.20, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 11.40 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m., 2.45, 5.14, 6.45, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.33, 7.55, 8.15, 9.05, 10.15 a. m., 12.55, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 5.50, 6.06, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 8.50 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 11.05 p. m., 1.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.05, 9.20 a. m., 4.06, 5.16, 4.54, 5.02, 6.35, 8.05, 5.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m., 5.45 p. m.

Leave Boston at 6.10, 8.07 a. m., 12.00, 4.30, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m., 7.30 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton Upper Lehigh, Tamaqua, Drifton.

9.20 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Kenticks, Drifton.

4.54 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Hokendauqua, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 5.37, 8.02, 11.06 A. M 5.05, 6.06 p. m. Sunday except Ocean Grove 8.37 a. m

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Jamesburg.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.22, 5.10*, 8.30, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 2.16, 4.34, 6.06, 8.15, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.22, 5.10,*, 9.35 a. m. 6.29 p. m.

Philadelphia, Jamesburg, Ninth and Green Streets. at 5.30*, 8.30, 11.50 a. m.; 1.15, 4.45, 6.40, 10.17 p. m. 12.01 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.50,*8.00,*9.05, 11.30 a. m. 1.05, 4.30, 6.30, 6.05,* p. m. Sunday at 5.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.35, 5.20,*6.00, 10.10, 11.55 a. m.; 1.54, 4.52, 6.54, 7.46* p. m. Sunday at 1.35, 8.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Trains marked * run daily. Trains marked † change cars at Bonny Brook.

E. F. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Charles Bock,

7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Imported and Domestic

Champagne, Wines,

LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUT. Agent for H. C. Green & Sons' BONE-MILLED RYE.

Imported and Domestic [illegible] Cigars, Vichy, Carbolic Acid, Kissingen Waters, Soda, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Lemon Soda, Cider Vinegar, Lager Ale. Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Rhine Wine).....	25c.....	$1.00
BURGUNDY.....	25c.....	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA.....	25c.....	1.00
MUSCATTEL.....	25c.....	1.00

Philadelphia Ale and Porter, over 3 months old, for family use, delivered at residence of subscribers, in quantities to suit purchasers, at 75 cents per dozen pints (20 cents per dozen pints for Ale and Porter), or $1.00 per dozen quarts (30 cents per dozen quarts) or $2 per dozen half gallons (50 cents per dozen half gallons). Champagne Cider, 25 cents per gallon. Champagne Wheaten Cider, 40 cents per gallon. Champagne Wheaten Ale. A general assortment of wines and liquors at low prices. All orders may be left P.O. Box 917 or at residence, 7 and 9 E. Second street, Plainfield. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

BUY Drugs, Medicines

ETC., AT

Miller's Pharmacy.

All Goods at REASONABLE Prices

PRESCRIPTIONS

A SPECIALTY.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Miller's Cough Candy,

30c a pound.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

At the Plays.

Such a hat of shine!
It obscureth all our eyes
(At the play).

II.

And we frown and look severe
When this hat it doth appear
(At the play).

III.

But its owner sits serene
Mid the gay and festive scene
(At the play).

IV.

All unconscious of the wrath
That is falling on her path
From those behind her
(At the play).

—Judge.

BLENDER'S HAPPY HOME.

He Writes in the Widow Splice's Autograph Album.

A species of friendship has grown up between Mrs. Splice and our friend Blender; a friendship cobwebby in its structure, and probably destined to be ephemeral in duration. A mere word from the ruling goddess, Mrs. Blender, will be enough to cause her husband's end of it to collapse instanter. Mrs. Splice has asked Mr. Blender to inscribe his name in her autograph album, a gorgeous affair with chromos scattered at intervals throughout its multi-colored leaves. Mr. Blender, with the pleased air of a connoisseur who has found something worthy of his admiration, glances at the autographic atrocities, praises the hand-writing and applauds the sentiments of their originators; then he grapples with a blank page on his own account. Blender's honest nature is above stealing the productions of other brains. He determines to compose something of his very own. He dips his pen in the ink, smiles confidently at the blushing widow and proceeds to write a verse in rhyme with a literary abandon that would shame the poet laureate of a St. Louis society journal. He wrote:

May you e'er consider me your friend:
In time to come, in future years
Let no thought your dear heart rend.
And——

"Why, isn't that the sweetest poetry! It's"——

"My good wom—I mean my dear lady, you are very kind to say so, but you've made me forget how I intended to finish the last line."

The plump and widowed mass of femininity looks at him with an aggrieved expression in her mauve eyes.

"I should think if it was something nice about me you wouldn't forget it so easily."

But poor Blender is rummaging among the recesses of his poetic brain for the last line, which he has conceived, but lost in the verbal shuffle.

"It was something that rhymed with years; let's see—ears, steers, spears, tears, fears, leers, beers—oh, pshaw, I can't get it!"

"What's the matter with that husband of mine! He looks as if he was going to have a fit. What's the matter, hubby dear?"

It is Mrs. Blender. No one else, the reader has doubtless observed, would have used such endearing language.

"There's nothing the matter with him; he is only composing a poetic sediment—sentiment, I meant—he meant—oh, you know what I mean."

Whereupon Mrs. Splice reads the three-quarters of a verse that has been dedicated to her.

"Can't remember what the last line is, eh!" remarked Mrs. Blender, solemnly. The omission is the one redeeming point about that production. Seventy-five per cent. of that sort of stuff is bated as much as any ordinary mortal can stand in one day. Just sign your name to that and then go into the kitchen and grind the coffee."—Chicago Herald.

Sure Enough!

Before this ocean cyclone is madly into war it should count the cost and remember that a war with Canada would be not only an expensive but would of necessity be conducted on a spot cash basis. It would be a C. O. D. war.—Chicago Tribune.

A New Delicacy.

Duffy—For gracious sakes, Murphy, what's the matter with your eye?

Murphy—Well, to tell the truth Duffy, I don't think them Indiana skins I ate this morning harmonized with me.—Texas Siftings.

Whistling Prohibited.

A little darky's mother had given strict injunctions against whistling on Sunday, and any infraction of law was followed by swift punishment. One day he came from eating his first green persimmons, and his mother saw him.

"Mis' what I've been a-tellin' you, chile. Don you dah fo' to whistle 'pon' Sunday, an' you persisted."

"Whistle nothin'," he piped in reply. "I spec I've pinoned."—Washington Critic.

POPE BROTHERS'
DISSOLUTION SALE.

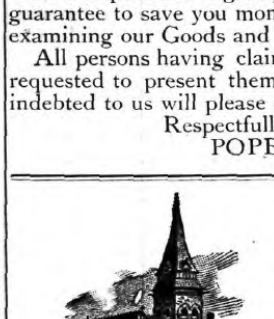
The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.



SUNDAY SERVICES.

PREACHING ..... 10.30 a. m
SUNDAY SCHOOL ..... 3 p. m
CHAPEL SERVICE ..... 7.30 p. m

It is designed to make the Park avenue Baptist church a pleasant church home for all who may seek one. The services are so arranged and conducted as to cultivate a spirit of worship, and to lead men to love their God and their fellow men.

Strangers will be cordially welcomed and every reasonable effort made to make them feel at home.

NOTICE—It is the desire of the pastor to have the Sunday evening service become attractive and interesting to the casual church attendant. To such an earnest invitation is extended to spend an hour within our cosy chapel.

—REV. ASA R. DILTS, JR. PASTOR.

PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
PLAINFIELD, N.J.

Special Notices.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING.
There will be a business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Monday, Feby. 21, at 4 p. m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. It is hoped all the members will be present and all young ladies are cordially invited.
THE SOCIABLE
of the Plainfield Singing and Turning Society to be held February 21, will be postponed until further notice. By order
COMMITTEE.

LADIES!
Do your own dyeing, at home, with Peerless Dyes. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 15c a package—40 colors. They are no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by R. J. Shaw, druggist, Plainfield, N. J. 2-17s1y.

A HOUSE on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 24 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield.
1-28-3m J. H. HOUSE.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.
The rush at R. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of
J. H. WEBSTER, Veterinary Surgeon,
72 East Fifth street.
Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC
furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1276.

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, Tuesday, Feb. 22d, Subject: "The Brain and Nervous System" Illustrated by manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Can locate every ache and pain without asking a question. Cures all displacements or deformations without cutting or bruising, removes cancers and tumors without the knife or pain. Will instruct others how to do the same. Best of references from parties, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1.

A. S. Titsworth,
NEW MARKET, N. J.
Agent for
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society
of New York. Furnishes insurance at cost. No. 256 Broadway. Also agent for Life and Accident Insurance Co., of Hartford. Sells tickets to travelers from 1 to 30 days. Office 123, E. M. Thorn, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Amusements.

MUSIC HALL.

Last Great Holiday
MATINEE AND NIGHT,
FEB. 22d, 1887,
GREATEST OF ATTRACTIONS.
TEMPLETON OPERA CO.
MATINEE
LAST MIKADO
NIGHT—THE GREAT
Giroflo Girofla
Prices: Matinee 35, 50 and 75c. Admission 25c. Children accompanied by parents 25c. Evening prices as usual.

FAIR
of the Plainfield
BICYCLE CLUB,
will be held at the
CLUB HOUSE,
SYCAMORE, NEAR FIFTH STREET,
on
MONDAY EVENING AND TUESDAY
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
FEB. 21 and 22,

COME! COME!
COME!
One more chance to visit the Bicycle Club House and see
A Grand Display
of both useful and ornamental articles at moderate prices.

A first-class restaurant, under the management of our married members.

It will pay you to come for the amount of enjoyment you will realize and it will make the heart of our treasurer glad.

P. S.—Don't miss the candy sugar (not the sugar candy) and Tose from Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., Fine Grocers, Philadelphia.

P. P. S.—Take supper with us after the performance at Music Hall on Tuesday.

BUILDER.
C. J. NOEL,
Carpenter & Builder
OFFICE, 4 WEST THIRD STREET.
Shop, south Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.
The books of the Overseer of the Poor containing a list of the applicants for aid, can be seen at the office of that officer, No. 20 East Front street. LOUIS F. WALDECKER,
2-6-w-f *Overseer of Poor.*

NOTICE.
Is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the Rogers Underground Cable and Manufacturing Company, held on the 25th day of January A. D. 1887, a resolution was adopted by the majority of the whole Board, that said company be dissolved and that a meeting of the stockholders of the said company shall be held at the office of said company at corner of Crescent and Myrtle avenues, North Plainfield, New Jersey, on the 12th day of February at 11 o'clock a. m., to take action upon such resolution so adopted by the Board of directors. M. W. HAYWARD, Secretary.
2-6-w-f-4t

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given, that the account of the subscriber, surviving executor of Prince Marsh deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the ninth day of March next.
WARNER MARSH.
Dated Dec. 29th, 1886. 1-9-6t.o.s.w.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.
Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all nervous affections, uterine complaint, skin disease, asthma, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Lady attendant for the ladies. 68 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

JACKSON & CODINGTON.
Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds. Masters in Chancery. Notaries Public. Offices, corner of Park avenue and Second st.

CHARLES H. SMITH, ARCHITECT.
No. 253 Broadway, New York, rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh street corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 7.

ARTHUR F. MILLER,
Successor to the late William B. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
19 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware store, (formerly at 104 East Second street). Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THEIS, DENTIST,
28 West Front street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

J. H. FERSTER,
Veterinary surgeon. Office in Laing's old stand, corner of Main street and Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended. Telephone Call No. 18. Consultation on diseases of all domesticated animals. Residence 72 East Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 247 Broadway, New York city, rooms 24 and 25. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 24 Park avenue, Coward's Building, Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

WM. K. MCCLURE,
Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Conveyancer of Deeds. Office opposite Railroad station.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti. P. O. box 1060.

T. E. HAZELL,
Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. HARIGHT,
Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1062.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,
Teacher of Piano Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1060.

COMIC, SENTIMENTAL, CHEAP
AND SELECT
VALENTINES
in great variety at
R. C. FISHER'S
24 West Fourth street, Opp. Public School.

INSURANCE.
Isaac Brokaw,
REAL ESTATE
and
Fire Insurance,
12 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD
Agent for the following first-class companies: German a. of New York, Hanover of New York, Phoenix City, of Jersey City N. J.
Insurance effected on all kinds of property, furniture and dwellings a specialty at lowest rates.
Money to Loan on first mortgages. Bargains in Real Estate. Houses rented and collections made. Prompt returns.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

FOR BARGAINS
in new and second-hand
House Furnishing
GOODS
and for
FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK
and
UPHOLSTERING
call at the store for
J. S. POWLISON,
25 WEST FRONT STREET.

John P. Emmons,
Successor to Emmons Bros.,
Mason and Builder.
Jobbing Promptly Attended to.
Corner of Washington Avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 82.

DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES
The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
21 W. Front Street,
opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention
is directed to our
LOW PRICES

Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 50c a bottle.
Imported Bay Rum 45c bottle.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Fine extracts 25c a bottle.
Voorhees Cough Candy 5c.
" Fine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 20c a box.
Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
Cocaine for the Teeth (Goodsell's style) 50c.
Shakes's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Beef, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 15c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.
Respectfully,
Wm. H. Voorhees.

NOW Having my store in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of
FLOUR
I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear.
BONNY FLOUR,
PEERLESS,
PILLSBURY,
A specialty of Woodenware.
L. HEYNIGER,
63, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
A Fine Line of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOODENWARE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer them
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
29 Park avenue.
E. D. PERKINS.

HARDWARE.
PLUMBING,
Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
18 EAST FRONT STREET.

JUKES
Cozy Restaurant,
26 WEST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J
Reserved Rooms for Ladies and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
OYSTERS.
HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.
The Celebrated
Dixon's Ice Cream

PLUMBING
Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your furnace does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
25 NORTH AVENUE.
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH
CARRIAGE
Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES.
CHEAP,
for Prompt Cash.
Repairing in all its Branches 2nd short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

W. N. ROWE,
(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.
None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield, P. O. Box 1280.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET,
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor,
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at S. A. Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of many
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods both for stock and to retail either by hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be had—stylish and durable—at any sale and made quite new.
NO. 6 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE
Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of England, Phoenix of New York; Norwich Union of England; North British Mercantile of England; Life Insurance of England; The Queen of England; The Phoenix of Hartford; The Washington Life of New York and other reliable companies and procures insurance at best rates, too.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second st.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Rates liberal. Every room for children. Quiet throughout the house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

COLEMAN Business
COLLEGE, 5-9 to 713 BROAD ST.
Newark, N. J., Leading Business Men's Home. Day and Evening Sessions for a number of years. Thousands of Leading Business Men have graduated from this College. Send for Catalogue. Address

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No 42. 8 PAGES—PLAINFIELD, N J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

	1887	1886		
6 a. m.	33	16	Sun rises	6 46
9 a. m.	35	31	Sun sets	5 46
12 m	40	29	Moon rises	
3 p. m.	43	33	Moon sets	6 04

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

Died.

CODY—Suddenly, on Saturday, February 19th, 1887, William Cody, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 42 Somerset street on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2.30 p. m.

JOTTINGS.

—The first shad of the season was caught in the Raritan river last week.

—The post office will close at ten a. m. tomorrow and remain closed during the day.

—Brook trout can be legally caught in the waters of this State, on and after March 1st.

—Mrs. Augustine Washington was an anxious woman at this hour one hundred and and fifty-five years ago.

—Rev. Dr. Hurlbut occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church yesterday morning and evening, and preached with his usual power.

—To-morrow being a legal holiday no paper will be issued from this office. A double number is issued to-day according to our custom.

—A number of crack shooters arrived in town this morning to take part in the shooting tournament of the Halsen and Middlesex County Gun Club at Dunellen.

—The Young People's Association of the Park Avenue Baptist church will give a literary entertainment and sociable in their chapel on Thursday evening next week.

—Those who have battled most energetically with the Buffalo moth say that the use of borax unsparingly under carpets, in corners of rooms and closets, will soon conquer the terrible pest.

—Mrs. Dr. Cutter's lecture to-morrow will be "the brain, and nervous system," as elsewhere advertised, and as it relates to the permanent of the general health of women, she requests us to call special attention to it.

—A large amount of refuse has gathered on the streets of the city since last fall, and Street Commissioner Angleman's attention has been directed to the matter for a few days past, and his men have been kept busy scraping the roadbed.

—On Friday evening next the Uniformed Rank, K. of P. of this city will make their first appearance in public at Scotch Plains. The Knights are holding semi-weekly drills in the Crescent Rink, preparatory to their initiation before the public.

—The Central Railroad Company received two new locomotives on Saturday morning, as the first installment of the order for eight recently given out by the company. The new engines will be put into service on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Divisions.

—The iron pipes for the new oil line which is to pass through Somerset county are now being received at the Bound Brook depot. About seventy-five miles will be shipped to that station, all of which have to be carried across the country on wagons.

—Somerset county farmers complain that some of the commission dealers that travel through the county buying lambs, calves and produce, carry their own steelyards, which underweigh and thereby the farmers are defrauded out of small sums on every sale made.

—It was reported on Saturday that Conover, the escaped burglar, was seen by a man named Gaddis in Washington Valley on Friday and that he shook hands with the criminal. The Somerset and Middlesex county officials are longing for a similar experience with Conover.

—The Forty Hours' Devotion commenced in St. Joseph's church at the half-past ten o'clock Mass yesterday morning. On account of sickness Father Callahan of Elizabeth was unable to be present at the services last evening as was announced and Father O'Hanlon, preached a sermon on the subject. This evening Father Reilly of Dunellen will preach.

—Among the appropriations embodied in the River and Harbor bill as reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce at Washington, this week, are the following: Channel between Staten Island and the New Jersey shore, $75,000; Raritan Bay, N. J., $30,000; preservation of Presque Isle, Erie harbor, Pa., $100,000; Passaic River, N. J., $30,000; Raritan River, N. J., $80,000.

—On account of the recent strike of the coal handlers at Elizabethport and Bergen Point a great amount of coal has gathered at the mines in Pennsylvania, so that the coal trains are run over the Central road at short intervals to carry coal to the coast. Yesterday and last night a large number of coal trains from the Philadelphia and Reading road passed through this city, disturbing the usual quietude of the day.

—On Thursday evening next the Council of the Legion of Honor of Plainfield will visit Livingston Council of this city, and will be entertained in a suitable manner. Livingston Council went to Plainfield last month, and the members were handsomely entertained at Laing's hotel. Next week's visit will no doubt bring the Plainfielders and Elizabethans together in larger numbers than before, and a good time will certainly be the result.—Elizabeth Journal.

—To-morrow evening at 7.45 o'clock the third anniversary of the Reform Club will take place in Reform Hall. Nearly all the clergy of the city will make short addresses, as will also several ladies of the W. C. T. U. and members of the club. The W. C. T. U. are expected to be present in a body. In addition to the regular order, Mrs. Pettingar, Mr. Lee Pelton and Mr. Georgie Tyler, Jr., will render solos. All who take the medal the pledge are expected to wear the red ribbon, while the W. C. T. U. wear the white.

Reform Club Meeting.

The snow last evening did not seriously affect the audience that usually gathers at Reform Hall, for the announcement that Prof. Holmes was to speak in reference to Dr. Crosby's remarkable utterances called out a large assembly. After devotional exercises conducted by Prof. Holmes, he began an excellent address that greatly interested all that heard it. He said that Plainfield for three weeks had been "dry" and who has been harmed? We have some who had been benefitted greatly by this state of affairs, and thought all in the city had been. There are fewer drunkards in Plainfield to-day than for a long time past. A clergyman recently refused to marry a couple because he detected the smell of liquor on the man's breath. Is that an advance or not?

There are four classes of people interested in this question.

1st Liquor dealers. They at least are honest. 2d, politicians, in the South the white people go for prohibition because negroes drink so much that it is dangerous. In the North the parties dare not take a decided stand lest they alienate voters. 3d, high license men. Is believed in high license if it was high enough, —say $1,000,000 for each saloon. 4th, Prohibitionists. They believe it wrong to license at all. A distinguished divine said in New Brunswick that "if you want a glass of claret to-morrow morning with your beefsteak, you have a right to have it." Let us comment on this.

First—"If you want." What we want never should be a law to us. Suppose a man wants sixteen glasses, why should we have it? If claret why not brandy or whisky?

Second—"If you can afford." Take and first how much will every family of four can afford it. at breakfast. Is that sane conduct? What right have you to destroy value?

Third—"You have a right." Paul said he had a right to do certain things, but he would not do them, as it might destroy others.

The Bible recognizes the fact that wine was used in early days, so it does that men went on mules backs, but we must use wine because it is recognized, we must also ride on the backs of mules and never ride in the cars.

After announcements by Judge Harper, who presided in the absence of President French, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. E. Honeyman.

A Good Captain's Farewell.

Frank H. Gardner, the faithful superintendent of Warren Union Mission for the past six years, whose term of office expired on Jan. 1st, 1887, was held over by the request of the society until a new superintendent could be chosen, which was done last Sunday, when he received addresses and presents yesterday. He reviewed the work during his term of office and commended on its faithfulness and great support he has always had from the officers, teachers, trustees and janitor. "Well," said he, "it is good to be even a door-keeper in the house of the Lord." He did not forget, he said, the great blessings he had enjoyed in the Sunday-school service. At the close of his remarks he introduced to the school Mr. C. W. Hillman, the new superintendent, expressing a few well-chosen parting remarks, to the great satisfaction of all. He asked for their prayers and support, to assist him in carrying the great responsibility that rests upon him as their superintendent in the great work before all for the Master.

The evening meeting at the missions have been well attended, and much interest has been manifested for some time past. Commencing next Sunday evening and continuing through the week, special Gospel services will be held. One of the special features will be a large choir, in addition to the Dunham Choristers under the direction of Mr. Dunham. One of the officers says "A general invitation is extended to all to come over and help us. Further particulars will be given at a later date."

The Commencement of Lent.

Next Wednesday will be Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent. It will inaugurate the penitential season which will be observed with great punctuality by the Catholics of this city. Ashes will be blessed in the morning at eight o'clock, Mass in St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches and placed by the priests on the foreheads of the people with the salutation "Remember, man, that thou art dust and unto dust thou shalt return." During Lent all kinds of festivities and social amusements will be avoided by devout Catholics, and marriages will not be performed in the churches except for grave reasons and then with special permission of the Bishop. Special Lenten devotions, such as the Rosary, Litany, the Stations of the Cross accompanied by a sermon will be held every Wednesday and Friday evening at eight o'clock. Every morning there will be an eight o'clock Mass. Every Catholic who has reached the prescribed age of twenty-one years will be obliged to abstain from the use of meat on certain days of the week unless excused by sickness or other reasons.

At the service in St. Mary's church yesterday Father Smyth instructed the congregation at length upon the proper observance of Lent.

To-Morrow's Holiday Attraction at Music Hall.

Perhaps the last opportunity the Plainfield public will have of enjoying the once exceedingly popular comic opera, the great "Mikado" will be to morrow. At the matinee this opera will be given. That a full house will be assured the prices will be reduced, and a reserved seat can now be obtained for 75 cents and the gallery for 25 cents. Bear in mind. That the children may be able to say that they too have seen the famous "Mikado," prices for the matinee for children will be reduced to 35 cents and these seats may also be secured in advance. Those who have seen the "Mikado" will probably recommend that all should see it. For the evening entertainment, Music Hall patrons may expect a treat in the new and comic opera Girofle Girofla. The Templeton Company, which is to appear in both performances, needs no praise, for Music Hall is seldom favored with a more select troupe.

List of Advertised Letters

Remaining in Plainfield Post Office Feb. 18th.

Byrdsall, Frank	Newton, O P Mrs
Bartlett, B M	Platt, H V O
Carter, R M	Pearson, Fannie Miss
Heubner, Martin	Randolph, Mary Mrs
Hanier, Micheal	Redmond, Agnes Miss
Herring, J	Reynolds, Miss
Kearney, Nellie	Smith, Susie Mrs
Moore, John D Mrs	Thatcher, H S
Miller, John	Wilson, J Mrs
Martin, Kate Miss	White, Mattie B Mrs
Miller, R P	Wormser, C M C Mrs
	W. L. Force, P. M.

—The Presbyterian church at Rahway has been undergoing repairs. Altogether about $7,000 has been expended in a general way. The organ has been enlarged, fine carpets, new furniture and new ante-rooms have been added, and thirteen memorial windows have been placed in the church. The re-dedication of the church will take place in about three weeks.

—Elsewhere herein Mr. P. T. B. Nevius of this city, who is well known here, advertises a lot of fine horses for sale. He says the animals are all from New York State and acclimated. He proposes to establish here a sale and exchange stables, provided he meets with sufficient encouragement from buyers of horses in this section. He invites to call and see his stock whether they desire to purchase or not.

A Robber Gets Five Years.

Henry Force, an ex-employee of Samuel C. Allen of Mountain avenue, who suddenly took his departure about with about four hundred dollars worth of jewelry, clothing, etc., from Mr. Allen's place on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 25th, while the family were on a visit to Daniel C. Allen of East Front street, was arrested for robbing an actress at Echo Lake, N. J., a few days ago, and sentenced to five years in the state prison. The thief stole about five hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and wearing apparel belonging to the actress while she was absent from home, and was arrested with the stolen property in his possession. He was taken to Paterson, where he stood trial, was convicted, and as above stated, sentenced to five years in State prison. While awaiting to be taken to Trenton, Force confessed to the Chief of Police at Paterson that he had robbed Mr. Allen in this city. Word was dispatched to Chief Dodd, who in company with Mr. Allen went to Paterson, identified and identified the most Part of the missing articles were recovered, and the chief said that he had pawned the remainder in Newark, Jersey City and other places. Chief Dodd expects to recover the rest of the stolen goods.

PERSONAL.

Wallace Leland of Linden avenue North Plainfield is confined to the house by an attack of pneumonia.

Ex-Councilman Arthur T. Gallup is erecting a brick dwelling at the corner of Front street and Plainfield avenue. Mr. R. V. Saums has been awarded the contract for the carpenter work.

A birthday surprise was given to Mr. Walter Bennett, of Plainfield, at the residence of Mrs. Bennett, on this city, on Tuesday evening, which was a very pleasant occasion.—Rahway Democrat.

The handsome new residence in course of construction for Mr. W. W. Howland in Washington Park, North Plainfield, is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

The Commissioner Wm. H. Brower of East Fifth street, is anticipating a trip to Florida. He will go in company with a party from New York, who have chartered a special car, and will probably start this week.

The friends of Miss Mamie Frazee, daughter of Gershon Frazee, of East Fifth street will regret to learn that she was stricken down with a hemorrhage on Saturday from the effects of which she has since been confined to the house.

Dr. Bancroft of Kansas, who conducted a meeting of the Anti Saloon Republicans in Reform Hall last week, visited Bound Brook a few days ago, with a view of instituting a local league in that place. A public meeting will soon be held for that purpose.

Rev. R. S. Holmes will deliver the next lecture in his course on English History in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Thursday evening next. Subject: "William the Conqueror and His Times." The lecture will be free and ladies especially are invited to attend.

The following persons from this city will take part in the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Press Association at Newark to-morrow: Thomas Lloyd, Charles Opdyke, Judge Drake, Gen. Eli Long, F. A. Dunham, Clarence Murphy, Samuel H. Jacobus, Chas. Dewey and Asa Collier.

Philip Smith of Dunellen, the brakeman on Drill Engine No.30, who came near being killed on the crossing of the engine at the Church street crossing over four months ago, has so far recovered from the injuries he received as to be able to walk out with crutches, and on Saturday afternoon came to Plainfield on a business trip.

Rev. Mr. Freiday, a returned missionary from Burmah, delivered an address before a large audience in the Park avenue Baptist church last evening. The speaker gave an interesting account of his experiences in Upper Burmah during his ten years' residence there, and of the missionary work accomplished during that period. During his stay in this city, Rev. Mr. Freiday will occupy the pulpit of Dr. D. J. Yerkes, pastor of the First Baptist church.

The eighth annual reception of the Elizabeth Alcyone Boat Club was held in the Veteran Zouave Armory at that place on Friday evening. An Elizabeth paper says that the event was one to be long remembered by the large number in attendance. The following ladies were present from Plainfield: Miss E. Frazee, pink silk, garnet velvet and embroidered lace; Miss Flora Ulrich, black velvet; Miss Lizzie Mulford, dark green velvet.

William Cory, a son-in-law of the late Stephen O. Horton, died suddenly at his home on Somerset street, about midnight on Saturday. He had devoted much time to the advance. The following ladies were present from Plainfield: Miss E. Frazee, pink silk, garnet velvet and embroidered lace; Miss Flora Ulrich, black velvet; Miss Lizzie Mulford, dark green velvet.

William Cory, a son-in-law of the late Stephen O. Horton, died suddenly at his home on Somerset street, about midnight on Saturday. He had devoted much time to the service of his fellow men, and had apparently enjoyed good health up to the time of his death. During Saturday he was about attending to his duties as usual, and at night retired at his accustomed time. The cause of death assigned was heart disease. The funeral service will take place from the late residence of the deceased, as elsewhere advertised.

A portrait of Daniel Webster is now on exhibition at Reynolds' pharmacy and attracts much attention. It was painted when the great senator was at the height of fame and vigor (some time between 1840 and 1850). The face is full of intellectual grandeur. It is believed to be the better portrait of Webster in existence except possibly the full-length painting in Faneuil Hall, Boston. The artist, who has been dead more than twenty-years, was a well-known portrait painter in his day, but as his work was mostly done in the south, he never acquired much fame. This work barely escaped destruction during Gen. Wilson's raid through Alabama and Georgia—a raid which resulted, by the way, in the capture of Jeff. Davis. The picture was for years after stored in obscurity. It was but recently obtained by its present owner, Mr. Reynolds, who has thrown of 25 cents he was a young lad. Interesting in its own story, it is greatly valued by its owner not only as a work of art, but as an excellent portrait of one of the grandest figures of our public life.

Senate Bills.

Bills were introduced in the New Jersey Senate at Trenton last week as follows:

No. 68, Mr. Chase—Supplement to the act of March 22d, 1883, regulating the use of the navigable waters of the Arthur Kill, Kill von Kull, etc. The supplement empowers the Comptroller to pay $500 to the Commissioners of Pilotage for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the original act and of prosecuting offers. (Commerce and Navigation).

No. 69, Mr. Griggs—Authorizes any city in the State to select a paper in addition to the official list, and designate it as the official, provided it is printed in the English language and has been published weekly for five years. (Printing).

No. 70, Mr. Wortz—Prevents the appointment or countenancing in office, of any State detective or policeman who has done time in the State Prison for forgery, perjury, burglary, arson, counterfeiting or highway robbery. (Judiciary.)

No. 71, Mr. McBirds—Authorizing the organization of a fire company of not less than two nor more than three companies, in cities of the class where at present there is only one regular company of the National Guard. (Militia).

No. 72, Mr. Gardner—An act to enable surveyors and their assistants to enter in lands for the purpose of surveying in certain cases. (Corporations).

No. 73, Mr. Fish—An act in relation to the inspection of steam boilers and the examination of engineers, and for the better protection of life and property against accident by steam boiler explosions. The act is an exhaustive one, providing for an Inspector-in-Chief, in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Congressional districts and an Inspector-in-Chief and one deputy for the 5th, 6th and 7th districts. Their terms shall be three years. Provision is made for regular inspection, fees, etc. (Labor and Industries.)

No. 74, Mr. Wortz—Providing that section 3 of the act of April 21, 1876, concerning savings banks, shall embrace and apply to all savings banks, created by or existing under any special charter or act of the Legislature. (Banks and Insurance.)

BILL OF FARE.

OYSTERS.

Raw	30
Stew	30

COLD DISHES.

Roast Turkey, cranberry sauce	25
Ham, with jelly	15
Tongue	20

SALADS.

Chicken	30. Lobster 30
Celery	10.

SANDWICHES.

Turkey	05. Ham 05. Tongue 05.

CAKE

All varieties, per piece	05

ICE CREAM.

Vanilla	15. Chocolate 15

Coffee	05. Tea 05
Lemonade	05. Ginger Ale 05

SCOTCH PLAINS.

Alexander Mesler is engaged in erecting a new cottage which he will occupy himself.

Mrs. E. A. Smith of this place died last week from consumption. Her remains were interred at Elizabeth.

Mrs. D. P. Hall and daughter who went to Boston to attend the marriage of Miss Maud Howe, a sister of Mrs. Hall, have returned home.

The demand for cottages here this spring is likely to be unprecedented in the history of the village. Four New York families made application for houses within the past few days.

On Friday evening of this week, Goodwill Lodge, K. of P., will hold a grand reception. Among others who are expected to be present are Gen. William Ward, Supreme Vice Chancellor, and the Grand Chancellor of the State.

It is said that the reason the Central Railroad company moved its tracks to their present location when the road was straightened several years ago was on account of the hills which injured their locomotives to the extent of $200,000 per year.

Mrs. C. VanNatta was on her way to the village from the railway station a few evenings since, when she was confronted by a stranger and rough looking man. He insisted on taking her arm and accompanying her home, but she resented his advances and ran into the nearest store, where she told her experience. Search was made for the rascal but he had disappeared.

The new law Regarding Notes.

Secretary of State Kelsey has sent notices to all the banks in the State, calling attention to the third section of the new law in regard to notes and bills of exchange on drafts that become due on legal holidays. The holidays referred to in the notice are January 1, February 22, Thanksgiving Day and any day on which a general election shall be held for members of Assembly; also any day set apart by proclamation of the Governor for the purpose of public observance. Notes or drafts falling due on any of these days will be payable the day following instead of the day previous, as heretofore. It may not generally be understood, but the same rule applies to notes falling due on Sunday, making them payable Monday. Under the old rule they were payable on Saturday.

The Bicycle Club Fair To-Morrow.

One of the principal features of the fair will be the candy sugar for sale in the refreshment room. It is presented to the club as stated in their advertisement, by members of the firm are enthusiastic bicyclists; hence their interest in the present fair.

A prominent Plainfield physician who ordinarily does not recommend candy, is reported to have recommended this particular brand as absolutely beneficial. Samples of these candies, made by Miss Helen Burr, of LaGrande avenue, are to be given away free, to-morrow, as samples always should be, as the railroad fiend claims. Don't miss this feature of the fair, nor the fine teas at the same table. Read Bill of Fare in the advertisement published to-day for the first time.

—"Plenty of sleet, plenty of fruit," is the old saying. If the old saying is true we will have a fine crop abundance next summer. Peach growers, however, are beginning to fear that the protracted cold weather will irretrievably injure the peach crop. Many of the trees in South Jersey are thought to have been frost nipped, and if a late cold spring should follow the growers say that there will be very few peaches next summer.

STATE NOTES.

A good deal of talk is going on among the Catholic clergymen of New Jersey on the subject of a prohibition victory, and it is probable that some action looking to the formation of such an association will be undertaken.

The Germania Savings Bank of Jersey City, which was wrecked by the flight of Treasurer Schweder, began on Saturday the payment of the 60 per cent. dividend ordered by the Chancellor. Depositors with initials from A to G were paid. The rest of the depositors will be paid between to-day and Thursday. On Saturday $16,000 was paid to 95 depositors. Many depositors neglected to call for their money.

Latest Dispatches

The Legislature—No Quorum.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—At noon to-day at the Legislative meeting there was no quorum present, but notwithstanding this Walters moved that a ballot be taken for United States Senator. Fisk protested, but the Democratic members went through the form notwithstanding.

Amusements.

FAIR

of the Plainfield

BICYCLE CLUB,

will be held at the

CLUB HOUSE,

SYCAMORE, NEAR FIFTH STREET.

on

MONDAY EVENING AND TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,

FEB. 21 and 22,

COME! COME! COME!

One more chance to visit the Bicycle Club House and see

A Grand Display

of both useful and ornamental articles at a first-class restaurant, under the management of our married members.

It will pay you to come for the amount of enjoyment you will realize and it will make the heart of our treasurer glad.

P. S.—Don't miss the candy sugar (not the sugar candy) and Teas from Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., The Grocers, Philadelphia.

P. P. P.—Take supper with us after the performance at Music Hall on Tuesday.

BILL OF FARE.

OYSTERS.

Raw	30
Stew	30

COLD DISHES.

Roast Turkey, cranberry sauce	25
Ham, with jelly	15
Tongue	20

SALADS.

Chicken	30. Lobster 30
Celery	10.

SANDWICHES.

Turkey	05. Ham 05. Tongue 05.

CAKE

All varieties, per piece	05

ICE CREAM.

Vanilla	15. Chocolate 15
Coffee	05. Tea 05
Lemonade	05. Ginger Ale 05

MUSIC HALL.

Last Great Holiday

MATINEE AND NIGHT.

FEB. 22d, 1887,

GREATEST OF ATTRACTIONS,

TEMPLETON OPERA CO.

MATINEE

LAST MIKADO

NIGHT—THE GREAT

Girofle Girofla

Prices: Matinee 35, 50 and 75c. Admission 25c. Children accompanied by parents 25c. Evening prices as usual.

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, Tuesday, Feb. 22d, Subject: "The Brain and Nervous System" Illustrated by manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years' most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Can locate every ache and pain without asking a question. Cures all displacements or ulcerations without caustics or operation, removes cancers and tumors without the knife or pain. Will guarantee how to do the same. Best of references from parties, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1. 12-4

THE SUBSCRIBER

has a number of desirable

HORSES

in spans and single drivers for sale at Laing's Stables, Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

These horses are from Central New York and will WARRANTED right in every respect.

Don't go out of town, when you can buy the best here.

P. T. B. Nevius,

agent for owner. 21-2 2m

John P. Emmons,

Successor to Emmons Bros.,

Mason and Builder.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 92.

POPE BROTHERS'

DISSOLUTION SALE.

The partnership of Pope Brothers will expire on March 1st, 1887, by limitation. The firm will then be dissolved and in order to close out our Stock as quickly as possible, we will offer **EXTRA** inducements the balance of this month.

It is impossible to give prices HERE but we guarantee to save you money, by calling and examining our Goods and Prices.

All persons having claims against us are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to us will please call and settle.

Respectfully,

POPE BROTHERS.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 26 North avenue. 15-24

FOR SALE—From 500 to 5000 yards of gravel and soil, centrally located. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot. 2-19-tf

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street, between Watchung and Grant, well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-21-tf

FOR SALE, or exchange, a number of houses. Enquire of E. C. Mulford. 2-14-tf

LOST—Last evening, on Manning avenue, a gold bracelet. Finder will please return to this office for owner.

SIX or nine rooms to let. Apply corner of Fourth and Sycamore street. 19-6

TWO Well furnished houses to let by the year, No. 7 and 9 Franklyn Place; seven minutes walk from depot. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37, opposite depot. 17-tf

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. May first or before for six months or longer. Address Jas. F. Hotchkiss, 93 John street, New York. 2-8-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

WANTED—A respectable boy. Wages $3 a week. Apply to William Patterson over Mr. Rockfellow's store.

WANTED—By a certain quiet family, board for an invalid lady and perhaps a nurse. Address for one week, "Invalid," care of Evening News. 21-6

WANTED—A competent person as cook and laundress. Address 66 Central avenue, corner of Sixth street. 11-2

WANTED—A lady desires board in a private family. Address P. O. Box 1969. 21-3

WANTED—A seamstress, one who has some knowledge of dressmaking preferred. Steady work can have steady work. Box 672 Plainfield.

WANTED—A man for general work around the place. Married man preferred. Home furnished. Give wages expected. P. O. Box 972, Plainfield.

WANTED—Medium sized house with barn and modern improvements in first class order and good neighborhood. Lester Andrews. 21 eod tf

WANTED—A second-hand iron roller, medium weight. Address B. O. Bowers P. O. Box 315. 16 tf

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Do your own dyeing, at home, with Peerless Dyes. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10 cents. 25 cents a colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or grust. For sale by E. J. Shaw, Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 2-21-1y

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,

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on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 51 East Front street or address P. O. Box 102, Plainfield.

Lot and House for Sale, E. Rhode.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at E. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard and reliable remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of

J. H. Pfaffenbach, Surgeon.

12 East Fifth street.

Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC,

Furnished for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Terms given on all occasions. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1979.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. box 1696.

T. F. HASELL,

Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Plainfield and Dunellen. 9 Dover street, North Plainfield.

MISS A. J. BARIGHT,

Teacher of drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1696.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,

Teacher of Piano. Gives lessons either at pupil's residence or her own. For terms and references address P. O. Box 1696.

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THE BEE HIVE.

16 Dozen Infant Knit, saxony Chemise, size 0 to 4, regular price 25c, at 15c each.

Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular make 6 to 6½ in., 5c a pair. 7 to 8½, 10c per pair.

LADIES' Hose—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Boucle Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at 69c.

Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.

We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 98c.

Corsets! Corsets!

L. CALLMAN,

38 WEST FRONT STREET.

One Thousand

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PANTALOONS

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HARDWARE,

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Plainfield Evening News.

T. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

NO. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week, or by mail postage prepaid to all parts of the United States, at $5 per year payable in advance.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1887.

A VALUABLE FIND.

Fine Pictures Bought at a Second Hand Store.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 21.—What promises to be an interesting law suit is begun over two valuable paintings with a strange history. J. Steward, a mining engineer, who came to this city a few weeks ago, had occasion the other day to enter the second hand furniture store of J. B. Bosley, colored. While there he noticed two pictures, and asked the price of them. Bosley replied that $1 apiece and took them to Watkins' institute, where they were cleaned and found to be of great value. They proved to be scenes from the battles of Waterloo and Trafalgar, and to have been painted by Carle Vernet. Publication of the find was made and attracted attention all over the country. A gentleman came from Chicago several days ago and offered $10,000 for them, but Mr. Steward refused the offer. They were bought for Paris through W. R. Gibbs, a Memphis banker, and were expressed to New York, whence they will be shipped to Paris upon the payment of $3,000.

Mr. Bate formerly owned the pictures, and Mr. Hawthorne, who is now very poor, they were sold to Bosley for fifty cents each, with a lot of trifles from her garret. Mrs. Bate has declared that she sold Bosley the pictures, but that he stole them while buying the other things. An effort was made to attach the pictures, but they could not be found.

A NEW VOTE REGISTER.

New Jersey Statesmen Seeking a Safety Ballot Box.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 21.—The committee appointed by the house of assembly to investigate the ballot box frauds has been charged with would afford greater protection against fraud than those in present use in this state. It inspected a contrivance in the possession of Secretary of State Gebhard, and is now in favor of its adoption. The box is at present in use in the state of Ohio. The lid lock is opened by a combination. The ballot, folded, is pushed down between rubbers with close edges, and with a turn of the crank the paper falls into the body of the box. Types on the face of the wheels print the number of the voter that day, and the ballot is then sealed. Every ballot voted is registered on a dial, and should a doubled ballot be voted it can easily be discovered. First, the indicating wheels show the number of ballots voted and the slip folded inside would not have been printed upon.

The Indiana Prison Defalcation.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 21.—The investigative committee have concluded the investigation of the state prison here, and left for Indianapolis where they will prepare and present their report to the general assembly. The committee will recommend a clean sweep in the officers of the prison. The report will be made public. Much more startling state of affairs than was thought possible to exist. The convicts have been swindled out of their meagre pittances, the Globe Bank is the ultimate receiver, and for ten years back, and the inhumanity practised has been great. Warden Howard has not been arrested, and it is not known, as not a single witness has been found. Of the 400 of the convicts $2,300 pension money which he had borrowed from him. The assistant auditor of state, Mr. Cooney, says that the deficiency will certainly amount to between $60,000 and $70,000.

Two Women and Three Men Whipped.

UNION CITY, Tenn., Feb. 21.—The law and order committee was out in full force on Friday night. One woman and three negro men were visited and severely whipped. Mike Grady, a banker and preacher, one of the men whipped, says he does not know what he had done to deserve the punishment; that at about 9 o'clock, on answering a knock at his door, he was confronted by about twenty-five masked men, who gave him a quiet whipping. Each of the negroes says that he asked the committee what he was being whipped for. One says that they told him he had stolen a hog, another that they thought his job of work was too remunerative.

The "Pinches" Captured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The Cincinnati police have arrested a young man, supposed to be the "pinches" who recently terrorized New Orleans and Louisville, and a few days ago committed a highway robbery in this city. He had just assaulted and pinched severely a young girl named Ella Mahoney, who positively identified him in court. He gave his name as Charles E. Baker, of Newark, N. J., but was reticent as to his antecedents. Conductor Hughes, of the Little Miami railroad, identified the prisoner as the man he had seen approach women and play his nefarious practices. The police are satisfied that they have the right man.

Wanted by His Creditors.

MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—A capias to the amount of $18,000 has been taken out against Milton Pennington, merchant and manufacturers' agent, but he has escaped arrest and is believed to have fled to the states. It appears that he had bought the goods referred to from the wholesale firm of Ramsay and sold them for $8,157 to McArthur, Cornell & Co. The notes which he received in payment he paid over to J. McArthur, his father-in-law, who never handled any cash book, and his affairs are in the greatest confusion. The total liabilities are believed to be considerably over $100,000.

Gen. Potter's Funeral.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 21.—This afternoon the Episcopal service for the dead will be read over the remains of Gen. Robert B. Potter by the Rev. Dr. Gillliat, of St. George's chapel, and on Tuesday the body will be taken to New York, where a further burial service will be held. Mr. Howard Potter, brother of the deceased, is attending to the funeral arrangements here, while Bishop Potter, another brother, is arranging for the funeral in New York. The body has been embalmed, and it will be interred in Greenwood cemetery.

Compromising on Rates.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—The railway rate war has been averted by a compromise, which recognizes differential rates between here and New York. The Lake Shore is charged $13.50, the Erie and Nickel Plate $12. It is not believed that these differentials will permanently stand, and although formally agreed to, the Local Freight Agents' association already shows signs of disintegration.

THE NEWS BY CABLE.

WHAT LONDON CORRESPONDENTS FIND TO TALK ABOUT.

A Successor to Parnell as Leader in the Irish Cause—The Anti-Tax Agitation. Dublin Jury Packing—How Women Baffled Armed Police.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The Herald's London correspondent says that following the organization of the choice of a leader by the Irish party to direct their action in the house during Mr. Parnell's absence is discussed both publicly and in private circles. For, although the duration of the retirement is in dispute, it is now admitted that the condition of Mr. Parnell's health calls imperatively for complete rest from parliamentary work. Positive information which comes to me through a trustworthy channel I feel safe in predicting that the mantle of the Irish Elijah will not fall until Elisha is well under it, and at present Elisha is in America, where, rumor says, he is making money faster than he ever made it before, so that he is not disinclined to put his head under the wings of the golden shower lasts. Nowhere among the subdivisions of the Irish party in the house is there any desire to take up the succession question but Mr. Justin McCarthy returns from his lecturing tour.

All recognize his availableness as a compromise candidate, for he stands well with every section of the party. The Irish members know that Mr. McCarthy is at heart a Nationalist of extreme views, in spite of the mild and benevolent air which has won him the warm affection of those who are not familiar with his politically. Though he rarely takes off the velvet glove, the iron hand is there, and on occasion he does not hesitate to show it. He knows how to wait and he knows how to push matters. His easy oratorical style, though perhaps better suited for the dinner table than for parliamentary debate, always wins a hearing for what he has to say. With these qualifications he cannot prudently be left out of sight in the new arrangements regarding the direction of the party, and the Parnellite party is loyal to a man who bears the name of Parnellite, and the out and out Repealers are all willing to await his reappearance. But it is not certain that these views will be at peace. Mr. Parnell's strength may give way at any moment, and the sudden collapse of the obstruction campaign against the Irish coercion bill would leave the party with its present power, can overturn the calculations of the most accomplished debaters of legislation.

Irish members, among the most venturesome of them, are disinclined to follow Archbishop Croke in his advocacy of the non-payment of taxes. The aggressive section of the party speak of his advice as manifesto as "premature," while the conservative section express their dissent in far more emphatic terms. They point out that the taxes for the current financial year were exhibited 31 next, have already been voted, and that, as a matter of fact, most of the items were passed with the assent of the Irish members. They argue that it is a matter of serious parliamentary difficulty in the matter. It would first be necessary to vote down the votes on every item. A mere verbal negative from the benches below the gangway to each proposal, followed by a division against the appropriation bill as each item is put, suffices to establish the constitutional protest of the majority of Ireland's representatives against imperial taxation. But the Irish members of the Archbishop of Cashel's declaration would logically follow, but putting considerations of logic and morals aside, an anti tax agitation is fully open to the Irish representatives politically. It would break the already strained alliance between the Parnellites and the Gladstonian liberals. Good judges of parliamentary tactics declare that the Nationalists would hardly get sixty English, Welch and Scotch members to work with them, if they were to push their campaign for a modified strike against rent to a general strike against taxes.

The past week has been an eventful and exciting one both in Dublin and in Ireland generally. Mr. Parnell is at present in retirement. He is in Ireland with the proclamation of the Loughrea meeting and the defiance of that Dublin Castle straw by Davitt and O'Brien, and the latter on the occasion, as on many others, were completely outwitted, and then they took vengeance by smashing as many heads as they could reach with their batons. The result of the campaign in Loughrea is that the revolt of the Clanricarde tenantry is now complete. Fifteen hundred tenants, including all the bog keepers in the district, have joined the league, and will never pay another penny to Clanricarde if he does not submit to their demands. The campaign now will be on the evictions on a gigantic scale will be attempted, and then the real work will begin.

The New Ross revolt is also a serious affair. Mr. Redmond, who represents that district were lately dismissed by the local government board because they would not treat evicted tenants as ordinary paupers, and three land leaguers were put in their places. Then the ratepayers resolved to pay no more rates. All the poor house officials resigned, and, lastly, the female inmates assaulted and pelted with mud the Dublin Castle trio. The climax was reached Saturday, and at the same time occurred a meeting of the executive of the league, a rule, when 100 armed policemen entered the poor house to arrest those female offenders, and were baffled by the girls simply taking off the clothes of the matron. Thereupon five naked women, it may literally be said, beat a hundred men, armed to the teeth.

Then there is the State trial and attendant jury packing. The conduct of the crown is shameless than the latter, and the consequence is that intense indignation and excitement prevails not only in Dublin, but all over the country. Even the Tory lawyer will probably fail to get a conviction, for their simplicity and want of information led them to challenge the jury two or three who are Orangemen.

At westminster lively events are expected in the immediate future in consequence of the arrest of the Irish members last night. Rev. Dillon on Thursday night, when he would, if allowed, have made a dreadful exposure of the doings of the jury packers. It is not the Irish alone who feel that the decision of the Tory was illegal and that absurd ruling, the effect of which will be that one man can actually prevent debate on any subject whatever if he chooses, and I am able to state that parliament has not heard the last of this action of the speaker. Gladstone, on his return to the house, will probably call attention to the matter. At present there is a confirmation of several leading Liberals, even if they have to take their time to do it, to fight the question out, and also to have a full debate on the Dillon jury packing, which has now reached the proportions of a grave scandal.

Thirty-seven Deaths.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Thirty-seven deaths have thus far resulted from the explosion in the Cadeb colliery in the Rhondda valley in Wales. Several of those who were injured in the explosion died.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

AN EFFORT TO FORECAST THE CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAMME.

But Ten Days Remaining and Many Bills Not Disposed Of—What Will Likely be Considered This Week—Washington's Birthday Festivities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—There will be a perfect potpourri in the proceedings of congress during the remaining ten days. The calendars of both houses are exceedingly cumbersome, and so much unfinished business of importance demands attention that more or less of undue haste will necessarily follow. The calendar of the house is composed of 58 pages and 1,175 measures, as follows: Bills in committee of the whole, 281; house calendar, 72; private calendar, 671; special orders, 14; bills reported from present calendar, 8; privileged reports and unfinished business, 18; bills on the union calendar, 13. The senate calendar has 36 pages, including the index and 87 solid pages, giving the titles of 544 measures. Most of these are for general legislation.

This is suspension of rules day in the house, and the call rests with the committee on claims. The committee on appropriations, however, intends to antagonize this rule with an appropriation bill, and it is generally believed that it will be successful in obtaining the floor. The legislative, executive and judicial, the consular and diplomatic, and the naval appropriation bills are on the calendar, and the Montana land grant and fortification appropriation bills are to be reported during the week, thus giving the house quite as much work on appropriation bills as it can dispose of. On Wednesday afternoon the house will yield its time for eulogies upon the late Senator Pike, of New Hampshire. On Wednesday the fishery bills are to be considered, and on Thursday the veto of the president of the Spondent pension bill which was on Saturday reported from the committees on invalid pensions will be considered. Then in favor of the passage of the bill, the president's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Under the rules of the house, during the last six days of the session of a congress it is in order to move at any time to suspend the rules and put a measure upon its passage. Beginning with that day, it will be as impossible to defeat a measure in this way on Monday a day in advance as it would be to forstell the future course of a rudderless ship.

In the senate the Republicans seem to have outlined their course for the week of business for the week by the programme fixed in conference, although their calculations may be very materially altered. The order promulgated by the Republican caucus of Saturday is as follows: 1. Privileged questions, including conference reports, always in order. 2. General appropriation bills. 3. Pension bills, general and special. 4. House bills, etc., in order in morning hour under the Harris rule. 5. After the Harris rule is exhausted, morning hour to be devoted to bills, etc., under rule 7.

The following is promulgated by the Republican caucus as special:

1. The matter of the naval bills for the Texas, now assigned to Messrs. Cameron and Hale, to be proceeded with until 2 o'clock, subject to the foregoing.

2. Eads' incorporation bill.

3. Any of the bills before mentioned, if not then already finished; department of agriculture bill, pleuro-pneumonia bill, to be reported from committee on agriculture; bill to refund the direct tax; bill to exempt man's bank, labor arbitration bills, bill forfeiting land grants, bill to prohibit publication of lottery advertisements, bill to quiet land titles in Nebraska, bill to punish contempts, settlement with the Pacific railroads bill, house resolution to investigate Pacific railroads, bill to authorize Pacific railroads to issue bonds, bill to regulate immigration.

Extensive preparations are in progress for an elaborate celebration of Washington's birthday to-morrow. Besides the annual parade of the militia, which starts at the Mount Vernon, nearly all the military and civil organizations will turn out on parade, President Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, and the cabinet officers and their wives have been invited to attend the ceremonies at Mount Vernon. Addresses will be delivered; music will be furnished on the grounds, and the Washington Continentals, who will make their annual pilgrimage to the grave, will give an exhibition drill. A full dress parade of the First regiment, D. C. National Rifles and the Old Volunteer firemen will parade. The citizens' committee of Alexandria have invited members of the senate to unite with them in celebrating the day, and accompanying hospitalities of Alexandria on that occasion.

The Joy City racing track has been put in working condition preparatory to training for the spring season. The extremely good weather of the past week the horses were given their first out-door exercise. Felix Doe emphasized her joy at the agreeable change by running away with her rider, Tom Dorsey, for three furlongs. Mr. Birch has disposed of John C. for $1,000 to a Mr. Hall, of Ohio, who will use him as a hunter. Old Col. Spencer, of the Lexington favorite, has been turned out upon a farm, and will not be taken up until next year.

The Capital says that Mr. Vilas is going to be a power in the Democratic party for a good while, as well as an important person in the contest in many years. That he is an owner of a huge stake in the great Gogebic iron range in Wisconsin, and will receive a royalty on every ton of ore taken out of the mountain, and that the Knights of Labor have started there; and that his income from this source is likely to make him many times a millionaire.

Among the Trotters.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 21.—A scrutiny of trotting and pacing stallions showing that of the thirty signers of the call for a new trotting association, nine are not members of the National association. Of the remaining twenty-one engaged in the western district and five in the central. There are only one each from the eastern and Atlantic districts, whereas of the 272 total membership of the association seventy-seven per cent. are located in the western district. Members of the National association say that they are daily receiving responses sustaining the course of the association.

Murdered for Two Dollars.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—George Grayson, a negro boy, seventeen years of age, living at Allegheny City, while crossing the Fort Wayne railroad bridge between Pittsburg and Allegheny Saturday evening, was attacked by five men and robbed of $2. He was struck with a hand billy and jumped on, receiving injuries from which he died. He leaves a wife and one child. No arrests have been made.

Must Return at Once.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 21.—The proprietors of the Shetucket mill publish a card in today's Bulletin notifying their striking employes that they are paying as much wages as any mill in the state, and that all who will pay no more. Unless the man return at once they can consider themselves discharged. The mill refuses to return any noticed to call for their pay at the counting office.

THE REPUBLIC DISASTER.

The Railroad Company Condemned by the Coroner.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—Coroner Lepper, of Seneca county, has filed his verdict in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio railway disaster of Jan. 4 near Republic. It is a very long document. He finds that the thirteen persons identified, and others whose names are still unknown, came to their death by being crushed, mangled, and burned in a collision between a limited express and a freight train, and that the freight locomotive had for a long time been in very bad condition, and in a dangerous condition. He finds that the freight engineer, Edward Kiler, was not in liquor, but that he had been seventeen hours continuously at work with an inexperienced fireman, and was greatly overworked and fatigued; that he could easily have run to Republic before the express was due but for the fact that he was "falling back for steam;" that the freight conductor, L. F. Fletcher, was on the engine at least fifteen minutes before she came to a standstill, and had sent word back to caution a passenger through the fields of lee that formed a great dam which backed the water up into the valley.

The first cartridges used were not placed deep enough in the gorge, which was found to be twenty feet thick, and little execution was done. The next charges, while exploding threw fragments of blue ice high into the air, but seemed to disturb the great mass not at all. Finally a deep trench was dug down into the ice to the bottom, and the experiment was reached, when a well greased cartridge, with a long fuse attached, was pushed by poles as far up the stream as possible, and then exploded. Several more were thrown after this effort and succeeding ones, and in this way tremendous fissures were made, and gradually the whole mass was shattered.

At this point the water was dropped into a crevice of what remained of the gorge and a passage was cleared for the pent up body of water, which rushed off with a roar, carrying with it all that was left of an enormous accumulation of ice, wrecked buildings, hundreds of barrels of flour and the debris that has collected in the last ten days. Thousands of people, many of whom had come for miles to see the stricken town and to afford what relief they could. As the mass of ice and water went off it made a continuous grinding noise that was heard a mile away.

As soon as it was known that the dynamite was successful, messengers were dispatched to prepare the people on the river for the flood that had been released.

Above Lyons the upper gorge still hangs to warn the villagers that their danger is by no means over. When the water from the broken Lansing gorge reached here it piled the ice so high that to view the village from that point is to call forth an exclamation of wonder. It is feared that great body has loosened all at once it would seem that it must do awful destruction. A large number of homes are deserted in consequence.

Before the flood had actually broken the scene as one approached Lyons was as follows: From the bridge leading to the town wide fields of dirty, mushy ice spread out. On the left of the river, which had been rich peppermint and wheat lands now inundated five feet, the crops ruined, fences gone, boundaries obliterated, and an occasional house standing through the ice. In the middle was the large village school house, with the ice caked on its doors to the upper panels. To the right stretched out a similar field of dirty ice, broken occasionally by the tops of apple trees. The water had risen even to their middle branches, and on receding left them coated with a sheet of shining ice.

Sweeping around to the right was the dirty, swollen river Grand. Looking up the main street only ruins were seen. Stores and houses which had been swept away by the icy current and lay in ruins. One frame store was on its side, with only a few timbers still together to indicate the foundation, and the lower casings torn away, so that the upper windows and the sign were left. It was still right side up, but literally broken in two. Beside it lay a dwelling house, fishing out pieces of harness and household effects.

Two girls on ponies attracted special attention. The animals craned their necks, plunged and reared, and exhibited fear at the unusual scene. The girls rode down the street, the water up to the bodies of the frightened ponies, until they finally reached the hill at the other end of the town. It was the first trip made by womankind in days.

ONE WIFE NOT ENOUGH.

Matrimonial Exploits of a Man with Several Names.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A man of many aliases, and a wife in each, is in Elmira he has been known as Charles B. Thompson, but now is in jail under the name of A. B. Horton. The charge against him is that of going to Hayesville, Ashland county, and marrying love to Mrs. Delin Messenger (said to be a woman whose husband has left her), and, after getting as new of her abundant wealth, deserting her.

The police say that Pease has three living wives. He has served five years in a Pennsylvania penitentiary for bigamy. Deserting a wife in Ilion, he came to Elmira and married a reputable Christian lady. Learning his bad character she began proceedings for divorce. Instead of leaving Elmira "Thompson" shaved off his beard, cut his mustache short, dyed his eyebrows and hair and assumed the name of A. B. Horton. He sold some furs belonging to Messenger about a fine house and lot in Elmira, and he came up to investigate, when she found him out and placed the case in the hands of the police. He claims that Mrs. Messenger gave him money and that he did not borrow it.

Miners' Wages Advanced.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 21.—The following notice has been served on the soft coal miners in the Clearfield region, and is signed by the president, secretary and executive committee of the Bituminous association: "On and after March 1, 1887, an advance in mining of five cents per gross ton of coal will be paid, payments as at present, or ten cents per gross ton of coal mined, with no deduction for coal collections for check weighman, and work of all kinds to be paid for according to prices fixed by the superintendent or foreman in charge and no advance in prices of day labor or work, provided that a similar advance shall be made in the Cumberland and other competing regions."

Boston Labor Troubles.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—There is no change in the situation in regard to the railroad strikes. The freight handlers are receiving all the support they expected to assist in their struggle. The old Spanish custom which obliges gentlemen to fight for the honor of their destitute female relatives and to shield them absolutely from contact with the world still prevails among the upper classes, notwithstanding the fact that during the course of foreign wars and internal revolutions has made it a difficult task in many instances and forever debarred from matrimony the scions of proud but impecunious families.

As a rule, *peter families* does not encourage much reading of books—except of a religious character—among the female members of its flock, and the only literature that reaches the newspapers such as are found in every northern family. He believes not only that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," and might lead to that painful disease "mental edness" which he imagines afflicts most ladies in the United States, but that literally "ignorance is bliss" in their appointed sphere. If he can succeed at once in removing all these restraints, sometimes the mother or some elderly female relative undertakes to instruct the daughter in domestic duties which unostentatiously enrolls, because whether rich or poor, on the day of her marriage she will go to a home of her own, which the expectant bridegroom must previously prepare. To make it comfortable for the proper reception of the sick and refreshing medicinal drinks; to make dulces, jellies and dainty desserts, and occasionally, by way of practice, is given a dinner party to her immediate relatives at her father's household. I have heard of cases where she has even ordered all the provisions, paid the servants, provided rations for the carriage horses, selected under the coachman's bills for shoeing, etc.—in short, kept a thorough account of all domestic expenditures; but these instances are extremely rare.

Another class of women, a grade or two below the patrician stratum in the social structure, are numerous in Mexico, and greatly to be pitied. For several years past the Mexican government has been making praiseworthy efforts to ameliorate the dense ignorance of the people by increasing the number of public schools and offering education free to all. One more step is needed, however, and that is to render it compulsory and to furnish needle and work material gratis from the school house. Hitherto the greater portion of the school hours of these girls has been devoted to the questionable accomplishments of embroidery on canvas and the manufacture of artificial flowers—the latter industry being doubly a farce in this land of flowers. In many of these schools the teachers exhibit the most wonderful patience in instructing and most elaborate embroidery, lace and drawn work of marvelous intricacy and canvas work that equals the famous Gobelin tapestry! Angels, scriptural incidents, etc., are wrought with silk upon fine linen, requiring infinite pains and a vast expenditure of precious eyesight, and often a year's time is spent upon a piece of work. A poor but educated mother, who points to it with pride ever afterward as the crowning proof of her daughter's education.

When the needle emerges from school, naturally, their minds are dwarfed, as their eyes and spines are weakened, and they are ignorant and superstitious to a degree. Ignorance, pure and simple, seldom understand even the geographical position of their own country, and to them the whole world beyond is a total blank. Of the thousands of foreigners who annually their future depends entirely upon marriage—and beginning to miss that they are nonentities indeed. At the age of 40 they are generally grown and fat, and have become the mothers of a family of the dark beauty that we so much admire in their early youth.—Correspondence Philadelphia Record.

An Inventor Wanted.

The pita plant of Honduras invites the enterprise of Anglo-Saxon capital and Yankee ingenuity. Only think of it! Thousands of acres of the finest fiber in the world, and the owners do not know how to get it to the market. The fiber is susceptible of a thousand uses. The people of Honduras convert it into fiber for the manufacture of hammocks, and into bonds, which they use for tying their sugar cane. The fiber is also used for making bridles, saddles, etc. In other words, leaves will bring bullion.—New York Herald.

SAVED BY DYNAMITE

AN IMMENSE ICE GORGE SUCCESSFULLY BROKEN UP.

Heroic Means Resorted to to Save the Town of Lyons, Mich., From Utter Destruction—A Sunday of Toil Rewarded by Success.

LYONS, Mich., Feb. 21.—The boom of dynamite is heard all day from the ice gorge below the village. Men have worked with an earnestness born of desperation. Although the legislative appropriation of $1,000 for explosives to make a waterway for the river through the fields of ice that surround Lyons was not, through lack of time to get on the bill, made legally available, nevertheless, somebody shouldered the responsibility and the dynamite arrived yesterday morning. It was decided, in view of the fact that April 1st was only a few days hence, to attempt at once to make a passage through the fields of ice that formed a great dam which backed the water up into the village.

The first cartridges used were not placed deep enough in the gorge, which was found to be twenty feet thick, and little execution was done. The next charges, while exploding threw fragments of blue ice high into the air, but seemed to disturb the great mass not at all. Finally a deep trench was dug down into the ice to the bottom, and the experiment was reached, when a well greased cartridge, with a long fuse attached, was pushed by poles as far up the stream as possible, and then exploded. Several more were thrown after this effort and succeeding ones, and in this way tremendous fissures were made, and gradually the whole mass was shattered.

At this point the water was dropped into a crevice of what remained of the gorge and a passage was cleared for the pent up body of water, which rushed off with a roar, carrying with it all that was left of an enormous accumulation of ice, wrecked buildings, hundreds of barrels of flour and the debris that has collected in the last ten days. Thousands of people, many of whom had come for miles to see the stricken town and to afford what relief they could. As the mass of ice and water went off it made a continuous grinding noise that was heard a mile away.

As soon as it was known that the dynamite was successful, messengers were dispatched to prepare the people on the river for the flood that had been released.

Above Lyons the upper gorge still hangs to warn the villagers that their danger is by no means over. When the water from the broken Lansing gorge reached here it piled the ice so high that to view the village from that point is to call forth an exclamation of wonder. It is feared that great body has loosened all at once it would seem that it must do awful destruction. A large number of homes are deserted in consequence.

Before the flood had actually broken the scene as one approached Lyons was as follows: From the bridge leading to the town wide fields of dirty, mushy ice spread out. On the left of the river, which had been rich peppermint and wheat lands now inundated five feet, the crops ruined, fences gone, boundaries obliterated, and an occasional house standing through the ice. In the middle was the large village school house, with the ice caked on its doors to the upper panels. To the right stretched out a similar field of dirty ice, broken occasionally by the tops of apple trees. The water had risen even to their middle branches, and on receding left them coated with a sheet of shining ice.

Sweeping around to the right was the dirty, swollen river Grand. Looking up the main street only ruins were seen. Stores and houses which had been swept away by the icy current and lay in ruins. One frame store was on its side, with only a few timbers still together to indicate the foundation, and the lower casings torn away, so that the upper windows and the sign were left. It was still right side up, but literally broken in two. Beside it lay a dwelling house, fishing out pieces of harness and household effects.

Two girls on ponies attracted special attention. The animals craned their necks, plunged and reared, and exhibited fear at the unusual scene. The girls rode down the street, the water up to the bodies of the frightened ponies, until they finally reached the hill at the other end of the town. It was the first trip made by womankind in days.

ONE WIFE NOT ENOUGH.

Matrimonial Exploits of a Man with Several Names.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—A man of many aliases, and a wife in each, is in Elmira he has been known as Charles B. Thompson, but now is in jail under the name of A. B. Horton. The charge against him is that of going to Hayesville, Ashland county, and marrying love to Mrs. Delin Messenger (said to be a woman whose husband has left her), and, after getting as new of her abundant wealth, deserting her.

The police say that Pease has three living wives. He has served five years in a Pennsylvania penitentiary for bigamy. Deserting a wife in Ilion, he came to Elmira and married a reputable Christian lady. Learning his bad character she began proceedings for divorce. Instead of leaving Elmira "Thompson" shaved off his beard, cut his mustache short, dyed his eyebrows and hair and assumed the name of A. B. Horton. He sold some furs belonging to Messenger about a fine house and lot in Elmira, and he came up to investigate, when she found him out and placed the case in the hands of the police. He claims that Mrs. Messenger gave him money and that he did not borrow it.

Miners' Wages Advanced.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Feb. 21.—The following notice has been served on the soft coal miners in the Clearfield region, and is signed by the president, secretary and executive committee of the Bituminous association: "On and after March 1, 1887, an advance in mining of five cents per gross ton of coal will be paid, payments as at present, or ten cents per gross ton of coal mined, with no deduction for coal collections for check weighman, and work of all kinds to be paid for according to prices fixed by the superintendent or foreman in charge and no advance in prices of day labor or work, provided that a similar advance shall be made in the Cumberland and other competing regions."

Boston Labor Troubles.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 21.—There is no change in the situation in regard to the railroad strikes. The freight handlers are receiving all the support they expected to assist in their struggle. The strikers are receiving all the money they need. The South Boston Citizens' Association adopted resolutions favoring the location of the site of the Metropolitan road for a location in South Boston. The South Boston strikers received over $300 in contributions Saturday evening. They were delighted by several labor agitators and urged to stick.

Destructive Fire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 21.—Fire broke out in the basement of the Mercantile building on Meeting street, between Market and Hayne, early Saturday morning, and before it was extinguished had destroyed the entire building, which was occupied by Mr. Ford as a carriage repository, and by Mr. Ford's son as a livery stable. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000. Mr. Ford's son also lost a number of horses and carriages. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Adjoining buildings were also damaged by the fire and water. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the hands of a negro employe of Mr. Ford's son. The negro was severely burned.

Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Fire broke out in the building occupied by Mrs. Mary Ann Ford, at 1,000 Wentworth avenue, at 2 o'clock this morning, and before it was extinguished had destroyed the entire building, which was occupied by Mrs. Ford as a carriage repository, and by Mr. Ford's son as a livery stable. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000. Mr. Ford's son also lost a number of horses and carriages. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Adjoining buildings were also damaged by the fire and water. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the hands of a negro employe of Mr. Ford's son. The negro was severely burned.

MEXICAN SENORITAS.

THEIR EDUCATION AND WHAT THEY ARE EXPECTED TO KNOW.

"Marriageable" at the Age of Fifteen. Instruction of Girls at Home—Private Schools and Seminaries—A Class Below the Patrician Stratum.

The scholastic course of a Mexican girl of aristocratic family is finished before she is 15, at which age she is considered "marriageable." The wife of Gen. Santa Anna was wedded to that wily ruler, whom American remember as "the butcher of the Alamo," when only 13, and numerous brides in these later days are scarcely older. It must be remembered, however, that girls mature early in the tropics, and in corresponding ratio grow old much sooner than in the colder north. Though Mexico abounds in middle women of mature age, one never hears of "an old maid," for to remain forever unmarried entails no such stigma here as attaches to unmarried females of other lands. The latter condition is alluded to by these polite people they speak of her with some kindly phrase, implying that the poor(th the poor, dear thing) has been "hard to please."

The custom of engaging accomplished foreign governesses or native tutors to instruct young ladies is rapidly gaining ground among wealthy families in Mexico, because so many leading senorita over 10 years of age to a day school—even in the family carriage, accompanied by a maid who never loses sight of her till she is safely returned to the paternal casa—is looked upon as an alarming stretch of the proprieties. In the days of the old convent institutions the daughters of well to do parents were sent to be educated in charge of the gentle sisterhood, generally entering the convent schools at an early age and remaining there long enough to marry. Since the banishment of many of these monks from Mexico a great many private schools and seminaries have been established, wherein the girls are duly "finished" according to Mexican ideas. Among the latter accomplishments is to become good linguists and excellent musicians and to acquire a smattering of history and general literature, placing them about on a par with girls of the middle class in France and Spain. But they are never cultured to the Bostonian point in the study of occult sciences, their simple acquirements being quite as shine to best advantage in the home circle.

Mexican ladies of high degree are never smoked with a view to utilizing their accomplishments for gaining a livelihood in any possible reverse of fortune, for under no circumstances are they expected to assist in their own support. The old Spanish custom which obliges gentlemen to fight for the honor of their destitute female relatives and to shield them absolutely from contact with the world still prevails among the upper classes, notwithstanding the fact that during the course of foreign wars and internal revolutions has made it a difficult task in many instances and forever debarred from matrimony the scions of proud but impecunious families.

As a rule, *peter families* does not encourage much reading of books—except of a religious character—among the female members of its flock, and the only literature that reaches the newspapers such as are found in every northern family. He believes not only that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," and might lead to that painful disease "mental edness" which he imagines afflicts most ladies in the United States, but that literally "ignorance is bliss" in their appointed sphere. If he can succeed at once in removing all these restraints, sometimes the mother or some elderly female relative undertakes to instruct the daughter in domestic duties which unostentatiously enrolls, because whether rich or poor, on the day of her marriage she will go to a home of her own, which the expectant bridegroom must previously prepare. To make it comfortable for the proper reception of the sick and refreshing medicinal drinks; to make dulces, jellies and dainty desserts, and occasionally, by way of practice, is given a dinner party to her immediate relatives at her father's household. I have heard of cases where she has even ordered all the provisions, paid the servants, provided rations for the carriage horses, selected under the coachman's bills for shoeing, etc.—in short, kept a thorough account of all domestic expenditures; but these instances are extremely rare.

Another class of women, a grade or two below the patrician stratum in the social structure, are numerous in Mexico, and greatly to be pitied. For several years past the Mexican government has been making praiseworthy efforts to ameliorate the dense ignorance of the people by increasing the number of public schools and offering education free to all. One more step is needed, however, and that is to render it compulsory and to furnish needle and work material gratis from the school house. Hitherto the greater portion of the school hours of these girls has been devoted to the questionable accomplishments of embroidery on canvas and the manufacture of artificial flowers—the latter industry being doubly a farce in this land of flowers. In many of these schools the teachers exhibit the most wonderful patience in instructing and most elaborate embroidery, lace and drawn work of marvelous intricacy and canvas work that equals the famous Gobelin tapestry! Angels, scriptural incidents, etc., are wrought with silk upon fine linen, requiring infinite pains and a vast expenditure of precious eyesight, and often a year's time is spent upon a piece of work. A poor but educated mother, who points to it with pride ever afterward as the crowning proof of her daughter's education.

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MRS. FRANK LESLIE

A WOMAN'S ENERGY, PLUCK AND RARE EXECUTIVE ABILITY.

The Dying Wishes of a Great Publisher—Triumph Over a Long Succession of Difficulties and Obstacles—A Woman of Refined Taste and Femininity.

"Go to my office, sit in my place, and do my work until the funeral is over," were Mr. Leslie's last words to his wife after hearing that he could no longer live.

It was in the winter of 1880 that Mrs. Leslie took her husband's place. The great publishing house of Frank Leslie was at that time involved in a tangle of debt, and the business already in the hands of an assignee. Almost the dying words of the publisher were a feeble testimonial to the good wife, the intelligent, ready help-mate, as he honored her with a second trust. He told her to take his place at the desk, to finish the work he had left undone, to lift the reproach of debt from his name, and when that was done she was to continue the business of the publishing house herself.

She was a young and very beautiful woman, that sad-hearted widow, who turned from a grave to face difficulties the most perplexing, to fight with instinct that many wise ones prophesied would end badly for her. But those sage, incredulous, head-shaking financiers did not know what a woman can do who has energy and pluck united with rare intelligence and a mind formed for executive work. By a legal process and in response to her husband's wish, Mrs. Leslie changed her Christian names of Miriam Florence and became in the law and to the world "Frank" Leslie. To the business world she became ever more familiar as "Frank Leslie," the slender, sweet-faced, gentle-voiced woman walked into her husband's office, and putting back the sad announcing folds of her crape veil, announced that she had come to stay, her gentle, gracious femininity won the sympathy of those about her. But when she came the next day as early as the earliest clerks, and the next day and the next, something more than respect and sympathy for the brave little woman came into their regard for her.

DEVELOPED A REMARKABLE FACULTY.

She sat at her desk like a general over his war maps. She developed a remarkable faculty for knowing news for seizing upon the very things that caught and interested the public taste. A thousand and one things in the history of illustrated newspapers originated in her brain, and were executed for her papers. In a day Frank Leslie's bent to her desk, and was her own wise counselor. The best of it all was that Frank Leslie was not afraid. Big contracts did not frighten her, notes to pay did not cause her to get nervous, reading interminable pages of proof did not fret her, thinking out new features for her paper did not perplex her. Always absent in her speech, and with considerate words and hopeful for her employes, it is no wonder that both men and women fell in love with the New Frank Leslie and gave her his best—yes, that which they were capable. The dying wishes of Frank Leslie have been carried out, but only after his widow has encountered a succession of difficulties one long succession of difficulties and obstacles.

Opening out of the main editorial room on the Park place front is the private office of Mrs. Leslie, the presiding genius of the whole establishment. A peep within its walls will discover a rare and attractive combination of the surroundings of a woman of refined and cultured taste and of a business habit, the latter sitting in her bijou sanctum in the midsummer glory of triumph, Mrs. Leslie presents a thoughtful and unusually earnest face. Her wonderfully expressive eyes seem to pierce to the inner humanity of sense and motive; a mouth extremely mobile in its play is aided to that whole concord of regular features that at once arrest admiration and respect. One can not help taking in also a finely shaped head, that is abundantly stocked with brains.

She is a thorough woman of business. Every morning she is found in her office by 9 o'clock, and there she remains until 5 or half-past 5. Her correspondence, she signs all checks and money orders, makes all contracts for supplies of every sort, looks over proofs of all articles before they are published, and approves the make-up of every periodical before it is sent to press.

Mrs. Leslie is that most gracious and attractive of all human beings, a woman's woman. She has all the tact that goes to hold to a woman. She has ever been quick to detect their talents, and to give them the friendly hand of help. She has proved herself one of the greatest, most encouraging and shrewd of the publishers of this age, the equal in enterprise, ability, discretion, of any man in the world; and she is not only a pretty woman, but she is fond of dress. She pretty feminine airs, and is, at the proper times, devoted to society.—Lexington White is Literary Life.

Why Not a New Constitution?

It is proposed two years hence to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the United States constitution, which not the best observance of that event be the meeting of another convention to recast our fundamental law? In the state of New York there is a constitutional provision that a new convention shall meet every twenty years to make such amendments in the organic law. How much more necessary is it to readjust the constitution of the United States to the changed conditions of our national existence! The constitution of 1789 was made for 3,000,000 of people, scattered along the Atlantic seaboard, east of the Alleghany mountains. This was before the era of steam, electricity, the cotton gin, the spinning jenny and all our marvelous improvements in machinery and the industrial arts. We are now a mighty nation of 60,000,000 people, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean; we are within eight days of Europe by steam, and are in instantaneous communication with the remotest parts of the earth by electricity. We have been forced from time to time to amend our constitution, like Mahomet by doing so is so complicated that it is almost impossible to make any radical changes in the form of a national constitution, such as a civil war. It is evident that our constitution has broken down in many important respects. The electoral college has proved to be not at all what it was originally designed to be. We are in danger of civil war whenever there is a closely contested presidential election. There are tremendous problems of labor, etc., that the constitution, which was satisfactory in the Nineteenth century, might prove entirely inadequate in the Twentieth century. At any rate, it would be no harm to consider what reforms and improvements as would improve the working machinery of our government, and rectify some of the evils that are justly complained of. The discussion of the principles of one fundamental law would hasten the whole tone of political life in this country. It would give us higher questions for debate in our legislative assemblies than the petty issues of party politics. Why not a convention to revise the constitution of the United States?

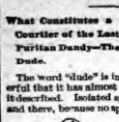
L. M.

SWELLS OF THE PAST

AS COMPARED WITH THE DUDES AND DANDIES OF TO-DAY.

What Constitutes a Dude—The Spanish Courtier of the Last Century—The Grim Puritan Dandy—The Old Knickerbocker Dude.

The word "dude" is in itself a satire so powerful that it has almost extinguished the class it described. Isolated specimens remain here and there, because no species of animals disappears from the face of the earth suddenly and entirely. The dude of the city is too sustained by public appreciation and approval as he was when he first began to struggle over the fashionable avenues and pervade the swell clubs. The very word has worn out when the class it was applied to vanished. The solitary remnants of the flock wear a lonesome expression above the cuff that encircles their necks. Odd thing that, about the neck wear being so expressive of the brain force; but it is just so with women. You can accurately guess a woman's activity by the style in which she dresses her neck. And the very tiptop of fashion in neck wear, as in the case of the male dude, does not signify great brain weight.

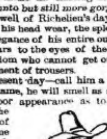


SPANISH GALLANT.

The *dandy of the hour cuts no figure* beside the dandies of the past. They had the advantage of laces, ruffles, fantastic hats, wear, sashes, knee breeches, swords, and no end of frumpery. Our dandy must put his time in on his bangs, his mustache, his eyeglasses, collar and cuffs, and trifles like that, and then the fit of his clothes is something that taxes him greatly, for that constitutes his claim to an exquisite. Only a dude can wear clothes that fit perfectly, because he could not keep away every wrinkle if he moved about in a natural way attending to business. Clothes are like faces; they show wrinkles the most. A dandy's clothes must be new every morning and fresh every evening in appearance.

The Spanish courtier of the last century was a creature to make all existing dandies wretched. Like unto but still more gorgeous than the French swell of Richelieu's day was he. The glory of his head wear, the splendor of his coat, the elegance of his entire outfit—all these bring tears to the eyes of the male creature of swelldom who cannot get out of the ugly environment of trousers.

A fop of the present day can call him a dude, or by any other name, he will smell as sweet —makes but a poor appearance as to legs. Trousers are the natural and certain mortal enemy of beauty. They came in with the French revolution. The French peasant wore a baggy leg wear on the trouser plan. The adoption of democracy was to compel everybody to wear the same kind of clothing. Aristocrats wore stockings to the knee, hence the peasant argued that stockings to the knee indicated tyranny and oppression, and his kind of trousers were symbolical of equal rights for all men, and he enforced his theory by cutting off the heads of all who clung to stockings. Naturally men found it to their interest to discard stockings and put on trousers. Hence *we have trousers now, and find it hard to get* rid of them.



PURITAN DANDY.

Then there was the grim dude of our Puritan fathers. He was not a creature of flippant mind. On the contrary he devoted himself to questions of deep religious import, and dressed accordingly. His high crowned, wide brimmed hat, his white collar, his broad and wide, inflammable collar made of him a spectacle of severe fashion that would terrorize a child to-day. In other dandies, his face agreed with his dress. He was long, doleful, awful. The frisskness of youth was eliminated from his anatomy, and he went forth among the fair sex conquering only in the straight and narrow path. His morals were no jollier than his garments, for be it known clothes are the expression of thought, and always agree with the manners of their wearer. A Puritan how was a ceremony that depressed everybody within sight. Long hair was an abomination unto the Lord and a dandy's outfit then. An abomination unto the Lord would have been the closely shaven heads of the present day in their righteous Puritan eyes. They had the right idea of hair. It was meant as a covering for the head, not as a prop to be harvested continually.

KNICKERBOCKER BEAU.

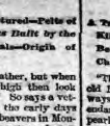
The Knickerbocker dude of those days had a good deal of trouble to support their families. They took in old jobbers' shoes out their incomes. Dudes were not plenty.

The original dude of New Amsterdam, the swell Knickerbocker, was a gay, gorgeous creature. He was even more splendid than Hendrick Hudson was one. He wore extraordinary collars, rosettes on his shoes, and other garments of peculiar extravagance. When introduced with a fiddler to heart breaking experiences he was a creature to dread and overwhelm. You will find him still, done up in canvas and oil, on the walls of his rich descendants' dwellings. Sometimes, however, he is very grand in the portrait, all ruffles and glory, when the original spent *his life in a butcher's apron.* Descendants have a perdonable habit of improving their dead ancestors, and making them up with the times.

Knee breeches for all men are threatened when civilization arrives. The bicycle has already in them, and the contagion, blessed be its name, is spreading.

The modern dude wouldn't say overcoat for love world; but he has a good deal of that his "top coat." And he would hold no communication with a person who spoke of trousers as pantaloons, though the day has been when pantaloons considered a word enough for the luxuriated garments of men, by very respectable people. Even "pantaloons" and "pants" have come to be whispered in their presence. And no dandy who keeps up with the times recognizes such a thing as a coat. Not he. He wears a walking stick," a thick, stout stick, very strong, club like looking, consequently very English.

The dandy of our grandfather's day, he who flourished at the beginning of the present century, held his own with all of them. Looking at his portrait, one's lips are sealed about the dear old days of simplicity. He was a very perfect person about his clothes, and he was quite numerous too. He enjoyed the powdering of the wig, *and reveled in his own* hair. His clothes were long and tight, and were buttoned around the ankle. They fitted like the perfection, and revealed its symmetry, if it had any. The neck was encased in a high satin stock, and he could lead a collar that rolled extravagantly, and its skirts were cut away in front. Ruffles at the wrists of course. Glittering buttons and dazzling chains and seals helped to ornament the dandy of our grandad's day.



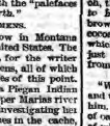
MODERN DUDE.

Beside them, all our dandies are feeble things; both as to costume and heads. They are working under troublous conditions.

JOHN RUSKIN,

The Celebrated English Art Critic—His Latest Step.

John Ruskin has done more toward the renaissance of art than probably any other man in this century. Like the ancestors of Newman and Gladstone, his forefathers were business people; so that when the young Ruskin at the age of 24 essayed to give the British public some instruction in art matters he was laughed at, as it was considered impossible that the son of a shopkeeper could have the reflined nature capable of comprehending the aesthetic. His first book, entitled "Modern Painters," which appeared in 1843, and was jeered at, is now held to be



JOHN RUSKIN.

one of the classics in art literature. It has since gone through several issues, and contains illustrations by himself. He has been a voluminous writer on art topics since, but it was his first work that marked out the purpose of his life—to force the views of a few over artistic people so that they might see beauty in all things.

Ruskin and Carlyle were for many years the two mentors of England *in matters* of taste. They were constantly probing their sore spots, but Carlyle had a gruff and cruel way about him that irritated without curing. Ruskin's method is illustrated by the following: He was invited to address the commercial exchange of a bustling city on the subject of a building they were going to put up. He told them that they had sent for him only as a respectable man milliner in architecture to tell them what was the newest and most approved in fashionables. He proceeded to say that the goddess they ought to put up over the new exchange was Britannia of the market. He pointed out that all their great works were built to her. They had long ceased to build to any other deity. He suggested that they decorate the frieze with pendant purses and make the foundations bloyed in gilt sixpences.

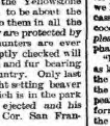
An episode in his career which set all England laughing while it admired him, was his will. He probated it, as it were, in one of his lectures. In it he became his own executor and proceeded to carry out its provisions; a prudential and enlightened course worthy of imitation, although somewhat astonishing to lawyers and not very consistent with the liberty heirs like to enjoy in seeking for more than is put down for them. For thirteen years he spent annually nearly $30,000, including in that expense of travel, the indulgence of his splendid taste as a collector and expensive habits as a naturalist, his princely gifts to many public institutions and private objects. He resolved to invest in consols enough to afford him a yearly income of $1,800, which he says a gentleman in England ought to live upon, with the house in which he has arranged the various treasures of taste he has collected to be seen in England with Kensington and the British museum. All the rest of his property, worth fully a million, he as good as gave away, including a purloined debt of $25,000 to a cousin and anteriorly bequeathed a larger sums to other kindred. Even for doing this profoundly philosophical and unselfish deed, he was made the subject of caricature and bedinage; and the question was seriously raised whether such an example was not opposed to the best interests of the empire.

The latest rumor in regard to Ruskin is that he is preparing to follow Newman and Manning over to the Roman Catholic church. The three have been life long friends and fellow graduates of Oxford.

FOR MINISTER TO TURKEY.

The Probable Successor of S. S. Cox at Constantinople.

Egbert L. Viele, a representative in the present congress from New York city, has a record which, it is said, the Turkish mission, which in the event of a war with Russia will be an important post. Gen. Viele is a native of Troy, but in New York state, where he was born sixty-two years ago, he graduated from West Point Military academy in 1847. He was immediately accepted a commission and served in the Mexican war and in campaigns against the Indians. After the war he resigned to become a civil and military engineer. He was appointed state engineer of New Jersey in 1855, designer of Central park, New York, in 1856, and engineer in charge of Norfolk, in 1859. In 1861 he was appointed brigadier general of United States volunteers, and was military governor of Norfolk in 1862. Since the war he has given his attention to civil engineering. He was connected with the Columbia college school of mines for a time. He is a member of the scientific societies in London, and is the author of several books of travel. He is a democrat, and is a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress this year.



EGBERT L. VIELE.

London is full of unknown Americans seeking to find begin land and other wildest companies.

MONTANA BEAVERS.

YELLOWSTONE PARK THE ANIMALS' REFUGE FROM TRAPPERS.

Some Rare Specimens Captured—Pelts of *the Golden Beaver—Dams Built by the Sagacious Little Animals—Origin of "Beaver Lake."*

"All signs fail in dry weather, but when the beaver builds his 'cache' high then look out for blizzards and blasts. So says a veteran cow puncher, who in the early days made his living by trapping beavers in Montana, and all admit that the veteran knows what he is talking about. Late last fall the beavers up this way began building high, and sure enough the weather turned out cold, for a week's blizzard is not done blowing yet, and the snow is all the way from two to three feet deep on a level.

There can be no question that this whole northwestern belt was many years ago a great resort of beavers, for there are evidences still left of thousands upon thousands of homes, each of which must have contained at some time one complete family. The early fur traders and Hudson Bay trappers considered this a favorite hunting ground for all sorts of fur bearing animals, for nearly all the Indian tribes in this latitude have trading posts, or rendezvous, at which they bartered pelts and furs with the "palefaces who came *down from the north.*"

SOME RARE SPECIMENS.

There are more beaver now in Montana than anywhere else in the United States. The variety, too, is greater here, for the writer has seen three distinct specimens, all of which were trapped within 100 miles of this point. Besides the ordinary beaver a Flagon Indian killed not long ago on the Upper Marias river a female beaver, and upon investigating his home found four young ones in the cache, two of which were white and two black. The albino pair were smaller than the dark ones, but they were indeed a rarity, and most beautiful objects to behold. Another rarity in the beaver line was found on the Milk river about two years ago. I refer to the golden beaver, who possesses, I believe, the choicest and rarest of furs. Although there must have been a family to which this specimen belonged, yet only one was captured.

The Crow Indians have a number of bright, fine looking furs, which they say were captured on their reservation at the head of the Big Horn river. They describe the fur when on the animal as possessing a most beautiful sunshiny appearance, which leaves no question in my mind but that the Crows captured the pelts *in question from the true* golden beaver. I have never heard of the species having been found south of Idaho, but here we certainly have them in Montana. The greatest resort of beavers in the northwest is the head waters of the Yellowstone river, in Yellowstone park and the Yellowstone National park. Beaver lake, in the park, is a wonderful spot. The complicated system of dams built by the sagacious and industrious little animal is not equaled on earth by the finest of engineering work. They are hard workers, and use judgment in choosing a place to build and live, and they make the dams with such patience and skill that a torrent which would tear away the strongest and best constructed by man simply sweeps over them without effect, and really leaves them stronger than before, for instead of weakening the structure, the *reservoir is* filled with debris, which is, in fact, just what the beavers want. In choosing a place to live, Beaver lake will show the good sense of these little animals.

ORIGIN OF "BEAVER LAKE."

To begin with, the lake itself is a lovely sheet of water, bounded in by the famed obsidian cliffs on one side and the rugged mountains on the other. Any one with half an eye can see there never was such a thing as Beaver lake in existence until the little animals themselves went to work and dammed the lower end of the canyon, which brought into creation that charming and lovely sheet of water. During the lake is hundreds of places are little mounds, conical and oval in shape, rising directly out of the water. There are the homes of the families. Many of these are built on interlaced willows, plastered thick with mud, which leaves a covering about two or three feet, which is a sure protection against the cold of this climate. The entrances are all under water, small crevices being left to give the necessary air. In choosing a place for a house they build far out in the water, away from land if possible, for then they are safe from their hereditary enemies, the bear, the puma, the gray wolf and the mountain lion, which fairly swarm throughout the park in countless numbers.

The beaver is a great traveler, and over Montana, but, like all the other animals form nature up this way, they are naturally and surely drifting over into the Yellowstone National park, where they will be about the only haven of safety left to them in all the wide northwest. There they are protected by saving laws. Still the pot hunters are ever after them, and unless promptly stopped will destroy the remnant of wild and fur bearing animals still left in our country. Only last week a pot hunter was caught setting beaver traps on Gardiner river, which is in the park limits. He was promptly ejected and his traps destroyed.—Montana Cor. San Francisco Call.

Ingersoll on Music.

Although there are but few who suspect it, it is nevertheless a fact that Col. Ingersoll is one of the most enthusiastic devotees of music and as thorough going a Wagnerian as can be found in this city. He never misses a notable performance at the Metropolitan opera house, and symphony concerts are his especial delight. While entertaining with the colonel the other evening the subject of music was broached, and the colonel said that he got all his musical education in two weeks, and that that was enough to give him a knowledge of the principles that would serve him for a lifetime. He made the great discovery that there were three kinds of music, and these he classified in the following original fashion: The first kind was "head music," the simply lyrical sound, a succession of homogenous notes, or a tattoo. This was the lowest form. The second was what he called "soul music," or the repetition of different sounds in varying cadences. This appealed to the feeling and the emotions, but went no further. The third and highest form of music was "thought music," which is represented now by Wagner and his school. It was this form of music, he said, which appealed to the intellect and made *man think in music language.*—New York Graphic.

Mind Versus Matter.

A man came into the editorial room with a feeze rail to annihilate the editor for an alleged grievance. The latter, who was whittling, looked up and said:

"My friend, did you ever consider that, even if you did thrash me, you could not stop the publication of this paper, and it would only be the worse for you, because either myself or my successor would be bound to get even with you. You may lick the editor to your heart's content, but the newspaper goes on forever."

And instead of thrashing the editor the man left the fence rail as part payment of his subscription.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

ON AN ELEPHANT HUNT.

HOW TO BRING DOWN THE MONARCH OF THE JUNGLE.

A Traveler's Story of the First One He Killed—The Manner of Trapping the Beast for Showmen—Meeting the Charge of a "Rogue."

"The day I shot my first elephant," said an old British Indian to the reporter, "will always be a red letter day in my sporting calendar. It was in the island of Ceylon, that pearl of the Indian ocean. I had settled in *company with a friend, from Trincomalee,* the British naval station of the island and perhaps the finest harbor in the world, and after driving some forty miles into the interior we left the 'heady' and made tracks into the jungle. We were both armed with express rifles, which in my opinion are by far the best weapons for elephant shooting, and we were in hopes that ere long we would come on the trail of the 'ant,' nor were we disappointed, for shortly our attention was drawn by the native guides to the young beambocs on the side of the path, which bore unmistakable signs that an elephant had been feeding there. Soon we came on further evidence of his presence, and on we went, our eyes on the ground, toiling through the jungle after the elephant's track, and, oh, the heat! oh, the thirst! Every now and then we had *to halt and wipe the perspiration from our* brows, and send a native 'shinning' up a cocoanut tree for one of the green nuts from which we eagerly drank the milk, mixed with just a leetle drop of Hennessey's three star from our flasks.

ON THE TRAIL OF SIR JUMBO.

"We were hours toiling after that brute, and thought that we would never come up to him. At last the trail lead right into a sort of oasis in the midst of the jungle, a sort of which there was an island or jungle. The trail went straight into this, so that we were sure that we had Sir Jumbo at last. My friend took K. round to the one side while I remained on the other, and then we sent beaters in at each end to drive the elephant out. Shouting and yelling and beating on wood, then a loud trumpet, and Jack's voice shouting that the elephant had turned and was coming my way. I remembered well telling Jack that he had gone in a wrong direction, but I had not much time for thinking, as in a minute or so out came the huge brute. He was a 'rogue' and a big one to boot. A 'rogue' elephant has been turned or driven from the herd for some misconduct or other, and he is generally 'mad,' wandering about the country alone and doing all the damage he can. His hand is against every man and every man's hand is against him. A 'rogue' elephant is the only kind you can shoot, as the elephants in herds are very strictly preserved by the Ceylon government.

"Well, when this gentleman came out of the jungle he began to run for a second or two, and, on catching sight of me, raised his trunk and gave a trumpet that would have made the angel Gabriel green with envy, and then charged for me. Now comes one of the difficult part of elephant-shooting. There is only one vulnerable spot on a Ceylon elephant, and that is a small oval spot, in size only a few inches, just above the trunk. You might fire a battery of gatlings at any other spot and fail to bring him down, and once I counted eighteen bullet marks in an elephant's skull we killed, all of which had probably given him more than a slight headache. When an elephant charges he raises his trunk so that it protects this vital spot, and at the same time trumpets shrilly, blowing his head down, after the manner of a bull when charging. Now is the time to fire, and God have mercy on you if you miss, for the elephant won't. He never has an existence until the little animals themselves went to work and dammed the lower end of the canyon, which brought into creation that charming and lovely sheet of water. During the lake is hundreds of places are little mounds, conical and oval in shape, rising directly out of the water. There are the homes of the families. Many of these are built on interlaced willows, plastered thick with mud, which leaves a covering about two or three feet, which is a sure protection against the cold of this climate. The entrances are all under water, small crevices being left to give the necessary air. In choosing a place for a house they build far out in the water, away from land if possible, for then they are safe from their hereditary enemies, the bear, the puma, the gray wolf and the mountain lion, which fairly swarm throughout the park in countless numbers.

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DANGEROUS CLASSES.

SOME OF THE DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF NEGLECT AND POVERTY

Young Ruffians of New York—The Great Masses of the Destitute and Criminal—Inherited Tendencies—Law of Natural Selection—Hopeful Feminality.

The "dangerous classes" of New York are mainly American born, but the children of various nationalities. They are as ignorant as London Cockneys or costermongers. They are far more brutal than the peasantry from whom they descend. And they are much better handled together in more clations. They are enfants perdus, growing up to young manhood. They are ready for any offense or crime, however degraded or bloody.

The young ruffians of New York are the products of accident, ignorance and vice. Among 2,000,000 people, such as compose the population of this city and its suburbs, there will always be a great number of misfortunes: fathers die and leave their children unprovided for; parents drink and abuse their little ones, and they float away on the currents of the street; stepmothers or stepfathers drive out, by neglect and ill-treatment, their sons from home. Thousands are the children of poor foreigners, who have permitted them to grow up without school, education or religion. All the neglect and bad education and evil example of a poor class tend to form others, who, as they mature, swell the ranks of ruffians and criminals. So, at length, a great multitude of ignorant, untrained, passionate, irreligious and vicious young men are formed, who become the "dangerous class" of our city.

THE DESTITUTE, MISERABLE AND CRIMINAL.

The great mass intermingled on the thousands in New York who have no assignable home, and "die" from attic to attic and cellar to cellar; there are other thousands more or less connected with the criminal classes, and still other tens of thousands, poor, hard-pressed, and depending for daily bread on the day's earnings, swarming in tenement houses, who behold the gilded rewards of toil all about them, but they are never permitted to touch them. All these great masses of destitute, miserable and criminal persons believe that for ages the rich have had all the good things of life, while to them have been left the evil things. Capital to them is the tyrant. Let but law lift its hand from them for a season, or let the civilising influence of American life fail to reach them, and, if the opportunity offered, we should see an explosion from this class which might leave this city in ashes and blood.

Of the number of the distinctively homeless and vagrant youth in New York, it is difficult to speak with any precision. I should be inclined to estimate it, after long observation, as fluctuating each year between 50,000 and 75,000. But to these, as they mature, must be added, in competition of the dangerous classes, all those who are professionally criminal, and who have homes and lodging-places. Add again to these portions of that vast and ever-changing multitude, who, in prosperous times, just keep their heads above water, who are pressed down by poverty or misfortune, and who, in times of plenty and greed of the signs of wealth and luxury all around them, while they themselves have nothing but hardship, penury and unceasing drudgery.

A most powerful and continual source of crime with the young is inheritance—the transmitted tendencies and qualities of their parents, and the vices and crimes of ancestors. It is well known to those familiar with the criminal classes that certain appetites or habits, if indulged abnormally and excessively from generation to generation, come to have an almost irresistible force, and no doubt modify the brain so as to constitute an almost insane condition. This is especially true of the appetite for liquor and of the animal passions and sometimes of the peculiar weakness, despondence and laziness which make confirmed tramps.

AN ENCOURAGING STATE OF THINGS.

I have watched great numbers of degraded families in New York, and exceedingly few of them have escaped the transmissions of paupers, criminals or vagrants. The causes of this encouraging state of things are not obscure. The action of the great law of natural selection, in regard to the human race, is always toward temperance and virtue. That is, vice and extreme indulgence weaken the physical powers and constitution; they undermine; they impair the faculties by which man struggles with adverse conditions and goes beyond the reach of poverty and want. The vicious and immoral and drunken die earlier, or they have fewer children, or their children are carried off by disease more frequently, or they themselves are unable to provide for their offspring and suffering. As a consequence, in the lowest class, the more self-controlled and virtuous tend constantly to survive and to prevail in the struggle for existence, while the vicious and ungoverned, and to transmit their progeny. The natural drift among the poor is towards virtue. Probably no vicious organization can be kept up beyond the fourth generation; it ends in insanity or cretinism or the wildest crime.

Let me add, then, with the worst-endowed families, that the "gammules," or latent forces of hundreds of virtuous, or at least, not vicious generations, lie hid in their ancestry. The immediate influences of parents or grandparents are, of course, the strongest in inheritance; but these may be overcome, and the latent tendencies to good coming down from remote ancestors, be aroused and developed.

Thus is explained the extraordinary improvement often observed in the vices and poverty in our industrial schools; and the reforms and happy changes seen in the boys and girls of our dangerous classes when placed in kind families under the change of circumstances, the improved food, the daily moral and mental influences, the effects of regular labor and discipline, and, above all, the power of religion. Even children born in the worst blood, both those coming from many generations of comparative virtue and those in heroic, if not good, while they carried with weakness and cause to be forgotten those diseased appetites or extreme passions which these unfortunate creatures inherit directly, and which sometimes have a moral side for the low moral instincts which they obtain from their parents.—Jos Howard in Boston Globe.

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W. H. COLEMAN, Principal.

PROFESSIONAL CYCLISTS.

An American Team that Proposes to Try the Speed of the Knights of Steelmas.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Although a number of English bicycle riders have visited this country to display their prowess on the cinder path, it is only at this late day that a representative team of American cyclists has set out for a test of speed with our transatlantic cousins. The team is composed of Woodside, Temple and Morgan, all professionals. It will be interesting to watch their movements on the other side, because so much has been claimed for the fastness of American tracks as compared with those of England. All the fastest records have been made on this side of the water, though it is yet to be seen whether our champions can cut through English fog as well as through American sunshine.

William Miller Woodside is 26 years old, and was born in the city of Philadelphia. His father's health was in bad shape, which induced the family to cross the Atlantic and take up a residence in the north of Ireland. After finishing his education, young Woodside came to New York and engaged in business pursuits. He learned to ride the bicycle in 1878, but did not show much speed until 1879, when he joined the Staten Island Athletic Bicycle club, of New York city. He soon became "club champion," and in 1880 and 1881 was considered the amateur champion of the United States. He then went back to Ireland, and the following year he won the ten and fifty mile amateur championships of that country. He next went to England, where he defeated such stars as Wood and Frye, of Bristol; Vesser, of London, and others, winning eighty first and second prizes inside of twelve months.

Coming again to New York, he met John S. Prince, then the American professional champion, but was defeated. Later on he defeated Prince many times and also showed his superiority over all other American riders, and several years ago was looked upon as the fastest man in America. Last summer, in the circuit of five tournaments, he defeated all comers, including Fred Wood, the great Leicester professional. In October he issued a challenge to all America for the championship and $1,000 a side; but, as no one seemed anxious to meet him, at the end of a month's time he withdrew the challenge and now rightly considers himself the American champion. He has a fine physique, stands 5 feet 8 inch, weighs 150 pounds and is very active. He is probably the richest professional in America, as he owns real estate to the amount of $10,000, and is also heir to an extensive property in Ireland.

Ralph Temple (whose real name, by the way, is Friedberg), was born in Chicago May 19, 1865. He has been a cyclist since 1882, and is very well known as a "road rider." He is also a trick or fancy rider of no mean order, and has given numerous exhibitions of this specialty all through the west. He is a well developed athlete, stands 5 feet 8 inches, weighs 140 pounds in training, and measures 38 inches chest, thighs 23 inches, calves 13 inches. He comes of an old western family of riders, and has written many able articles on cycling subjects to the leading journals of the west. He is a graduate of Knox college in the state of Illinois. Mr. Temple is to be matched for $1,000 against any man in the world at trick and fast riding.

William J. Morgan is the manager of the American team and long distance champion of America. He came to New York from England in 1882. He learned to ride a bicycle when he was about 15 years old. In 1880 he sailed for Canada, and settled in Toronto. He was one of the first to introduce bicycle racing into Canada, and formed the St. Catharine Bicycle club. In 1882 he came to the States and raced against Prince, Johnson, the Hendees and others, being particularly fortunate at long distances. In this field he has since defeated Hibbard, Woodside, Schock, Prince and many other well known men of note. Last year he was matched for $1,000 in a six day contest against Albert Schock. In this race Morgan astonished the cycling world by riding 700 miles during the six days' contest without stopping or making one dismount. He lost this race, however, through an attack of sickness on the fifth day. Mr. Morgan stands 5 feet 7½ inches, and weighs 142 pounds. He has been a frequent contributor of sporting articles to the press, and while abroad will act as the special correspondent of several journals.

J. L. MANNING.

The Theatre in the Future.

The United States is to-day the most liberal patron of dramatic art in the world. more theatres than any country on earth and a greater number of people who make a living by entertaining the public than in the combined theatrical world of England, France and Germany. There are more places of amusement in New York and its neighborhood to-day than existed in the whole Union forty years ago. Time was when the churches made the theatre unpopular outside of the very large cities. The concert and the lecture was the only entertainment open to the rural localities some twenty years ago, but now every town of 5,000 inhabitants or more has its opera house and theatre for occasional, if not regular, dramatic and lyric audiences. Just at present there is a veritable craze under way on the part of young men and women to become dramatic artists. It pays well to those who are talented enough to get engagements, and then the applause from the front appeals to the approbative in affects of those who have artistic ability. In no other profession is public favor so instantaneous or so gratifying. Paris has long had its Conservatoire, where supposedly the dramatic fame could be obtained by the necessary instruction. Of course, every theatre is a practical school for teaching artists, but only a few companies obtain the all round instruction which the stage demands in all its departments. In New York there is now a dramatic school in operation, at the head of which is Mr. Steele Mackaye, and where young men and women are drilled in voice culture, pantomime, dramatic expression, fencing, dancing and all the accomplishments which go to make a finished actor or portray character upon the stage. There is really as much reason for dramatic schools as for training to any special art. The superiority in the French acting drama is unquestionably due to the elaborate culture given to French artists in the famous Conservatoire, where, if the new dramatic school of this New York school will grow into an institution quite as important in its way. We also need a great national musical college, which may perhaps grow out of the efforts of the National Opera company. It is gratifying to know that there are a greater number of persons studying music, both vocal and instrumental, to-day in the United States than in any other country. We have as fine voices as any in the world. Indeed, the issue is not distant when there will be more American sopranos and vocalists than can be found elsewhere. In male voices we are not so fortunate. Good tenors and baritones are scarce everywhere. This is probably due to the fact that more girls than young men study music as a profession.

C.

Indian Corn in Germany.

Indian corn, having very large kernels and long ears, is planted in central Germany, but a large portion of the product ripens just the same. Some of the ears of 12 inches in length long grow.

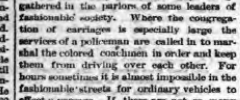
WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CAPITAL HARD TO KEEP TRACK OF.

Something About the Carriages of Some Notable People—The Branding of Deserters from the Army Discussed—Plans Adopted in Other Lands Described.

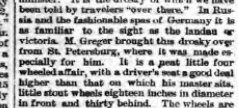
[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—It is a hard matter nowadays to keep track of society affairs in Washington. All days of the week are alike filled up with receptions. Wherever you go up through the fashionable northwestern section of the city any evening toward 5 o'clock the streets are found crowded with carriages packed in rows waiting for their owners to tear themselves away from the gay throngs gathered in the parlors of some leaders of fashionable society. Where the congregation of carriages is especially large the services of a policeman are called in to marshal the colored coachmen in order and keep them from driving over each other. For hours sometimes it is almost impossible in the fashionable streets for ordinary vehicles to effect a passage. If there are not so many carriages as to entirely block up the road the ambition of a score or more of negro coachmen to leave their horses moving accomplishes the same result.



THE DAILY WAIT.

Among the many vehicles to be seen on reception days are some very quaint ones. The ingenuity of Americans in devising oddly shaped vehicles is famous, but nothing has yet been made on this side of the Atlantic that quite equals the equipage driven by Alexander Gregor, secretary of the Russian minister. It is the droshy of which we have been told so many wonderful stories. In Russia and the fashionable spas of Germany it is as familiar to the sight as the landau or victoria. M. Gregor brought this droshy over from St. Petersburg, where it was made especially for him. It is a good little four wheeled affair, with a driver's seat a good deal higher than that on which his master sits, but the latter is chosen with a view to elegance in front and thirty behind. The wheels are banded with rubber tires, so that the droshy rolls over the smooth pavements as noiselessly as a rubber tired carriage that ought to be utilised by our American coachmakers, who have exhausted nearly every resource but this for the comfort of carriage users. The horse brought for this droshy is a magnificent bay Kentucky stallion, which Aleksei Dimitriyevitch Soukantchikof, the big, brown whiskered, red faced Russian driver, has got the head of in fine shape for driving. The droshy, of course, is a very light load for him, and he has no exercise aside from the little driving he gets every afternoon, but he is strong enough to pull a lighter horse's head off, but that will not keep him from continually pawing and prancing and wanting to go. So when Aleksei and his master appear all the other coachmen get out of the way, and the queer little Russian vehicle goes spinning up and down in a lane of its own until M. Gregor has made his call. The Russians think a great deal of the droshy.



GREGOR'S DROSHY.

They call it in Russia the droitzchka. In Germany it is called the droschke. The Russians, who get a good deal of fun of their spelling if we don't, also call the droshy droshky and droshki. M. Gregor has driven his with the ordinary one horse shafts, and the big wooden hoop over the top, calculated to make room for the coachman's head, is made familiar now by all pictures of Russian carriages and sleighs. Aleksei rather scorns the shafts, however, for in Russia they never drive the droshy even with two horses abreast, but always with a single pole. The big wooden hoop consoles him somewhat for being obliged to use the American hitching post.

While other parts of the country are enjoying their ice palaces and toboggan slides, Washington is bathed in the warmth and sunshine of May. The grass in our little parks is growing green and bright, and Mr. Bancroft, the historian, who has the honor of having the first crocuses and hyacinths of spring, has been letting attentive eyes at the little square beds of bulbs in his front yard of late with some degree of expectancy.

Senator Ransom, the sportsman of the senate, is getting up a spring fishing party among his fellow senators. He is a devoted lover of hunting and fishing, and can cook what he can find to shoot or bait with all the skill of a chef. It was Ransom who invited a party of friends this winter to dine on a West Virginia buck, which he roasted whole and served on his long table with the antlers rising from the platter and decorated with holly and mistletoe. He loves nothing better than to guide his friends to the best fishing and shooting grounds in the magnificent Kanawha country of his state. The president will be invited.

Military men are a good deal interested in Gen. Sheridan's bill to brand deserters, for the army should be branded or tattooed. The subject of desertion is one which greatly perplexes Gen. Sheridan, and for long years a year ago to have very careful reports made by his inspector general as to the causes and remedies for the evil. Every year about 5 per cent of the army desert. Many of these men are never heard of again, but a considerable number enlist again, sometimes to escape their officers, sometimes to escape their offenses, and sometimes both. There is one regiment in the United States army whose members have deserted seventeen times. The causes of desertion are various. There seem to be fewer in the northwest military posts, where good quarters are secured as a matter of course, and where the duties are not so severe as in the southern posts, where the supply of fresh vegetables is limited, and where there are no gardens for the supply of fresh vegetables. Then, too, there is the severe harsh treatment from officers makes them weary of the service, but this is the exception rather than the rule. The principal cause of desertion is the love of liquor. Men who, when a strict court martial imposes the penalty of death for the first time desert with many men desertion is hardly worse than drunkenness or any other of the many misdemeanors which occasion something like 15,000 courts martial during the year.

Gen. Sheridan believes that it would be a good thing to brand every soldier when his enlists, so that in case of desertion, if he attempts to reenlist he can be identified. No man ever entered the army without being stripped to the skin, thoroughly thumped and examined. To go into such an examination with the letters "U. S. A." branded between the shoulder blades, as Gen. Sheridan recommends, would be sure arrest and punishment for the deserter. This method would doubtless prevent a good deal of desertion. But it is revolting to think of branding human beings who are not guilty of crime, just as the western cowboy brands cattle.

Aside from the question of branding, it really is not the use of a redhot iron upon the flesh. The usual method of branding is really tattooing. Instruments similar to the hypodermic syringes are used for forcing fluids into little punctures, over which India ink, saltpetre or gunpowder is rubbed. This makes an indelible black mark, which nothing short of the surgeon's knife can remove. It has always been customary to brand deserters in France and England, but it never has been in the United States. Some effort was made years ago to have deserters branded, but it was not successful. The British deserter is now branded two inches below the left armpit with a black D an inch long. He used to receive a D about two inches long on the left hip. The French deserter when convicted receives in time of peace a big red D right over the heart; in war he receives a bullet in the same place. Gen. Bragg's proposition is to tattoo in the middle of the back between the shoulder blades a black D an inch long. This is where the culprit cannot get at it to turn the letter into some tattooed device, such as sailors delight to put upon their bodies. The idea of tattooing a deserter ought not to be at all repulsive, for the crime which he commits

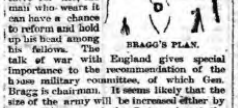
BRAGG'S PLAN.

serves a severe punishment, and as the mark is put upon an unexposed part of the person, although it stays there for life, the chances are that it can have a chance to reform and hold up his head among his fellows. The

talk of war with England gives special importance to the recommendation of the house military committee, of which Bragg is chairman, that it seems likely that the size of the army will be increased either by this congress or at the first session of the Fiftieth. The discipline of the army, which by a long period of peace has lapsed from its former high character, will now receive attention from the press and the public all over the land. The navy, which has been undergoing destruction in the last twenty years, has already had something of a quickening, and will be the subject of further attention from congress and the country.

The consistency of artists this week I heard some interesting talk about material for a story of Gen. Logan. The question was at what time in general's life the sculptor ought to date his work. "It would be an anachronism," said one, "to picture Gen. Logan with a broad, heavy jaw and huge muscles as most of his war pictures represent him. You see, the fact is that Logan's reputation increased immensely after the war. Probably more people saw him and heard of him on the famous march to the sea than ever after the war than ever saw or heard of him during active military operations. And as a cold matter of fact Logan looked a good deal different when he came to Washington for the first time when he was a senator. His face was fleshier, fuller and softer. The firm jaw was there, but it was not so prominent, nor was the thick muscles so big and long. The successful equestrian statue of Logan should picture him just as he looked at the close of the war. He was not nearly so fine looking as he did with all the weight of the leading man then, and in order to keep to the truth and picture the great volunteer general as his man loved him the artist must go back twenty years in his life."

Mr. Brady, the photographer who made a national reputation during the war period as



LOGAN AT 32.

the photographer of battles and war celebrities, took several portraits of Logan when the latter was in Washington at the grand review of the army. "I remember well," said Mr. Brady today, "the various sittings which I had from the general. I invited Gen. Sherman and his generals to my rooms, and Logan, as one of Sherman's

staff, came also. He was then 39 years old, I think, in the prime of his strength and spirit. I will remember his alert, springy, heavy step, the deep, flashing, black eye, and generous, handsome face. He was highly respected, I could see, by Gen. Sherman and his fellow generals. I made several portraits of him singly and in groups. This little picture of Logan, which I have framed in my room, and Logan, as one of Sherman's

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS.

Those wild flowers from the hills have filled my room
With strange magnificence. Amid their bloom,
An unfamiliar guest,
I stand amazed; such high, inspired air,
Such pomp of color flame, bright blossoms wear,
Proud strangers of the west.

How beautiful they are! Celestial blue
The harebells lift their dazzling spires to view;
And warm with golden sheen
The poppies burn their satin chalices up,
And the wild daisy in its gilded cup
Still hides the mountain dew.

The lilies white, but dashed with crimson fire,
Are daughters of the sun, I see at once.
Those purple spires
Bloomed on a crag so high
The robes of morning and of evening swept
Their opening buds, and their ripe petals kept
The kisses of the sky.

And yet, as one entranced may stand alone
In some great festival where all unknown
A thousand fancy suitors,
And suddenly, from far-forgotten days,
Some shadow face, with pleading, tender gaze
Revives its pleasing ages—

So, as I gaze upon these haughty flowers
Of the Sierras, dear New England bowers
Breathe back their lost perfumes;
I see the mayflower with its flush of pink,
And, sweeter still, upon the river's brink,
My own wild roses blow!

—Frances L. Mace.

A MAIDEN'S INGENUITY.

The Tailor's Daughter and Her Two Suitors—A Pretty Story.

There was once a tailor who had a beautiful daughter. All the young men from far and near came to woo her, because of her beauty. Two rivals sought her one day and said:

"It is on your account that we have come hither."

"What do you want of me?" she replied, smiling.

"We love you," returned the two young men, "and each of us wishes to marry you."

The maiden, being well brought up, called her father, who listened to the two lovers, and then said:

"It is late; go home now, but come again to-morrow, and you shall then know which of you shall have my daughter."

At daybreak the next morning the two young men returned. "Here we are," they cried to the tailor; "remember what you promised yesterday."

"Wait a little," he replied; "I am going to town to buy a piece of cloth; when I return home with it you shall learn what I expect from you."

When the tailor returned from town he called his daughter, and on her appearance he said to her gently:

"My children there are two of you and I have but one daughter. To whom shall I give her? Whom must I refuse? Behold this piece of cloth; I will cut from it two suits of clothes exactly alike; each one of you must sew one of them; he who finishes his task first shall have my daughter."

Each of the rivals took his task and promised to set about it; the father called his daughter and said to her:

"Here is the thread; make it ready for the two workers."

The maiden obeyed her father, and taking the bundle of thread seated herself near the young men.

But she was as clever as she was beautiful, though her father did not know which of the two she loved, nor the young men themselves, she knew well enough. The tailor went away, the maiden prepared the thread, the young men took their needles and began to sew. To the one she loved the beauty gave short needles, while to the other she did not love she gave long needlefuls. They sewed and sewed, in eager haste; at 11 o'clock the work was not half done, but at 1 the young man who loved her with all his heart completed his task, while the other had yet much to do.

When the tailor returned the conqueror brought to him the completed suit, while his rival still sat sewing.

"My children," said the father, "I did not wish to favor one more than another, that was why I divided the cloth into two equal parts and told you: 'He who finishes his task first shall have my daughter.' Did you understand me?"

"Father," replied the two young men, "we understood you, and accepted the test; what must be mine."

The tailor had reasoned thus: "He who finishes first will be the most skillful workman, and consequently better able to support a wife," but he never imagined that his daughter would give long needlefuls to a man she did not wish to marry. Cleverness carried the day, and the maiden really chose her own husband.—Buffalo Express.

Gotham's Liveries and Uniforms.

New York is becoming a great place for liveries and uniforms. Coachmen are clad with a variety that is almost grotesque. The best tailors make their coats, and they often wear many hundreds of dollars' worth of fur. The footmen hold their positions solely by reason of their attractive proportions, and they are as fastidious as dandies about their attire. A man who has lived in every opposite me has about the most fetching thing in footmen in town. He is English, about 14 years old, with ruddy cheeks, big gray eyes and an entire absence of nerves. His liveries seems to take special delight in his liveries. He has a dozen of them, and all are made by the best tailors in New York. This morning he followed his mistress to the carriage clad in a green frock coat, corduroy trousers, white duck overgaiters and sharp toed patent leather boots. He wore the nestest of yellow kid gloves, a satty beaver hat, and his shoulders were covered by a magnificent scarlet cape. All the coachmen in New York are in livery and so are most of the hackmen. The drivers of Fifth avenue stages wear blue coats with yellow buttons, red collars and opera hats. The man who designed that livery should be obliged to wear one forever. I can imagine no greater punishment.

Half of the errand boys in town are known as "Messengers," which means that they wear liveries covered with brass buttons, and the messenger boys, park, city and district policemen are all more or less showily attired. All the conductors on the street railroads wear liveries in uniform, just as are the janitors of the big public buildings and the porters in banks and important commercial houses. A man dressed as a soldier on Fifth avenue has three little boys who are clad entirely in red livery from head to foot. They are all blondes, and their yellow hair is banged in front and falls to their shoulders behind. Besides all this, the streets are filled with Mexicans, Indians, cowboys from Buffalo Bill's show and visiting delegations of tobaggan and snowshoe clubs from Montreal. Those, with an occasional infusion of Arab peddlers, Indian jugglers and immigrants from all portions of the world, make a picturesque procession of the streets of New York.—Bikely Ball in New York Mail and Express.

The Ameer's Postal Charges.

The ameer of Afghanistan is a discourager of letter writing and an enemy of newspapers. He collects twelve cents for each letter and holds his domain, and no less than $1.18 for each newspaper.—Harpers Bazar.

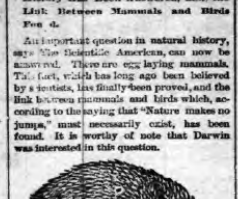
The prescription is the property of the patient, on the principle that what he pays for is his.—Medical Record.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

THE SHORT RANGE FREERE TARGET—A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

An Important Question in Natural History Has Been Answered, and the Link Between Mammals and Birds Found.

An important question in natural history, says the Scientific American, can now be answered. There are egg laying mammals. That fact, which has long ago been believed by a few naturalists, has finally been proved, and the link between mammals and birds which, according to the saying that "Nature makes no jumps," must necessarily exist, has been found. It is worthy of note that Darwin was interested in this question.



THE PORCUPINE ANT EATER.

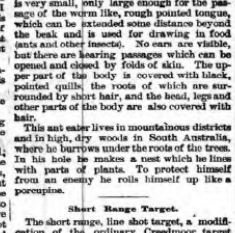
August 25, 1884, Dr. Wilhelm Haacke, former assistant of Haeckel and director of the South Australian museum in Adelaide, discovered that the porcupine ant eater (Echidna hystrix) laid eggs, and the same discovery was made a few days later by W. H. Caldwell, a young English naturalist, who went to New Holland to study the development of animals of the duckbill species. The anatomical construction of these animals and their position in the zoological system has been a subject of discussion among naturalists, but they have finally been classed as mammals.

The particular animal to which attention is called in the cut is the porcupine ant eater (Echidna hystrix). It is the smallest of the monotremes, and reminds one of the porcupine. Its body is plump, and its short legs are each provided with five strong toes armed with sharp nails, well adapted for burrowing. Its beak resembles closely that of the woodcock, being thin and tube shaped. The mouth is very small, only large enough for the passage of the worm like, rough pointed tongue, which can be extended some distance beyond the beak and is used for drawing in food (ants and other insects). No ears are visible, but there are hearing passages which can be opened and closed by folds of skin. The upper part of the body is covered with black, pointed quills; the roots of which are surrounded by short hair, and the head, legs and other parts of the body are also covered with hair.

This ant eater lives in mountainous districts and in high, dry woods in South Australia, where he burrows under the roots of the trees. In his hole he makes a nest which he lines with parts of plants. To protect himself from an enemy he rolls himself up like a porcupine.

Short Range Target.

The short range, line shot target, a modification of the ordinary Creedmoor target patented by Thomas Freere, of Bay Ridge, L. I., now on the market, is a startling attention on account of the superior advantages claimed for it by its advocates. The Freere target, it is claimed, secures more accurate line shooting at the short ranges, and for true elevation shooting at the middle and long ranges. Mr. Freere has discarded the circular bull's eye, or rather modifies its shape, so that it becomes a diamond, and the other solid divisions of the target follow the same plan, producing a target diagram as shown in the cut. For long range work the same general scheme is followed; but the bull's eye, which lives opposite me has about the most fetching thing in footmen in town. He is English, about 14 years old, with ruddy cheeks, big gray eyes and an entire absence of nerves. His liveries seems to take special delight in his liveries. He has a dozen of them, and all are made by the best tailors in New York. This morning he followed his mistress to the carriage clad in a green frock coat, corduroy trousers, white duck overgaiters and sharp toed patent leather boots. He wore the nestest of yellow kid gloves, a satty beaver hat, and his shoulders were covered by a magnificent scarlet cape. All the coachmen in New York are in livery and so are most of the hackmen. The drivers of Fifth avenue stages wear blue coats with yellow buttons, red collars and opera hats. The man who designed that livery should be obliged to wear one forever. I can imagine no greater punishment.



THE FREERE TARGET.

The idea has a special bearing upon military marksmanship; where the single soldier at short range and the massed company front at long range is the target of ultimate practice. To the beginner at short range work the importance of a steady, upright holding of the piece is very effectively impressed by the use of this target.

The Freere target represented in the illustration is being reduced from Creedmoor 900 yard range, for 12½ feet; from 200 yard range, for 25 feet; from 300 yard range, for 37½ feet.

New Submarine Torpedo Boat.

A new type of submarine torpedo boat is being experimented with at the West India docks, London, England. The peculiar feature of this boat is the means adopted to secure immersion or flotation, which is described in Science as consisting in increasing or reducing her displacement by projecting or withdrawing telescopic chambers in her sides, instead of pumping water into or out of ballast tanks, the method usually followed in similar boats. The boat is spindle shaped, sixty feet long and eight feet in diameter amidships, built of three-eighth inch steel, and is propelled by an electric motor of forty-five horse power, current being furnished by storage batteries.

Why Building Stone Decays.

T. Egleston, in a paper on the causes of decay affecting building stones, especially marbles and limestones, says that the presence of an ingredient by decay or decomposition. He observes that dolomitic limestone, which in some regions, in the cases both of the native rock and of the marbles, crumble to sand, are their disintegration to the fact that they are due to a large percentage of iron dolomite, which, by the oxidation of the iron dolomite, is dissolved and removed by percolated carbonated waters.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Up Stairs, Down Stairs, in Kitchen and in the Lady's Parlor.

As regards hanging pictures, no precise rule can be given without knowing all the conditions, but in a general way it is safe to advise that pictures be hung so that the most prominent object, or at least the lower half, will be opposite the eye, where the whole can be easily viewed without lifting or bending the head. In exhibitions where two or three rows of pictures are hung, it is best to hang for all, naturally the best are hung on this line, and those of less consideration in the rank above or below it.

Decorative Novelties.

"Taffeta" silk, which shows an open work stripe, is a novelty in curtain draperies. It comes in extremely delicate and soft shades and is fifty inches wide. Another new curtain silk is known by the name "Dupion." This is forty-five inches wide, is light but thick and has a fine lustre.

Charming effects are obtained by upholstering with moquette chintzes.

The employment of ferra cotta in both inside and outside decoration has very appreciably increased.

Old time gobelin tapestries, as now produced, are by far the most attractive of the goods at present used for covering fine furniture.

Tinsel is much used in upholstery goods.

The wrought iron lamps are possibly the most novel and are brought out in many unique shapes.

A decorative novelty in metal is a standing bat rack of polished brass and oxidized silver, showing a diamond shaped mirror, supported by twisted columns of brass, framed in dead gold and polished brass, in the form of a fan. Below the mirror, framed in dead gold and polished brass, is a panel of hammered silver in oxidized finish. On either side of the mirror are two long curving hat hooks of polished brass, and below, crossing the front, a bold bar of twisted brass.

An Attractive Chair.

The present is an excellent time to make convenient articles for the house and grounds. It is really true that many ingenious people almost furnish their homes with lounges, chairs, cupboards tables and the like of their own handiwork. The subject of our illustration is a plain suggestion in the way of a hoop pole chair, admirably suited for the verandah or a garden seat, as may be desired. In some respects it is preferable to the ordinary rustic chairs, for one thing being more comfortable.

A HOOP POLE CHAIR.

This chair can be easily made by any one who can command a supply of smooth hickory saplings. The arrangement of the frame is sufficiently shown in the cut. The saplings, where they cross one another, are fastened by nails. The seat is made of small sticks of the same material, the larger portions of the saplings being used for the legs. A chair of this kind costs nothing but the materials and the labor.

Chicken, Shrimp and Lobster Salads.

Opinions differ as to the best way to make chicken salad; some good authority saying that the chicken ought to be cut into dice shaped pieces, and others stating with equal decision that the larger the pieces the better the salad, but all agree that it should be cut with a knife and not be chopped. The celery, according to a correspondent in Demorest's Monthly, ought to be cut into strips an inch long, in either case. It is the dressing which gives distinction to the salad, and it is a peculiar fact that a variety of thought but no two persons make the dressing exactly alikes, even when following the same directions. Mayonnaise dressing, made of the yelks of two raw eggs, stirred with a bowl of oil, added drop by drop, is the foundation of the dressing; this is thinned with vinegar, and seasoned with pepper, salt, sugar, mustard, parsley and olive with any other seasoning within reach of the cook, if it be in accordance with her taste; but the simpler condiments are pleasing to most people, if the bowl is not filled with a little of each.

A pretty looking dish can be made of shrimp salad. Line some small china cups with lettuce leaves, fill the cups nearly full of the salad in the center. If canned shrimps are used, they should be rinsed in cold water and well drained; then pour the dressing over them and let them lie an hour, arranging the cups the last thing before serving, that the lettuce may be perfectly fresh. Lobster salad may be treated in the same way, and is improved by a little chopped parsley; choose for this the crisp cabbage leaves in the center of the plant.

How to Clean Oilcloth.

Oilcloth ought never to be scrubbed with a brush, but after being swept may be cleaned with a cloth and a soft soap solution. Warm water or cold tea. On no account use soap or water that is hot, as either would have a bad effect on the paint. When the oilcloth is dry, rub it well with a small portion of a mixture of beeswax, softened with a minute quantity of turpentine, using for this purpose a soft flannel rubbed well in a cloth. The following is also used to make oilcloth look well: Wash them once a month with skim milk and water, equal quantities of each; rub them once in two months with linseed oil; put on a very little, rub it well in with a rag and polish with a piece of old silk.

Practical Hints.

The following practical hints have been tested and found useful, says Good Housekeeping:

Writing or ammonia in the water is preferable to soap for cleaning windows or paint.

You can take out spots from wash goods by rubbing them with the yelk of eggs before washing.

The lustre of mourning may be restored by varnishing it with the white of an egg. Apply with a sponge.

A mote may be removed from the eye, or the pain at least alleviated, by putting a grain of cooked sugar in the eye.

Washing the hands twice a day with corn meal, and rubbing on a little glycerine at night, will keep them soft and white.

To remove grease from coat collars and the glossy look from the elbows and seams, rub with a clean cloth dipped in benzine.

The most effectual remedy for slimy and gravy drain pipe is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipe.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

QUEEN VICTORIA, HER SONS, DAUGHTERS AND GRANDCHILDREN.

Wealth of the Princess of Wales—The Royal Boys and Girls Who Are Always Welcome at Windsor Castle—The Princess Beatrice.

So many contradictory reports have been circulated about the health of the princess of Wales, that it would appear doubtful whether her royal highness has become a confirmed invalid or whether she has only been suffering from the prevalent colds, sore throats and chills which ordinary mortals owe this season alike to the clemency and inclemency of the very extraordinary weather we are having. The fact is, however, that the princess is not naturally strong; it is also inherits a certain delicacy, even a taint of constitution which has already at different times caused her serious troubles. Her premature and painful deafness; the pain on her pretty face, hidden by jewels or velvet band; the protracted rheumatic affection of the knee joints, which once confined her for many months to her bed, are all symptoms that she has inherited constitutional influence likable to make itself more severely felt as time and years roll on.

A LOVING ROYAL GRANDMOTHER.

The sons of the princess of Wales take after their mother, and are neither of them remarkable for outstanding their excellent physical training. The daughters resemble their father; are already inclined to stoutness, somewhat heavy in mind and manner, decidedly good natured, shy to awkwardness, and perfectly simple-minded and unaffected in their relations with those of the lowest rank and position who approach them.

The boys and girls are welcome visitors at Osborne house and Windsor castle. The queen dotes on them with the love and care of the overweening tenderness she feels for her numerous and rapidly increasing group of grandchildren, who strangely and unaccountably seem to have displaced in her heart her own children. The second generation can always rely on a hearty and loving welcome from the royal grandmother, even when the parents are somewhat estranged, as in the case of the duke and duchess of Edinburgh. Princess Louise of Lorne, the crown princess of Germany, and, in point of fact, the prince and princess of Wales, have long ceased to be prime favorites at the queen's court. Her dislikes are very strong, and generally very enduring. She is, even now, prompt as a girl to conceive sympathy or antipathy, and rarely changes her mind afterward.

Her majesty feels about countries and places much as she does about individuals. Some cities she will never visit, some she chooses she only enters under protest, while she is inordinately fond of others. She conceived a passion for Osborne house in the early days of her marriage, and it has never ceased to be her preferred abode—even beyond Balmoral, notwithstanding its numerous disadvantages as a royal palace and its inconvenient distance from London, whose aged or infirm ministers of state have to be summoned to council.

It is a mistake to suppose that Princess Beatrice is the constant and indissoluble companion of the queen, and that they live in the closest communion of thought and action. Believing that her daughter's marriage with the unfortunate and much-traduced Prince Henry of Battenberg, the princess only accompanied her mother in her yearly visits to the Isle of Wight as a nothing of her at other times. She used to live almost entirely in her own apartments, in the custody of her inseparable friends, the maids of honor, Mlle. Norete and Miss Bauer. There is even less truth in the belief that Prince Battenberg has wormed himself into the confidence of his august mother-in-law. He has done no such thing. If beyond John Brown her majesty has ever put absolute trust in any one of those surrounding her, it is in Sir Henry Ponsonby and the dowager marchioness of Ely. The former is perhaps the only living man who has the right to dictate to the queen, or offer any suggestion or representation, and whose voice has ever been listened to.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DAILY LIFE.

The queen sleeps and eats well. When she is not taking foot or carriage exercise she attends to her voluminous correspondence on state business. What time is left she spends in writing—here is a pretty pen—in reading or steel engraving. This used to be also a favorite pastime of Prince Albert, but it has of late been much neglected by the queen. The queen never has and never will lay by her widow's cap or her mourning dress; no more will she conform to the dictates of fashion. The cut of her garments has not varied for many a year. The very materials she uses are out of date, and have to be manufactured purposely for her by the conservative old dressmakers, milliners and lingeres that worked for her long ago. Any one coming upon her unawares in the grounds would be regarded as landing her for a comfortable, respectable housekeeper or pew-opener; but no one whom she has ever addressed will fail to recognize the dignity and majesty of her manner and utterance.

Princess Beatrice, unlike her mother, is fond of dress, and her taste is neither chaste nor refined. She has a passion especially for bright colors, and is unfortunately devoted to a brilliant red shawl, which suits neither her hair nor her complexion. It is impossible to make out whether she is popular, or how far the cold praise given to her cleverness, talents, and artistic instincts is positive or the reverse, and no contrary assertion is ever made of her personally. She used to be, rather gratuitously, pitied as the queen's forced attendant, and now her marriage is considered a mistake, as having brought another element of discord into the by no means united royal family. All the many previous equally false cases of precedence and relationship, has most wisely sustained from taking sides or volunteering an opinion. As usual, when a circumstance has occurred requiring decided attitude on her part, she, with wifely tact, follows the prince's example, and, with a quiet dignity and reserve of value, contrives under some pretext or other to be out of the way.—London Cor. New York Sun.

Castle Gardens.

How did the emigrant station Castle Garden derive its name? and what was it formerly used for?

J. A. G.

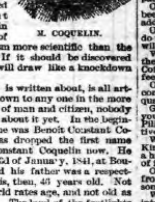
It was originally built in 1807 for a fortification. Later it was converted into a place of amusement. Jenny Lind, Sontag, Mario and Grisi and other notables in the musical world sang there. Its circular form and its massive walls and vaults gave it the look of a fortress. It was formerly the park of New York—the Battery, gave it the name of Castle Garden. It was originally built out in the water. Some thirty years ago the intervening space was excavated in and a public building erected.

COQUELIN, THE FRENCH ACTOR.

He Is Soon Coming to This Country to be Seen and Heard.

Coquelin is to make his appearance in New York in the immediate future. Coquelin is an actor from the Comedie Francaise celebrated in his own country to greatness, and already in this to the point of being the subject of seven magazine pages by Henry James. You may read them through and gather therefrom an idea that M. Coquelin is no end of a figure in his profession, with a repertory as long as the tail of a comet; but for settling any question of the merit from those seven pages, that is something nobody can do, not even a Hindu adept who goes around in his astral body and finds out all things.

Two things one can learn from Mr. James' article, however. First, that he began to be educated in dramatic taste seventeen years ago when he first saw Coquelin act. Second, that Coquelin has a voice. It must be a very remarkable voice, because it isn't sweet, but it is extraordinarily clear, firm and ringing, and seems to have a peculiar power to carry. Mr. James says that as he wrote he seemed to hear it accend like a rocket (which goes up with a long fizz-z-z, as everybody knows,) and break into a shower of stars. It is the great actor of the Rue de Richelieu, and that it then vibrated and lashed the air at a great rate. It seemed to proceed from some mechanism still more scientific than the human throat.



M. COQUELIN.

Surely a man with a voice like that will be an object of interest in London, no matter what he says. We are all much interested in the peculiar voices of some of us will be greatly interested in finding out Coquelin's. Coquelin has put inside of him a "mechanism more scientific than the human throat." If it should be discovered that he has a will draw like a knockdown between editors.

Coquelin, as he is written about, is all artist. So he is known to any one in the more natural character of a thinking machine. He has said anything about it yet. In the beginning of his life he was Benoit Constant Coquelin; but he has dropped the first name and is simply Constant Coquelin now. He was born on the 23d of January, 1841, at Boulogne-sur-mer, and his father was a respectable baker. When he was 40 years old. Not young as the world rates age, and not old as the stage rates it. The land of the footlights knows no old age for its great people. Genius can throttle Time, the enemy, and live to the last in an atmosphere of deathless youth.

He laments that the beautiful art of the actor is perishable—even more so than the painter's. This he calls the misfortune of his craft, as it is cheated thereby of the supreme consolation of unappreciated genius, the appeal to posterity. He says: "However, this fortune though it be, it is no degradation. We are to be pitied for it, that is all. Love us the more for it, dear, charitable public, since you are to see our genius pass and our future, and our immortality dies with the echo of your applause."

M. Coquelin has the sensibilities of genius, too. He believes entirely related to persistence and hard work, and that inspiration is wrought out and not waited for. He says: "Nothing is more likely to produce inspiration than good, hard, steady work." He has carried out his theory; he has worked incessantly. He was admitted to the Comedie Francaise when but 21 years of age, and has come to be 34, all of which means that he had paid for these privileges in the coin of eternal vigilance.

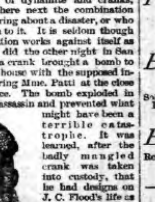
His claims to public homage, do not, it is said, lie in the mass stock of famous actors. He isn't young, beautiful, or insinuating. It is all a question of talent, of execution. He doesn't depend upon poetry, picturesqueness of demeanor, or splendid stage clothes. He isn't even romantic looking in any particular. At first sight he seems formed only for the low comedy rôles.

Mr. James says he is an image of success as well as of resolution. It came to him the first time he trod the stage. He has yet to meet defeat. He has an immense repertory, as well as a "telling" voice, and in the United States he will be likely to find plenty of elbow room for both.

MME. ADELINA PATTI.

An Assassin Attempts Her Life and that of John C. Flood.

In these days of assassins and cranks, no one can tell where next the combination of the two may bring about a disaster, or who may fall a victim to it. It is seldom though that the combination works against itself as successfully as it did the other night in San Francisco, when a crank brought a bomb to the Grand opera house with the supposed intention of murdering Mme. Patti at the close of the performance. The bomb exploded in the hands of the assassin and prevented what might have been a terrible catastrophe. It was learned, after the badly mangled crank was taken into custody, that he had designs on J. C. Flood's life as well as on Patti's. He had been heard to say during the performance, "Patti ought to die to-night, but she shall never sing again." But why murder Flood? Flood has brought joy and pleasure to so many during the past thirty years! A man must be sadly in the degree of crankiness to wish her voice silenced.



MME. PATTI.

Though Adelina Maria Clorinda Patti was born in Madrid, in 1843, her family moved to New York the following year. It was there that her early musical training was received, so she may be claimed as an American. Her brother-in-law is Maurice Strakosch, and it was he who first heard her before the public in New York, in 1859. She had sang in concerts from the age of 8. In 1861 she sang in Italian opera in London, and immediately became a success which has made her a prime favorite with the English public since. In 1862 she captured the Parisian hearts, and in 1868 was presented at the court of Napoleon III. She married the marquis de Caux, but her voice is unworthy of her, and they were legally separated.

Mme. Patti's sister, Carlotta, is also gifted with a beautiful voice. It is described as the highest soprano ever known, reaching to G sharp in alt. Her powers of execution are also extraordinary, but owing to a slight nervousness she has never exhibited her talents on the stage and has confined them to concerts.

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WASHINGTON.

[From a book entitled "Memorials of Washington and of Mary, his mother, and Martha, his wife," by James Walker, recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, we copy the following exquisite sonnet from the pen of Francis Bennoch, the loved and gifted friend of Mary Russell Mitford Nathaniel Hawthorne and Longfellow. It has been suggested that the two final lines would serve admirably as an inscription for the pedestal of the national monument.—Ed.]

Before thy tomb, great statesman, I have bowed.
In humble reverence, knowing well the zeal
With which thou struggled for thy people's weal,
Struggled and conquered! Never tempest cloud
Could stay the lightning of thy heart, nor shroud
That quenchless courage which made despots rod,
And men, downtrodden, of thy prowess proud!
And now I gaze with rapture on thy face,
So calm and deep in thought, transcending earth:
By sharpest sorrow chastened, yet with grace,
As force combined to give a nation birth,
With power to speak and liberate the race;
Of freedom's bravest leaders there are none
Whose fame o'ershadows thine, heroic Washington.

FRANCIS BENNOCH.

Tavistock square, London.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life."

—Coriolanus, act III.

Ancestral Home of the Washingtons.

In Little Brington, Northamptonshire, England, not far from Althorp park, the home of the Spencers, is the old house where John Washington was born. He emigrated to Virginia in 1658, and was the ancestor of George Washington.

This home is built of yellow brown sandstone. It has a thatched roof and stone mullioned windows; that is, the lights of the windows are divided by slender stone bars, called the mullions. Over the arch of the door this inscription is carved in the stone:

The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away.
Blessed be the name of the Lord.
Constructa. 1606.

This house is now a laborer's cottage, with children peeping from the stone mullioned windows, and sparrows building and chattering in the thatched eaves, and children filling their pitchers at the village pump under the great yew tree across the road."

ENGLISH HOME OF THE WASHINGTONS.

About a mile from this cottage stan ls, upon a hilltop, the ancient brown stone church where Lawrence Washington—the father of John—worshiped, and within which he is buried with his wife and several children. A stone slab in the pavement of the aisle marks the spot. This stone bears the Washington coat of arms, on one-half of which are two stripes with three stars above them, which stars and stripes, some people have thought, found their way into our national flag.

The monuments in this Brington church are very fine and are in an excellent state of preservation. In the civil war of Cromwell's time the soldiers took pleasure in breaking the noses and otherwise defacing the recumbent figures over the ancestral tombs in the many churches and cathedrals of England. But Edward Spencer was a Puritan and a friend of Cromwell's, and it was through his influence that these excellent memorials in Brington church were spared.

For some years before his emigration to Virginia, Sir John Washington lived in Yorkshire; hence the tradition that George Washington's ancestors came from the north of England. And so they did; but the true cradle of the race was in Northamptonshire.

CHURCH WHERE THE ENGLISH WASHINGTONS WORSHIPED.

This is a country, says Rose Kingsley, of "big parks, big woods, big fields, big flocks, big trees." It is a fat land, a rolling country of green hills, yet really without any steep, high mountains. The hedgerows full of primroses in woods are full of primroses (English primroses, and its meadows of cowslips (English cowslips, and the nightingales sing in every copse. In May the hedges and grass verges thick with cuckoo-pint, for the cuckoo of the nightingale is low.

A sweeter thing in the neighborhood of this old home of the Washingtons will one an ancient hermury, which was doubtless a familiar object to Lawrence Washington's sons, William, John and Lawrence. For the heroes and rooks of England are as tenacious of their holdings as the benighted country squire who dates the ownership of his lands, or, which is all the same, the lands of his ancestors, from the time of William the Conqueror, or even further back.

At one time, however, unlike the country squire, the heroic meditated abandoning their ancient hold. They took to building in a neighboring sqiinery; but the herd keeper wasn't going to stand that, and so tore the nests down, and the herons went back to their old place.

THE INSIDE ENEMIES

WHO FOUGHT WASHINGTON WHILE HE FOUGHT THE BRITISH.

Foes Within the Patriotic Fold—The Jealous Murmurings, the Rascality and Malice Which Secretly Attacked the Great Colonial Leader.

A history of the revolutionary war from the pen of Washington would have revealed the fact that he contended with other foes than the English; that these foes were internal, of his own country and pertinent to the cause, and that to his inexhaustible patience in dealing with these is as much due our independence as to his generalship in the field.

The republic was then but the republic in idea, as it was now, undeveloped, without precedent in modern history. To many even of those urging it it seemed wild and visionary. A few men, in reality, bolstered up the whole moral strength of the American cause.

The colonies were in effect so many independent nations. Without railroads or telegraphs, they were sundered by distances now almost unspeakable. They did not know each other as to-day. Massachusetts and the Carolinas were then further apart than are now America and England. Aristocracy, aristocratic traditions and reverence for aristocracy were far more common than at present. The king's name was still a tower of strength for thousands. "Sire" and "lords" governed extensive domains, and were looked up to by "lowborn" tenants as the vassals of feudal age regarded their masters.

With the mass of the people the Colonial congress had not the right and authority of the congress of to-day. It was a new thing. It lacked the prestige of age. It was also without precedent in relatively modern history. It had to bear something of that time of the ill repute which now attaches itself to a convention of ultra radicals, it had no physical power for enforcing or carrying out its measures. Internally there were bickerings, contentions and jealousies. There were in that time no reporters to ferret out and tell of these things. Not England, or a part of its sentiment, was dissatisfied because the aristocratic Virginian was appointed to the chief command. The spirits of the Cavalier and Roundhead were represented in that congress. The Episcopalian and Presbyterian were there both with the memories of Charles I and Cromwell far fresher than to-day. Such elements could not meet even for a peaceful purpose without personal antipathy and resultant antagonism. There was no power, no surety that any colony would remain true to the cause. A nation dissension days' or a fortnight's slow travel from Philadelphia might be represented by one man, and such representation be swayed by the whim, the prejudice or personal antipathy of that man, with no possibility of such action on his part coming to the ears of those who sent him for a month.

The battle then waged by Washington was only in part against the English. Half of his strength was expended in resisting the various destructive forces arising within the "peculiar cause." It was the same fatal jealousy, murmurings, whims, rascality, indifference. Be the cause as righteous as it may, these foes always are at work at the core. They belong to immature human nature, and are sure to come. Because a man is convinced of any particular injustice and eager to right it, is no proof that he is himself without weak nerve or personal ambition. The most difficult quality to secure in any just movement is the capacity for impersonal effort—for effort indeced entirely by love of the cause and the work, which can alone do its work without attaching to it its name.

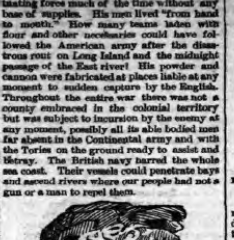
Of the early history of the abolition movement Garrison remarked that half the force expended was lost in meeting and quelling internal bickerings and jealousies.

So it was in Washington's time. Many of his officers were jealous of him. Jealousy is always active. Base murmured, Gates appreciated. Lee disobeyed orders. Arnold plotted, Ward endeavored to supercede Washington. These are the few coming to light.

The inside little fought by Washington, was harder than the outside fight against the troops of King George! The first was as the worm eating at the core, and destructive to the strength to be concentrated against the common enemy. Internal dissatisfaction is the traitor at one's back, ready to strike when your arm is lifted to resist the outer foe. The same foe was at work in the more remote condition. Political meddling, personal ambition and personal antipathies indirectly cost the lives of as many northern soldiers as the shot of the south. It was the conviction of the nation that the unlimited command should be given a single man that won the fight as much as the man himself. Grant, at the commencement of the war, would have been nibbled to pieces by the rats at Washington—in and out of uniform. Washington was nibbled at by the Continental rats of his day, and his nature, even seven years' war. Seven years is a long period for a ragged, hungry host of men to tramp about from New York to Yorktown, with winter coming on, and the country covered mountainous. Take railroads, steamboats and telegraphs out of the country, put a foreign foe in one-half the cities and towns where the sentiment of children and of all news travel by horse, with possibility of capture by an enemy; reduce the value of greenbacks to almost worthless paper, make one-third the population traitors and another third doubtful and despondent, make the scalping knife of the hostile Indian at Saratoga, destroy the navy, live in a country which as yet is not a nation, and hardly a thought of its own constitution and government, and the majority of whose people, striving for liberty, are doubtful as to whom or what the power really rests, and we have more of the features and difficulties besetting the man chief in command 100 years ago.

Washington's army was at best but a sorry affair—a body of illy paid, illy fed, illy clothed men—fanatical men, who came and went almost at their own pleasure. Numbering at the most but a few thousand, it might be a month's time be depleted one-fourth or a third by expiration of terms of enlistment. Desertion was easy and safe. The American army was never completely surrounded or armed with muskets, not an organized force. Bunker Hill was fought by a general training muster. At Trenton and Lexington by an awkward squad of Americans. Even at Yorktown but little better in some respects. Their officers' hearts were wrenched by ever feeling, ever jealousy, ever petty ambition. Stonewall Jackson would have so managed as to have given all Boston notice that they were to march to a village seventeen miles distant and capture military stores.

Washington marched and fought his fluctuating forces much of the time without any base of supplies. His men lived "from hand to mouth." How many times he was down with flour and other necessaries could have followed the American army after the disastrous rout on Long Island and the midnight passage of the East river! His powder and cannon were fabricated at places liable at any moment to sudden capture by the English. Throughout the entire war there was not a county embraced in the colonial territory but was subject to incursion by the enemy at any moment, possibly all its able bodied men far absent in the Continental army and with the Tories on the ground ready to assist and betray. The British navy barred the whole sea coast. Their vessels could penetrate bays and sound rivers where our people had not a gun or a man to repel them.



MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The treason of Arnold was not the only villainy Washington had to contend with. The Tories were not the only outlaws. Pretended "Whigs" plundered alike friend and foe on opportunity offered. None were more dreaded at the east end of Long Island by the American residents during the British occupation than the American "convoys" from the Connecticut shore, who, crossing in whale boats, robbed them unmercifully. American officers were detected stealing plats and bedding from unprotected American farmers at White Plains.

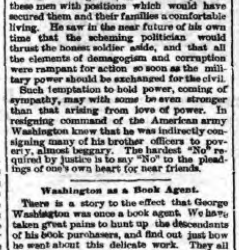
It has been said that Washington was not a "great general." But does not generalship and methods of action depend on the nature of the difficulties to be overcome! "Leadership" implies something more than commanding armies and striking blows. There are in statecraft and diplomacy foes against whom the only weapons to be employed are patience, gentleness, forbearance; and the real leader, be he in camp or court, must be the possessor of such qualities as well as the tactician in troops and artillery.

None but the leader in any movement can realize how entirely he controls that movement and lives and lives in power. Something more than the renumeration of an unlawful authority. He saw before him scores of brother officers—men of refinement and gentility—whose whole moral development of the army would be literally beggars —who had not in their pockets the money to buy a single meal. He well knew that repeated appeals for merciful aid were hopeless. He knew that these men, some already past their prime and enfeebled in body by the privations and hardships of a seven years' war, would have to commence life anew, and as regards previous training and experience, at a great disadvantage in entering the lists of the selfish world of business. He saw for the future in these men lives and self immolation by those lives. He knew through the continuance of his authority, no matter how the form or name was disguised, that he could provide those men with facilities which would have secured them and their families a comfortable living. He saw in the near future of his own time that the scheming politician would thrust the honest soldier aside, and that all the elements of demagogism and corruption were rampant for action so soon as the military power should be exchanged for the civil.

Such temptations to the high power, coming of sympathy, may with some be even stronger than that arising from love of power. In resigning command of the American army Washington knew that he was virtually consigning many of his brother officers to poverty, almost beggary. The hardest "No" required by duty is that which pleadings of one's own heart for near friends.

Washington as a Book Agent.

There is a story to the effect that George Washington once was a book agent. We have taken great pains to hunt up the descendants of his book purchasers, and find out just how he went about this delicate work. They all



THE YOUNG BOOK CANVASSER.

say that he was as invincible in this capacity as in the field; that when he tackled a man at all times was ready to buy. Such was the force of their tooling by thousands of callers every time they receive the public. Any president who undertook to keep his hands behind his back at one of his own receptions would hear many plain remarks on his unsatisfactoriness that he could comfortably endure. But then Washington didn't seem to think much about a second term, and bluntly refused a third.

His visitors formed in a line around the room, and when the door was closed the president began to move around it, calling each visitor by name. When he had gone once around the rotunda he stopped in front of the door, and when the visitors approached him in succession, bowed and retired. A visitor describes it as a "fearful ordeal," and such it must have been, for the president was a man of great dignity and bodily strength. These receptions were held on Tuesday afternoons. They closed promptly at 4 o'clock.

Washington established English coach was as dignified as he was. It was imported from England in 1789, and in that day was considered a magnificent thing, and attracted all eyes as it passed in its public rides. It was drawn by four sad sometimes by six horses, and manipulated by a liveried driver and postilion and accompanied by outriders. The coach was of cream color, and was suspended on heavy leather straps resting on iron springs. It was furnished with Venetian blinds and black leather curtains. Upon each door the Washington arms was emblazoned, and upon the panels on each side of the doors were designs emblematic of the four seasons, painted on copper, on a dark green ground.

The carriage, onto owned by Washington, that is depicted here was built by Clark, of C street, Philadelphia, and was known as the white chariot. It was exhibited at the Sanitary fair in Philadelphia, and has been used in processions of great public interest. Washington had two other carriages—the English one and one made in France. The English one was cut up by Bishop Meade and

WASHINGTON'S "WHITE CHARIOT."

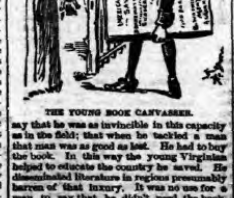
made into walking sticks and other mementoes. The French one was destroyed in New Orleans. Both of these had ornamental panels, but this one has plain panels. It is owned by Capt. Ben Richardson, of Harlem.

WASHINGTON'S MOTHER.

The Only Portrait of Her in Existence.

It has been generally believed that no portrait of Gen. Washington's mother existed; but according to Maj. Walter, author of "Memorials of Washington," just published by Scribners, of New York, there is one portraits by an English officer named Middleton.

The painting was hurriedly mutilated during a journey to headquarters in Philadelphia. Sharples, when at Mount Vernon painting Washington and his wife, was consulted as to what could be done with it. A large hole had been ground out of its centre, several partially disjointed pieces of the canvas had been roughly glued on an improvised back, but it was not in permanently bad condition. Washington sent it to England for repair. Its restora-



THE MOTHERS OF WASHINGTON.

tion was confided to Bird, a Royal academician and one of the ablest artists in portraiture then living.

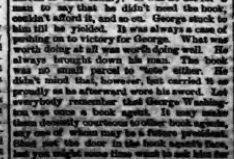
All doubt as to the portrait of Mary, Washington's mother, is removed by a letter, dated in 1789, from Washington to Mr. Charles Carter, who married a niece of Washington and had offered his services in getting the portrait repaired. In this letter Washington says:

"The portrait is identified with my whole life. My mother gave it me, and the large hole was cut through it by a pistol ball on my travel to Philadelphia quarters. Under the disfigurement, Mrs. Washington and myself ever afterward preferred it hanging in my bedroom, which it occupied, and that and apparently neglected condition escaped frequent unpleasant remark. Any change wrought in the picture beyond repairing the hole would be the reverse of pleasing sight to my eye. I am happy above measure in having it, wounded and apparently neglected as it is, rather than incur the penalty of its absence." The picture was finally sent a few months before the birth of her illustrious son. Washington told Sharples that his mother was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen.

The defaced picture was sent to England, transferred to a new canvas, and, while the likeness was preserved, it was improved as much as the skill of the artist could effect, and in the possession of the Cary family in England. During his last visit to England Gen. Grant saw the portrait. It is the only portrait of her by her family. It has been reproduced by the Autotype company, London, and appears in Maj. Walter's book, "Memorials of Mary," and "Martha Washington," from which the accompanying picture is taken.

Mary Ball, Washington's mother, was the daughter of a well-to-do Virginia planter. She was born in 1708, was carefully brought up and religiously trained. On March 6, 1730, at the age of 24, she became the second wife of Augustine Washington, a friend and neighbor of her father. The wedding was celebrated with the old time generous hospitality of Virginia.

Her husband's home was in Westmoreland county, Va., on an eminence about half a mile from the Potomac river. It was a modest little country house of four rooms and rustic, and had an enormous chimney at each end. On the front door a private, dated on the 23d of February (11th, old style), 1732, George Washington was born.



WASHINGTON'S FIRST MONUMENT.

The house was destroyed before the revolution. George W. P. Custis placed upon its site a stone monument with the following inscription: "Here, the 11th of February, 1732, George Washington was born." It was built in 1815, and was the first, and, alas! is one of the most touching, of all its monuments.

Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Or despicable state?
Yes, One—the first, the last, the best,
The Citizen, the Soldier, and the Sage,
The Patriot-Hero, for the weight
Of ages on the scale of fame,
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make man blush there was but One.

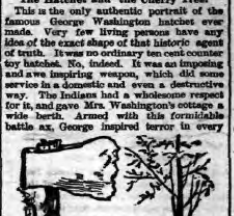
Washington's Valley Forge headquarters. The encampment at Valley Forge produced one of the most trying scenes in the life of Washington, but, in perfect reliance upon

HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE.

divine aid because he believed the cause he had espoused was just and righteous, a cloud of doubt seldom darkened his mind.

The Hatchet and the Cherry Tree.

This is the only authentic portrait of the famous George Washington hatchet ever made. Very few living persons have any idea of the exact shape of that historic agent of truth. It was no ordinary ten cent counter toy hatchet. No, indeed. It was an imposing and a we inspiring weapon, which did some service in a domestic and even a destructive way. The Indians had a wholesome respect for it, and gave Mrs. Washington's cottage a wide berth. Armed with this formidable battle ax, George inspired terror in every



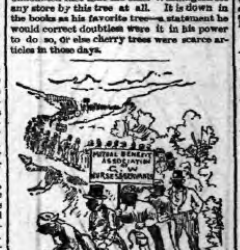
THE HATCHET AND CHERRY TREE.

perpendicular, from the immortal cherry tree to the gate post of the door yard, thickly studded with nails. It was those nails which impaired the blade of the hatchet, as you can see in the portrait. Much surreptitious hacking had done its fatal work. The Damascus edge of the honored implement was slightly disfigured. The severe strains to which the brave ax was subjected unsettled the handle a little. This defect George overcame by means of a few nails boldly driven in on the thither side of the axe. They can be seen in the picture.

We got our information, as well as a glimpse at the hatchet, from an old settler, also from several hundred of Washington's old nurses and body servants still alive, each one of whom is possessed of the only true hatchet. Hence there need be no question raised of the authenticity of either this history or this picture. Several handles to this hatchet were worn out during George's youth, and the one here depicted was the last.

The cherry tree would tell a tale if it could, but it cannot. After George cut it down it was used in one piece by mother to make domestic correctional, of which George, it is said, took his share. The above is, however, a true representation of it in the days of its vigor and strength. Let us hope that it may well excuse George for cutting it down. Falling as it did, a victim to the infantile hatchet, it attained historic immortality, and gave its life to the cause of truth, and of its destroyer gave him to the cause of freedom.

It was never much for cherries anyway. The boys in the neighborhood, who stole its cherries whenever they had a chance, said they were poor, wormy things at the best. The thing that astonished us the most is the undoubted fact that the older Washington sat any store by this tree at all. It is down in the books as his favorite tree—a statement that would correct doubtless were it in his power to do so, or else cherry trees were scarce articles in those days.



WASHINGTON'S NURSES AND BODY SERVANTS YET ALIVE.

Washington's Table and Tailor.

In idealizing heroes the world degrades them into mere abstractions by depriving them of their humanity. Their contemporaries may have known them as flesh and blood, but the following generation doubts if they ever wore anything but flowing robes or ate anything but ambrosia.

It is therefore refreshing to discover that one hero, George Washington, was so human as to order his coats, waistcoats and breeches from a London tailor, and that he insisted upon their being stylish and fitting.

Another fact which brings Washington within the range of our sympathies is that he was fond of beer, and ordered it from London, England, because a brand which he could obtain there was superior to any made in New York or Massachusetts.

Constable & Company & Co., of London, the commission merchants who turned Washington's tobacco crops into hard cash, presented him with two jars of Bristol pickled tripe. Each jar held three gallons. There was a special pottery at Bristol for the manufacture of these jars, each of which had target on its front surface the curve's name, "Mrs. Washington." Mrs. Washington's favorite dish for company dinners was tripe, and the jars were ordered from the pottery. Doubtless the tripe was very caring for this accessory item in our great commander's menage.

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Coal and Fertilizers.
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RICHARD DAY,
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Barkalew & Dunn,
Fine Groceries,
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Try the Brunswick Ham recommended by Park & Tilford and Acker, Merrill & Condit.

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BRICK.
I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years, and would say to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I am fully prepared to supply the trade with a superior quality of brick. A call solicited.
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324 & 326 WEST STREET.
Fruits of all kinds.
Also a large assortment of CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO, ETC.

WHAT LACK WE YET!

When Washington was president,
As cold as any icicle,
He never ate a railroad steak,
And never rode a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp,
Nor heard about the Yellowstone;
He never licked a postage stamp,
And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at his knees,
By stripe or color in his breast;
He filled his lamp with whale oil grease,
And never had a match to scratch.

But in these days it's come to pass,
All work is with such dashing dose,
Ye've all these things—but, then, alas!
We seem to have no Washington.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

HABITS OF WASHINGTON.

His Early Hour of Rising and His Excessive Dignity.

The newspapers tell, as a bit of surprising news, about President Cleveland's extraordinary energy in beginning the business of the day at 9 o'clock in the morning. The readers who are astonished over this extraordinary activity have forgotten how far Washington beat this record. The father of his country would have regarded a man who opened his business office at 7 o'clock as a hopeless sluggard. He was up daily at 4 o'clock, and had things fairly humming about the house a good while before 5. Life was a busy affair to him. He let no grass grow under his feet. He wasn't what we call a "rusher" in these degenerate days in one sense, but he did things rapidly, and do things on the keen jump as so many Americans do now, and kill themselves at the same time. He moved with dignified deliberation, but he kept all at work from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, and accomplished a great deal more than those who bang and slam through life, hurrying one hour and loafing two.

In many other respects Washington was different from the great men of to-day. He carried more personal dignity than our entire government. There is a story about some man, not an inferior, either, placing his hand on the great man's shoulder in a friendly way once, but only once. He said he wouldn't do it again to save his life. A youth of to-day, who had read everything about Washington he could lay his hands on, remarked that from all he could learn Washington must have been about the best man to spoil a picnic that ever lived. When he rode out when he was president it was in solemn and awful state, in the historic coach drawn by four dignified and self-respecting horses, with a severe mannered driver on the box, a straight laced footman beside and an outrider in front. He would be have thought of Grant's leisurely walks about the capital of Lincoln's lonely outgoing during the dangerous days of the war, of the easy movements of all our presidents in these later days! Yet we must not blame him for his excessive dignity. It fitted the times. He and his people brought their grim ideas of social dignity from England, where royalty believes it necessary to hedge itself about with much form lest it lose its power of impressing the people with its personal grandeur. The idea these obtained that greatness must be removed above the heads of the multitude in order to keep it great. And for a long, long time after Washington died people wrote about him as they would write about a god, not as they would write about a man. At last they got him so far out of the reach of human sympathy that the young men who came to Washington in power, something more than the renumeration of an unlawful authority. He saw before him scores of brother officers—men of refinement and gentility—whose whole moral development of the army would be literally beggars —who had not in their pockets the money to buy a single meal. He well knew that repeated appeals for merciful aid were hopeless. He knew that these men, some already past their prime and enfeebled in body by the privations and hardships of a seven years' war, would have to commence life anew, and as regards previous training and experience, at a great disadvantage in entering the lists of the selfish world of business. He saw for the future in these men lives and self immolation by those lives. He knew through the continuance of his authority, no matter how the form or name was disguised, that he could provide those men with facilities which would have secured them and their families a comfortable living. He saw in the near future of his own time that the scheming politician would thrust the honest soldier aside, and that all the elements of demagogism and corruption were rampant for action so soon as the military power should be exchanged for the civil.

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WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION COSTUME.

point of high moral integrity. His training was of the old-fashioned sort—a little severe, doubtless, but productive of good results.

At the president's receptions given by Washington in Philadelphia when he was president, which gentlemen only attended, he wore a suit of black velvet, with black silk stockings, silver knee and shoe buckles, and had his hair highly powdered and tied in a queue behind. He wore yellow gloves, and held a cocked hat, with a cockade and black feather on it, in his hand. He wore his dress sword, an elegant weapon, encased in a scabbard of white polished leather. Only the point of the scabbard was visible, and appeared below the coat, which was worn over it.

A gentleman who often attended these receptions said that Washington always stood in front of the fireplace, with his face toward the door of entrance. The visitor was conducted to him, and he required the name to be distinctly spoken that he could hear it. Having once heard a name, he never forgot either it or the man to whom it belonged. He acknowledged all introductions with a bow, keeping his hands down by his sides. Shaking hand shaking was not to be expected. We are surely growing more democratic. The arms of our presidents are now wrung nearly off their bodies by thousands of callers every time they receive the public. Any president who undertook to keep his hands behind his back at one of his own receptions would hear many plain remarks on his unsatisfactoriness that he could comfortably endure. But then Washington didn't seem to think much about a second term, and bluntly refused a third.

His visitors formed in a line around the room, and when the door was closed the president began to move around it, calling each visitor by name. When he had gone once around the rotunda he stopped in front of the door, and when the visitors approached him in succession, bowed and retired. A visitor describes it as a "fearful ordeal," and such it must have been, for the president was a man of great dignity and bodily strength. These receptions were held on Tuesday afternoons. They closed promptly at 4 o'clock.

Washington established English coach was as dignified as he was. It was imported from

POLICK AND THE MOB.

A DANGEROUS CROWD WHETHER AT PLAY OR IN EARNEST.

A London Mob and the Anxiety It Always Occasions—In the Talons of a Policeman—A Wild, Ungoverned Surge—An Exciting Incident

"London, whose smile is fortune, and whose frown is death." I do not recollect at the moment who was the writer of that terse and truthful sentence. I won't be sure even that he spoke of London. It may have been said of Chatterton. Perhaps it was written by Chatterton himself. But of the London mob it may be said that death lurks in either its smiles or its frowns. A London mob is like a man-eating tiger. It is dangerous whether in play or in earnest.

A London mob, when it is known that it will gather for peaceful and legitimate purposes on a certain day, is always a source of anxiety and preparation with the police. On Lord Mayor's day, or on any occasion when the queen is present, the metropolis is like a big meeting is called for in Hyde park, a large number of special policemen are sworn in. Sometimes as many as 30,000 are added to the already large force.

IN READINESS FOR ANY CALL.

I remember being impressed with the completeness of the arrangements during the last Lord Mayor's day. I was in London. Down Norfolk street and Savoy street and others of the small streets that lead from the bustling Strand to the comparative quietude of the Thames embankment, double rows of stalwart, silent policemen in readiness for any call. Mounted policemen were stationed along Fleet street and the Strand; scarcely a foot on Ludgate hill was unoccupied by officers on foot, and the roadway was kept clear by the line of uniformed men on each side of the way standing almost shoulder to shoulder. At each of the Strand alleys was a good-natured one. It is full of horseplay and likes to worry and bullyrag the patient policemen, whose lot at these times is a peppery Gilbert's refrain, "is not a happy one."

When a portion of the mob becomes too obstreperous the policemen make a charge at it and scatter it. This is the commonest pastime among the more peaceable sections of the multitude. The tactics of the police are always to scatter or divide the mob into sections. When a charge is made the mob does not unless all other methods of pacifying the boisterous individual idiot who is the nucleus of that particular rowdy part of the crowd fail. But before the charge of the policemen flutes on an unruly man he is gone. The officer generally makes a sudden spring at him, grasps him firmly by the arms or by the coat collar, gives him the slightest possible jerk toward him that lifts him off his feet, then he turns him around, shoves him on to the next policeman and the same operation is repeated around and around and passed from policeman to policeman with a celerity that utterly bewilders him, and the first thing he knows he is driven out of the silent stream with hard cuffs on him, and is marched off to the station to await the inevitable interview with the magistrate in the morning.

A DISCIPLINED SURGE.

All this is done so quickly that the man is gone before the onlookers have time to collect their scattered senses. When they do really think of anything like a wild, ungoverned surge at the police, who open ranks before them, close in behind them, charge in turn upon them, scatter them through the crowd, which covers the retreat of the ringleaders and, then into the irresistible eddy that whirls them off to the prison cells and then the police re-form in line again. All this is done with a precision and patience that is admirable to behold. I never saw a man clubbed in London, but then perhaps the policeman's bone-crushing tactics are even worse for the victim than would be a good, sound whack with a club. When a man is utterably untamable, two policemen grab an arm, and bend them suddenly back till the elbows nearly bump one in the wretch's body seems to crack. It is like an interview with the rack of olden times. The instant this is done he is as limp and as tractable as a lamb.

It is a curious thing that the London mob employs the same tactics with the police as policemen use with the people. They try in every way to get the solid column of the officers who endeavor to resist by linking arms with each other, and in that condition stand an enormous strain. However, when the mob succeeds the individual members of the force is roughly handled. They whirl him round and round, crack his bones, and if he once falls he is borne down, it means several months in the hospital or all eternity in his coffin. In the Strand, I once saw a mounted policeman swallowed up, horse and all, by the mob. Several attempts to kill him he lost his head. He got angry, which is a thing the mob can never abide. His tried to charge them back with his horse. The mob literally swept him off, swept his horse and himself for about twenty yards, the horse staggering along sideways, plunging and rearing in the dense crowd. Then striking the pavement the mounted animal went down sideways, and the next instant the surging mob seemed to have flowed over horse and man.

Between getting into a frenzied London mob or taking a swim in the whirlpool rapids below Niagara I think there is very little choice. The man will give preference, if anything, to the whirlpool.—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press

Ingersoll on Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"You have written wonder-ful lines. You make wonder-ful poetry. It delights me to read it, and I am truly glad to meet you."

Such were the words of gracious, honest and earnest greeting to Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the poetess, by the great iconoclast, Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll, on the occasion of one of his late receptions at his home in New York. It was a social incident of no ordinary interest, this hailing of each other of these two ships of genius as they passed by on the ocean of time, each bearing its precious cargo of human heart food; the coming together of the mental animal vent with the tenderness of the most beautiful and soul stirring eloquence of the age.

He held her hand some time in his, and gazed silently down into her face, childlike, happy face so eagerly searching his, very much as if he were going to stoop and kiss it, but he did not, you know—he only looked at Mr. Ingersoll was born loving so.

The gathering was a large and brilliant one, and Mrs. Wilcox was the center of attraction throughout the evening. She was treated with marked deference by her distinguished host, who sought her frequently, and together they carried on little duets of conversation not often indulged in there, even in New York parlors. One little strain, for instance:

"I told you to be mistress of rhythm," he said, "and I am a great believer in rhythm, coupled with thought, you understand. Do you know," he continued, "what rhythm is? It is the rise and fall, the swell and swing of the blood in the human frame, produced by emotion, whether in poetry or prose, whether it grows or not, courageous or fearful, malicious or kind, it is the rise and fall of feeling, the pulse, the dancing ripples of thought, the play on the placid calm of satisfaction in the deep, or the dark, bright sides of a disappointed conscience."—New York Journal.

MARRIAGE MADE EASY.

FACTS ABOUT THE WAYS OF THE FRENCH AGENCIES.

Retired Army Men Who are Frequent Customers—Easily Taken In and Sorry Ever After—A Series of Questions for the Applicant.

I have mentioned that the classification of matrimonial agencies adopted by the police is purely arbitrary. With a few exceptions the first and second class establishments are equally unscrupulous, sometimes are branches of the same establishment; always resort to the same methods, and often employ the same persons, the only difference between them being that the customers of the latter, who generally are officeholders out of place, retired soldiers and provincials, belong to a class unsophisticated in Parisian wiles, are more easily gulled than the native of the metropolis. The half-pay officer is especially a victim; he loses his head at the first throw of the line, swallows the bait at once, and is landed immediately. Now, you will readily see. The applicant begins by depositing the fee, which is from 100 to 500 francs, according to his own fortune and his pretentions. Ladies pay *nothing in advance.* Then a contract is signed to pay 5 per cent. on the fortune of the lady or gentleman who is the objective, and, these formalities having been complied with, a sort of catechism is given to him or her, as the case may be, which is to be filled up.

A SERIES OF QUESTIONS.

Then comes the series of questions which you must answer if you mean business: Your name and surname, address, titles, decorations, nationality, age, place of birth, the state of your health, your height, appearance, the color of your hair, eyes and complexion, your disposition, your tastes, the degree of your instruction, your accomplishments, if you have any, your religion and politics, the nature of your present employment and, its precise annual yield, if you have a private fortune, what is its figure? Is it in stocks, bonds, mortgages or real estate, and if the latter, where is it situated and what is its revenue? The amount of your debts, to whom, place of residence, how long have you been contracted? Are your parents living, and if so, what is their age, where do they reside, and do they know of the step that you are taking? If deceased, at what age, when and where? What are or were the figures of their fortune? What was the origin of your family, and has it ever been distinguished by any great deed? If so, has it been invested in any great scandal? Have you any good family connections, and who are your family associates? Have you any brothers or sisters, and if so, what is their social standing? What are the best references that you can give?

There are special questions for widowers, widows and divorced persons. How many children have you? What is their age and situation with respect to yourself? Name of the deceased or divorced spouse and what was his or her profession? If divorced, on what grounds? Was the divorce pronounced? Was divorce granted to you or against you? Then you must give your own personal preferences concerning the person to be selected. Birth, appearance, form, complexion and color, age, tastes and education. What dowry do you demand? Do you wish it in cash, in government scrip, or in real estate? What expectations do you demand? What town or department do you wish to reside in? Then come the conditions of the brok-r. "As the negotiation of a marriage involves always a considerable amount of expense, the husband presents to us after marriage a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the wife's dowry to cover our outlay, and, above all, in order to show his gratitude for our intervention." The concluding paragraph of this formulary is as follows:

"We have no dowry less than 50,000 francs and the majority of our connection is provincial. We have correspondents everywhere, and always select fr the best circles."

A NUMBER OF LETTERS.

This document, which is said to have been drawn up by a lawyer who is connected with the press, but who gave up journalism for the more lucrative business of matrimonial brokery, takes readily with the inexperienced and credulous applicants, who see in it a certain semblance of frankness, and pay over their retainer with little hesitation, from which moment the agency begins to work. Stripping all its nonsense to get at much money as possible out of its client before the knot is tied, which is thus managed: A number of letters are successively written to the candidate. No. 1 tells that a person likely to suit his conditions has been discovered; No. 2 announces the departure of that person for his country seat; No. 3 the fatigue the person took her "quite unexpectedly;" No. 4 gives an account of a first interview, and with it such an enumeration of the person's physical and moral attributes that your future happiness cannot be doubtful. In No. 4 you read that Mme. or Mlle. X has had a long "conversation with me about you—indeed, you were the principal theme. She looked prettier than ever as I drew your portrait—I assure you that it was not at all flattered. But was it that portrait which seems to have turned her head? May she not have met you elsewhere, and since then have cherished for you an attachment which she was loth to avow even to herself? However this may be, I know that she is very rich."

This passage, which is textual y reproduced from three different letters addressed to three different individuals, is the last display of "gush." All after correspondence relates strictly to business, for similar high pressure cannot be kept up. But it is usually a climber. The rheumatic, war-worn warrior don't know nothing of life save what he has learned during five and twenty years' service with his regiment, which is absolutely nothing at all, save glimpses of sunlight on the barrack of his old quarters. He cheerfully pays the expenses of that "indispensable" provincial trip, announced in letter No. 2, sends other remittances under various unforeseen circumstances obliges us to prolong our stay," bleeds freely so long as the horse leech thinks it prudent to phlebotomize, and then goes contentedly to the altar with his prize in pearl, so he uncommonly sorry for it, nine times out of ten, ever afterwards.—Paris Cor. New York Times.

Hot Water in Southern China.

There is a curious custom practiced in northern China of using hot water every morning to wash the face and hands. Men, women and children must have a basin of clean hot water when they get up, or before they eat their breakfast, in which to bathe feet and hands at least. Even beggars have hot water or use none at all. Seasons do not affect the custom. In summer, when one would think a cold bath more to be grateful, hot water is used all the same. No one would insult his guest by offering cold water to wash in. The water is almost scalding hot, and the towel for wiping is first used in a wash rag. City people use little cakes of soap, which removes dirt better than foreign soap. Country people are often too poor to buy it, or it is not obtainable in the country. I think this hot water bathing weakens the eyes. Certainly no one can live in China without noticing the number of sore eyes which he sees.—The Argonaut.

A ton of palmetto is to be sent north from Stanford, Fla., to be manufactured into paper as a test of that material for printing paper.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Midwinter Strawberries That Only Cost 40 Cents Apiece.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—"Are they real?" said the lady of the first part. "No, indeed," replied the lady of the second part, "they are sure enough strawberries. They come from Florida. I had a box sent me last winter when I was ill."

"Do they have the real strawberry taste?"

"Well, no, they taste most too much like gold."

The berries were large and tempting looking. They were prominently displayed in a Broadway fruiterer's window, and attracted many customers. They appeared first up and polished somehow, till they were not quite like the real thing. They looked huge, symmetrical and tasteless. There were about ten in each box, and the box was no larger than a small ice cream plate. I wondered how much they cost. Then I said to myself, "I've a tongue in my head, and I'll find out."

I sauntered a score of blocks avenue air and sauntered into the little shop.

"How much are those strawberries?" I asked. I flatter myself my manner was grand and aristocratic.

"Four dollars a basket," answered the hireling behind the counter.

"Do you mean those small baskets in the window?"

"Yes."

I didn't buy any.

Two doors below the fruiterer's is a fashionable florist's shop. In the window was a basket of the most glorious orchids that ever bloomed. They were of a vivid light purple, with dark throats, and petals so soft, so warm and rich, that they looked like a flash of color from the unseen world. There were nine or ten of them in the group—not more than that. The basket handle was bound with a glossy ribbon of brilliant green, and "Merry Christmas green," and it hung in a loop and down the side.

Again, *I assumed my Fifth avenue manner,* and walked into the florist's shop.

"What is the price of that basket of orchids?"

"Eighteen dollars and a half," said the clerk.

"Do you sell the flowers separately?"

"No, only the whole basket."

According to my figuring that was two dollars apiece for the blossoms, leaving the half dollar to pay for the bow of verdigris green ribbon.

I doubtedly before the day was over, both strawberry and orchids were gone. Nor were those unusual prices for flowers in winter. Rosebuds bring from half a dollar apiece up. The rarer kinds are never so low as that in the fashionable florist.

There is plenty of money in New York. The millionaires have so much that they are at last sometimes to find bubbles to spend it on. Moreover, in the matter of charities, New York is grandly generous, probably spending more in that way than any other city in the world except London. And still she worst of it is that pauperism and the needs for charity are increasing year by year, along with the money of the millionaire. It isn't a square deal anyhow.

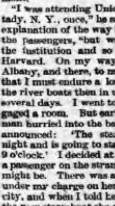
ELIZA ARCHARD.

ONE OF FULTON'S PASSENGERS.

Dr. Perry, of Exeter, N. H., and His Recollections.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Many of my readers have already read of the death of Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, N. H., which occurred last month. Dr. Perry was one of the passengers on Fulton's steamboat, and perhaps the last



DR. PERRY.

survivor. He was quite proud of the distinction given him by that memorable ride and used to tell its story with great delight. Whenever he referred to the incidents of the trip he began by calling the listener's attention to the fact that the boat was not simply the Clermont, but the Katherine of Clermont.

"I was attending Union college at Schenectady, N. Y., once," he said to an inquirer in explanation of the way he came to be one of the passengers, "but was not satisfied with the institution and so determined to enter Harvard. On my way home I arrived at Albany, and there, to my discomfort, learned that I must endure a long delay, for none of the river boats then in use were to start for several days. I went to the tavern and engaged a room. But early the next morning a man hurried into the barroom of the inn and announced: 'The steamboat arrived last night and is going to start down the river at 9 o'clock.' I decided at once that I would be a passenger on the strange craft, whatever it might be. There was a lady of Connecticut under my charge on her way to New York city, and when I told her that we could take *the new steamboat she expressed her willingness* to travel that way. But it took her so long to get ready that when we reached the wharf the boat was steaming off. However, they were more accommodating on that trip than they would be now. The officers heard us call, and stopping the vessel, sent back a small boat to take us on board. Then we were off on our voyage."

The doctor described the boat in this way: "She was a rude built craft, about 125 feet long and nearly 20 feet wide, with side paddle wheels and a sinetiron boiler. She could make about six miles an hour."

Dr. Perry was not only a survivor from the first steamboat trip, but he was also the eldest graduate of Harvard university and the oldest man in Exeter. He was in his 90th year when he died. R. M. G.

When Col. Mosby Was Outwitted.

He was seldom defeated and but once outwitted. In the Shenandoah campaign Col. Mosby had crossed the mountain with a few men into Clarke county, when he was informed that a Federal officer with a squad of cavalrymen were in the vicinity. The officer had stopped at Clay Hill, the residence of Mr. Witing, and Mosby made up his mind to capture officer and men. His action was prompt, as usual. He went to Clay Hill, captured the Federal officer while he was seated at supper, and carried him off as prisoner to Upperville, one of the ridge. There had been nothing unpleasant about the whole affair. Mosby and his prisoner were on the most friendly terms. The partisan had ridden his own horse and many men on the scout, and at Upperville was standing beside his horse, from when the Federal officer said:

"That's a superb animal, colonel."

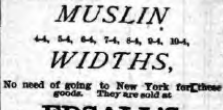
"Yes," was the gratified reply of the partisan, as he patted the mare's neck. The officer examined close.

"A very fine animal!" he repeated, "I'll try her pace!" And throwing himself into the saddle he disappeared at full speed, and Col. Mosby never again saw his favorite gray mare or his prisoner.—Baltimore Herald.

The leading dentist in St. Petersburg is an American, who has all the practice he can attend to.

For HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE go to Frank C. Green's and get his prices and SEE His Display. HIS STOCK IS COMPLETE, His Prices LOWER than any house in New York. DON'T FAIL to give him a call.

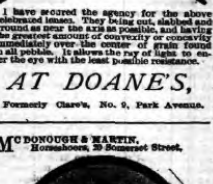
THIS WEEK We will give special attention to the leading "STANDARD BRANDS" of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLIN WIDTHS, No need of going to New York for these goods as we sell them at EDSALL'S just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special Sale last week was a grand success and we wish to make our store as lively this week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.



I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They being cut, polished and ground as near the axis as possible, and having the greatest amount of concave surface, can be immediately over the center of grain found in all persons. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least resistance.

AT DOANE'S, Formerly Clare's, No. 9, Park Avenue.

McDONOUGH & MARTIN, Housekeepers, 20 Somerset Street.



Agents for THE CITY for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION. We give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes nineteen-twentieths of all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

DR. KING'S SPECTACLES AND Silver Toboggan Pins at DICKENSON & CLAWSON'S, North avenue Jewelry Store.

FURNITURE. FAIRCHILD'S Furniture Warerooms 2 EAST FRONT STREET Parlor and Chamber FURNITURE. LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

A. M. RUNYON & SON Undertakers and Embalmers 28 PARK AVENUE. Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 27. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES Funeral Directors and PRACTICAL EMBALMERS. Office, residence and rooms at No. 9 West Front street, opposite New. Telephone Call No. 9.

NOTICE. The Plainfield Electric Light Co. Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield. Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co. ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets Harlow Building. Stamping is now prepared for the Winter green stamping, which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw, Real Estate and Insurance. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 19 Dunellen street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs, Grapevines, Hyacinths, Tulips and Crocuses for sale by John Lindley, Plainfield nurseries, Park Avenue, Rear. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard, 16 North avenue, Shaving and Hair Cutting, Your First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Couturier, (From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, toilet and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 18 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, dealer in Kindling Wood, Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to. Telephone No. 14.

Alfred I. Smalley, North avenue, Meat Market. Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No. 14.

Ten Eyck's Meat Market, Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

L. L. McVoy, Driven Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy, after an experience of fifteen years I feel confident that any business entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 2 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 34 E. Front.

T. E. Morgans, Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 37 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street, near Front. Boarding, Permanent and Transient, Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Hilman, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street, Grocer and Seedsman, Pillsbury Best Flour, and Mighty Dollar Flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Eggs. Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar, Spices, Jams and Jellies. Warranted Pure, White Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

DOOR NUMBERS AT COLLIERS', 5 Park Avenue. Established 16 years. N. B.—No Botching.

MME. QUICK'S SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR TREATMENT East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace[illegible]

Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases requires the consistent, constant and persistent use of Sulphur, Iodine, Potassium, Mercury, Bromide, Liver, Kidney, Lung diseases, Nervous exhaustion, Debility, Ruby and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases.

It cures the most obstinate cases of [illegible] for [illegible] all other remedies fail.

Hours, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Consultation and examination free.

FOTOGRAFS. Instantaneous, Everything, Handsome, Cheapest, Best. Great Success with Children's Portraits. THORN'S, opp. Post office.

Ranges & Stoves at all the lowest cash prices. Call and examine our stock and prices. Also dealers in House Furnishing Articles. While in the city be sure and leave your orders for Coal. Yard and office, 113 East Second street. Telephone Call No. 11.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 5.37, 8.30, 9.55, 12.05, 1.06, 3.55, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 5.37, 8.30, 10.55, 11.35 a. m.; 12.07, 3.55, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 6.40, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00, 1.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Leave Plainfield at 6.05, 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 2.00, 3.05, 4.00, 5.05, 6.05, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 8.05, 7.00, 8.30 p. m.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.15, 7.55, 8.25, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.05, 3.10, 3.45, 4.34, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 7.55, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 2.00, 3.05, 4.00, 5.05, 6.05, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 8.05, 7.00, 8.30 p. m.

Plainfield and Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield at 7.55, 8.25 a. m.; 4.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Bound Brook at 6.05, 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 4.00, 5.05, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Sunbury and Mauch Chunk.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

8.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

11.30 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Delton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.05 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

8.05 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Delton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

8.17 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

Eastward Connections.

Leave Easton at 6.05, 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 4.00, 5.05, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Leave Flemington at 7.55, 8.25 a. m.; 12.05, 4.00, 5.05, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Leave Allentown at 6.05, 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 4.00, 5.05, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Leave Reading at 6.05, 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 4.00, 5.05, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg at 6.05, 6.25, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 4.00, 5.05, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 5.10 a. m., 8.30, 9.45, 11.44 a. m., 4.15, 6.03, 8.08, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 8.30 a. m., 6.03 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.30, 10.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 7.00, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m., 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks streets, at 5.30, 6.30, 8.00 a. m.; 1.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00, 8.00, 11.30 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton for Woodside and Tucker Street, at 1.38, 7.00, 9.00, 10.10, 11.38 a. m., 2.40, 4.40, 6.40, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 1.38, 9.15, 8.40 a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Connections will be made by trains marked thus: (a) at Bound Brook.

HE P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Charles Bock, 7 and 9 E. SECOND ST. WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Champagne, Wines, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for Celebrated Rock Spring WHISKIES. Evrie Rondo, Cabinet and Sweet Mash. Evrie Rondo, Cabinet and Sweet Mash. Cherry Valley Rye, Cabinet and Sweet Mash. Cherry Valley Rye, Catholic Acid Kentucky Whiskey, Rock, Rye, Bourbon, Old Ginger Ale. Also Rose Imported Bottled Ginger Ale. Telephone Call No. 18.

American WINES, Extra Fine,

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	25c	1.00
BURGANDY (Claret)	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
MUSCADYNE	25c	1.00

Philadelphia Ale and Porter, two bottles for 25c. Lager Beer delivered to any part of the city in barrels. PURE APPLE CIDER (Cherry Brand) quarts 5c per dozen, pints 3c per dozen. Also a full line of Imported and Domestic Cigars, goods retailed at wholesale prices. Send for price list. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of Plainfield. Free delivery to Bound Brook, North Plainfield and Dunellen. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

BUY Drugs, Medicines ETC., AT Miller's Pharmacy, All Goods at REASONABLE PRICES PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Miller's Cough Candy, 30c a pound.

OPPOSITION. JONES & CO., Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

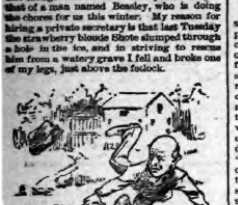
BILL NYE.

His Ability as a Will Maker Displayed in a Remarkable Document.

Mr. Bill Nye is responsible for the following send, paternal epistle. It will be noted that he makes a obliging mantle to other men of means by submitting in an advance an outline of his proposed will for the consideration of his heirs:

HUDSON, Wis., Jan. 20.

MY DEAR HENRY—This is a dictated letter. The thoughts are mine but the penmanship is that of a man named Beasley, who is doing chores for me in this section. I am about hiring a private secretary is that last Tuesday the straw wherry bloode Steele slumped through a hole in the ice, and in striving to rescue him from a watery grave I fell and broke one of my legs, just above the fedock.



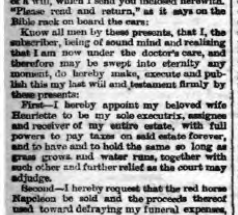
Kind friends came from everywhere to ask me if it hurt much, and in a thousand different ways showed their gentle desire to draw me into a spirited conversation. A doctor came down from the Insaniterium to set the leg, and tied his horse to a little sugar maple tree that I set out last spring. My boy has put in his bill for medical attendance he will be surprised to find an offset of eighty cents for that tree. I may be slightly crippled, but you can announce in your valuable paper that there are no flies on me to speak of.

While spread out here with nothing to do my mind has been quite active, and I have had drawn up for me the following last will of a will, which I send you inclosed herewith. "Please read and return," as it says on the Bible rack on board the ears:

Know all men by these presents, that I, the subscriber, being of sound mind and realizing that I am now under the doctor's care, and therefore may be swept into eternity any moment, do hereby make, constitute and publish this my last will and testament firmly by these presents:

First—I hereby appoint my beloved wife Henrietta to be my sole executrix, assignee and receiver of my entire estate, with full powers to pay taxes on said estate forever, and to have and to hold the same so long as she goes across my name together with such other and further relief as the court may adjudge.

Second—I hereby request that the red horse Napoleon be sold and the proceeds thereof used toward defraying my funeral expenses, provided that the sum of $25 therefrom be set aside for the purpose of maintaining a large, aggressive bulldog, whose duty it shall be to monkey ofer my lowly grave until my



dust shall be of no use to science. It is my desire that my wonderful safe, my wonderful safe and bulldog hereinbefore set forth in order that simply young medical students may not make too free with all that is mortal of a superior order for the purpose of maintaining a part of my anatomy shall contribute in any way to science or to the amusement of a class of sore eyed goslins, who cannot get near enough to a live man to operate on him.

I desire to state also that I hope whatever may be odd or eccentric or abnormal about my formation may be generously allowed to pull shadows over itself and fade away. I do not wish to be perpetuated in the form of a fatty tumor or osseous formation. Let my good deeds be my only monument. Let the post mortem in my case be omitted and the time be taken up in some other way.

I request also that at my funeral the free libe be suspended and that those only who have a personal interest in the proceedings be permitted to take part. Persons who make the funeral industry a business or rely upon it as means of subsistence are requested to abstain from my funeral as a personal favor to me.

I give and bequeath, make over and present to my beloved wife Henrietta, all and singular, my real and personal property aside from said knee Napoleon, heretofore enumerated and set aside for funeral purposes, to have and to hold all said property during her lifetime, and after that the said real and personal property to pass to my beloved son, Henry, who is now publishing a paper at $2 a year. To said beloved son, Henry, I also bequeath all my wardrobe, to be worn out his old lawn tennis and polo clothes, while attending college, using his boating and baseball suits for undercloting during the winter, and now that I am about to pass on I leave my own clothing to him as a slight testimonial of my appreciation for his kindness to me when I had no pedi-salt of my own. I also direct that an annuity consisting of my yearly relative income be printed in my son's paper, sodit, at 10 cents per line, to follow pure reading matter, for which the sum of $24 will be found in my safe in the bulldog in the barn. I do not care for the obituary, but desire to add a panting, struggling enterprise.

It is also my desire that all my debts contracted during life be paid up after my death. My object in dying is not in any way to evade the payment of my debts.

I may add to this will, from time to time, as anything good suggests itself. In the mean time, let me hear from you ever and anon. Tell us how you come on with your new paper, and whether you have contributed any more of your thumbs to your pen wipers or not. Respectfully, your father, BILL NYE.—New York World.

An Eye to Business.

"Can you tell me where the street wagon up to No. 504 Illinois street?" inquired a voice through the police telephone the other day.

"Who's this speaking?"

"Why, I'm the undertaker engaged to bury one of my grocery of thirty cents."

"Are you holding him?"

"No; he has been gone for an hour."

"Then what good will the wagon do?"

"Well, it will get out around and look like business, you'd ha' I sell for cash and my prices are lower than ever before."—Detroit Free Press.

ORGANIZED INDUSTRY.

WHAT THERE IS IN IT FOR THE ARMY OF WORKINGWOMEN.

What Women Are Doing and What They May Do in the Way of Work that Is Remunerative—Some Information that Is Worth Pondering.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The first and most significant movement that has ever taken place among workingwomen has been accomplished in Chicago by the incorporation of "The Girl's Co-operative Clothing Manufactory." Sixty girls, expert workers, it is stated, have combined together, hired a large room, fitted it up with thirty sewing machines—secured the patronage of a certain number of dealers and gone to work for themselves. They propose to draw moderate wages weekly and divide the surplus at the end of the year. This is a start in the right direction; this solves the problem of the "Working Girl" so far as the sixty are concerned, and the example will be priceless to thousands of others. By this act they have shown an intelligent comprehension of the situation and of the way to rise above "Employment and others." By it they at once raise themselves from the position of powerless and dependent employes to independent workers, with proprietary interests, and an incentive to raising and maintaining a higher standard of work. No permanent improvement can take place in working conditions unless this necessity is recognized. The one difficulty in regard to trades unions is that they put good and bad workers on a level, and demand the wages for them, whether the work is done or not done well or ill. Here is a step greatly to be hoped that the conscience of workingwomen will prevent their acceptance of this false fundamental basis. The co-operative principle is more dignified, more honest, and therefore more honorable. There are no "prisoners of poverty" in this country among those who know how and are willing to do good work, justly paid. They suffer from the saint of vice or inherited disease. But the good worker has a right to improve his or her own condition by every possible means. It seems to me that it is entitled to cumulative compensation for days and hours of toil; to the building up of a home; to its enlargement; to the gratification of tastes and surplusages for old age. There are employers who endeavor to secure these rewards to the worker, but they are the exception, not the rule. The average employer uses the best years of a man's or woman's life, gathers the results, like grain, into his own barns and holdings, fattens his own children upon it, who are educated to despise the labor that enriched them, and to look to the laborer admit when he no longer serves his purpose.

Co-operation is the only guarantee for the working man and woman; the only one for the justification of the dignity of labor. The association of young workingwomen upon this basis is full of promise for their future; and replies to the suggestion made in a debate the other day by a clerk, of ladies, that the "working girl"—by which was meant shop girls, factory girls and the like—should take refuge from the injustice practiced upon them in their present condition by the highest of the well to do classes—that is, be employed by the women instead of the men. With all due respect to the good intentions of the ladies in the case, it is doubtful if this would not be, at least and literally, jumping out of the fire into the frying pan.

Domestic service is evil, as, indeed, most other labor now and always, is in a transition stage. It retains, however, more of the feudal elements than any other form of paid labor; the very word servant, from servitude, serf and serfdom, indicates the subjective attitude which seems to belong to it. But this is purely illusory, the outgrowth of Pauline and ruinous, but not warranted by the actual facts as they exist to-day. The vulgar, unthinking housekeeper ranks herself mistress, the domestic as maid or servant, but the subordinate is not infrequently the better off and more independent of the two. She has it in her power to create perpetual discomfort in the household, and to cause it at the most inopportune instant, and if she conceives herself badly treated, or her vested rights infringed upon, arms akimbo and sudden, unannounced exit are her methods of self-assertion, of saying: "I am not serf, or servant, I will do your work as well as I can, within reasonable hours and for fair pay, but I do not belong to you; you do not own me, and must not call upon me from early in the morning until late at night, as if I was slave or bondwoman; and if I live in your house you must treat me like a human being, and not like a creature of inferior order."

That is what domestic service is coming to as a business—the business of house work; and the sooner the better. Already ladies who occupy small apartments or flats are glad to make an arrangement by which a competent woman comes in the morning, does the work of the day and then goes home. There are slight inconveniences attending such an arrangement, but it is much better than living in hot water and without any domestic service, and it will, in time, also offer inducement in higher wages and luxurious homes for over hours of work, and the poorer part of the community must be content to keep and teach the ignorant and incompetent in return for their willingness to work long hours and for smaller pay. When they are no longer ignorant and incompetent they have a perfect right to look for a better and less exacting field of labor.

The trouble with, and in regard to, help in the household, arises principally from selfishness, a want of consideration and failure to recognize the forces of new conditions on the part of employers, and the inability to express clearly and without bad blood, when they feel on the part of the ignorant employed. Experience and necessity in time teach every one, but the process is hard, trying to learn; but they could save themselves and others much trouble by a clearer view and quicker acceptance of the situation.

The business of housework is beginning to assume is a good thing in many ways; it will compel better system and order in detail of domestic life; it will make much even labor for the individual, lessening demands upon others, and more self-reliant; it will oblige them to regulate their domestic concerns with more regard to the convenience of household workers, and avoid larders and responsibilities which they are not willing to assume, and which cannot be transferred to paid workers.

It will naturally be some time before this change takes place in its entirety; but it is the movement and the working towards it which needs watching, for troubles which every one experiences or sees, more or less; and the acceptance of the facts, the regulation of one's life in accordance with the awakening of new forces, saves friction, if not conflict. Then, is it not something to rejoice at, that labor is finding a higher level—that the process is eternally going on which frees the mind, the soul, the will of the real man, as well as his body. Should we not be thankful to aid this effort toward freedom and more perfect development of human rights and by taking our own burdens upon our own shoulders; and if we cannot walk in the front ranks and lead the troops of the nations, at least let us keep step lest we stand in the way of the living God.

The patriarchal argument has lost its force with working people, because the patriarchal idea simply attaches to her own child. The employer, employes; it does not bind them any more to the care and protection of the employed. In great cities, and under the new social and economic conditions, it is hardly possible that it should; but there is nothing to prevent the kindly man or woman from putting the widest and highest interpretation upon his or her own duties, while recognizing other people's rights. The difficulty with the majority is that they demand the patriarchal service, while taking every advantage of the modern idea of competition and deliberately shirking patriarchal responsibility. Less generosity, more justice, is the need of the hour. Nothing is more common than the willingness to give $5 of the whole kind of work. The individual worker has given place to machinery and corporations; if the latter have no souls the former have no recognized. The one difficulty in regard to trades unions is that they put good and bad workers on a level, and demand the wages for them, whether the work is done or not done well or ill. It is greatly to be hoped that the conscience of workingwomen will prevent their acceptance of this false fundamental basis. The co-operative principle is more dignified, more honest, and therefore more honorable. There are no "prisoners of poverty" in this country among those who know how and are willing to do good work, justly paid. They suffer from the saint of vice or inherited disease. But the good worker has a right to improve his or her own condition by every possible means. It seems to me that it is entitled to cumulative compensation for days and hours of toil; to the building up of a home; to its enlargement; to the gratification of tastes and surplusages for old age. There are employers who endeavor to secure these rewards to the worker, but they are the exception, not the rule. The average employer uses the best years of a man's or woman's life, gathers the results, like grain, into his own barns and holdings, fattens his own children upon it, who are educated to despise the labor that enriched them, and to look to the laborer admit when he no longer serves his purpose.

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THE MOODY SCHOOLS.

UNIQUE INSTITUTIONS AT NORTHFIELD, MASS.

The House in Which Mr. Moody Was Born—His Fiftieth Birthday Celebrated at the Admirable Schools He Has Founded.

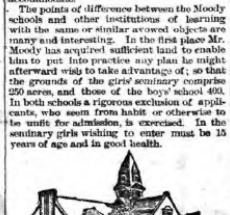
One of the most unique and successful systems of education for the youth of both sexes is in operation on the banks of the Connecticut river at Northfield, Mass. This system is due to the energy and ability of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, and it seems fitting and praiseworthy that he should have returned to the spot where his own youthful studies were pursued to put his ideas as regards the education of the young into practical shape. Mr. Moody was born at Northfield, Feb. 5, 1837. At the age of 4 years he lost his father, and the mother had a hard struggle to provide for her family and give them the simplest elements of an education.

In his 17th year he went to Boston and found employment in the shoe store of his maternal uncles, Lemuel and Samuel Holton. Two years later he went to Chicago, where he was again employed as a salesman. Here, as in Boston, he showed unusual capacity for business, and at 24, throughout his whole career his executive ability has been very great. In all his plans his head and heart have been enthusiastically enlisted, and his efforts have been rewarded with uniform success. His appearance is that of the prosperous man of business, and despite the wear and tear of his manner of life he has been growing stouter year by year.

MR. MOODY'S BIRTHPLACE.

Northfield is situated at a point where three States—Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire—meet and where the scenery begins to show evidence of the mountainous character that it obtains farther north. The birthplace of Mr. Moody school has been cherished by their founder in 1870, and his troops of friends in Europe and America stood ready with pecuniary aid. Mr. Moody had very large plans of what he wanted; to make the Bible the foundation of all culture, to prepare young men and women for life by combining classical and industrial education with the Bible as the basis. He has succeeded admirably, for there are now many more applicants for admittance than the schools can accommodate.

The point of difference between the Moody schools and other institutions of learning with the same or similar avowed objects are many and interesting. In the first place Mr. Moody has acquired sufficient land to enable him to put into practice any plan he might afterward wish to take advantage of; so that the grounds of the girls' seminary comprise 250 acres, and those of the boys' school 400. In both schools a rigorous exclusion of applicants, who seem from habit or otherwise to be unfit for studies, is exercised. In the seminary girls wishing to enter must be 15 years of age and in good health.



A RECITATION HALL.

This last stipulation is very necessary, as they are expected "to perform all the work of a house under the supervision of a matron." There are two courses of study, each covering three years. In the Latin course Cicero, Cæsar and Virgil are read, while English composition is a prominent feature of both courses. Greek, French and German are elective studies, as is also trigonometry, while algebra and geometry are required from all. In every class the Bible is a text book. The make the fortune of a district, and put it to prevent another from establishing a reputation for hand knitting, investigating modern methods, localizing up hands patterns and materials, and utilizing the labor of old and young in a diversity of beautiful and useful articles. Industry is to be carried, not back. Organization is to be preserved, but with progressive development. We are not to spend our force fighting the inevitable or bewailing that which is gone, not to return but to use the energy we have to assist the march of events and keep our place in the ranks or we shall inevitably fall by the wayside or bring up the ingloriously rear; and the woman of the future is not to do either.

JENNY JUNE.

War Abroad Seems Inevitable.

According to the most recent advices, hostilities are almost certain to break out in Europe early in the spring. All public and private accounts agree, however, that the French and German people do not want war. They would be willing to make any sacrifice to prevent it. Yet the real causes in existence and the policies of the nations of Europe create conditions that seem to make hostilities inevitable. Literally, the whole able bodied population of Europe is under arms. The officers seek distinction and promotion, and hence create a martial spirit which leads directly to the tented field. But not a contrast for consideration for members of America at peace, without army or navy, but with more money in its treasury than it knows what to do with; Europe an armed camp, every man between 18 and 45 either under arms or in the reserves; liable to be called upon; many heavy taxes, being yearly increased; a load of public debts. Our lot would be particularly happy were we not apprehensive that these vast European armaments might be used against our defenseless or weak cities. True, we have also far from European entanglements; but then we recall the fact that rich and defenseless nations are at times always plundered by the nations that are well armed, and even citizens of glory and gold. We recall the Spanish invasions of Mexico and Peru, and the wicked wars waged by civilized Great Britain and France against peaceful China in more recent years.

L.

Frozen to the Ice.

A Madison woodchopper saw a rabbit on the ice, and it dodged out into a space of open water. It had hopped into a shallow puddle of water and had stood still till its feet were firmly frozen to the ice.

It is a Great Mistake

to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of out of occupations, for as "accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the man whose profession is the "sedate" one of clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a physician, a broker or a merchant. Many a time has a fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, leave a broken limb or sprained ankle, or the jolting from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of just such cases, and the amount paid by the comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.

Especially is such protection valuable to men who have such a wife and children to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by an accident, are, at such a time, a comfort to know that in indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family his protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year, premium—or the price of one cigar a day!—no man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for at least a single thousand.

Accident insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance, for each premium draws the law of average. Many a man will say that twenty-five or fifty dollars a year will be quite a item to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite possible to find that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is getting well, and in case the accident prove fatal, the ready cash one leaves for his family is a second of inestimable personal and real care for their welfare.

These are only a few moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fills repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well selected bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

Jos. T. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

CUT IN TWO

at the Plainfield

BARGAIN HOUSE

OUR PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY

Hosiery sales are not very common at present, so We have put the ball to roll commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.

We will sell Children's

Full regular Cashmere Hose at 15c, worth		25c
" " Silk and Col. Ribbed 12 1-2	"	25c
" " " 18c	"	30c
" " " 25c	"	40c

We Will Sell Ladies'

Full regular Balbriggan Hose 12 1-2c, worth		20c.
" extra heavy	25c	" 30c
" fine black split feet	30c	" 40c
" superfine "	40c	" 50c
" Fancy Spring Styles	25c	" 35c
" " "	35c	" 50c
" Imperial Lisle Thread	37c	" 60c

We Will Sell Gents'

Full regular colored 1-2 hose	12 1-2c	worth 18c,
" Balbriggan "	20c	worth 30c,
" Brown "	30c	40c,

and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.

F. E. White & Son.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A SHIPMENT OF FRESH

ORANGES,

DIRECT FROM FLORIDA,

which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the

NORTH AVENUE

FRUIT STORE,

KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE,

Andrew E. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

SERRELL & POUND,

Bicycles, Tricycles

AND TANDEMS.

English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Rumber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.

R. POUND, 37 East Third street.

H. SERRELL Plainfield avenue.

50 NEW STYLES

Cardigan Jackets

at Bargain Prices.

FUR CAPS $1.25 up

SEAL CAPS and GLOVES of all KINDS

at

U. B. CRANE'S,

THE HATTER

12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

THY

B. T. BARNES'

WEAVER,

38 W. Front Street,

In the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, mats etc. Also a line of first-class carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

JAMES Q. MILES.

Artist Sign Writer

21 NORTH AVE. P. O. BOX 1172.

Number Your House.

GOLD, SILVER, NICKLE BRASS, GLASS, PORCELAIN,

JAPANNED TIN and GOLD LEAF.

NUMBERS and LETTERS

in any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to doors, wood, stone or metal.

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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 48, PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

1887 1886

6 a. m.	30	33	Sun rises 6 43
9 a. m.	39	36	Sun sets 5 45
12 m	40	46	Moon rises
3 p. m.	42	43	Moon sets 6 35

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 49.

Died.

DAY—At Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 21, Edna R., youngest daughter of Edwin D. and Carrie W. Day, in the second year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Madison avenue and Ninth street, Wednesday evening, 23d, at 8 p. m. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

EATON—At Lebanon, Wis., on Sunday, Feb. 20th, inst., of pneumonia, Edwin D. Eaton in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral at convenience of family. 22-2

JOTTINGS.

—To-day is Ash Wednesday—the begining of Lent.

—The "Y's" held a business meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Monday afternoon, when business of a routine nature was transacted.

—The newly fitted up offices over the Union depot for the several departments of the Central Railroad Company were last week taken possession of.

—An exchange says the great New Jersey puzzle, or who will be Senator, is being industriously discussed in Trenton, and that some of the moves are very brilliant.

—The winter thus far has been favorable regarding the destruction of quail and grouse by cold and snows, and there is a prospect that a large number of these birds will safely winter over.

—The Central railroad appraisers went over the High Bridge Branch last week, or Sunday, it is said, to see how much of their property the Philadelphia and Reading Company had left them.

—Street Commissioner Augleman on Monday raised the crosswalk in front of the First National Bank, which has heretofore been so low as to allow the water to accumulate in puddles and to soak the walk.

—The game laws of the State prohibits the catching and offering for sale of black bass between December 1st and May 30th of each year. The offence is considered a misdemeanor and is punishable by a heavy fine.

—An oyster supper will be given in the Park Avenue Baptist church to-morrow night for the young people of the church. It will be followed by a literary entertainment and sociable, at which a very pleasant time is anticipated, as elsewhere advertised.

—Professor Holmes will lecture at Y. M. C. A. Hall on Thursday the 24th at 8 p. m. on The Normon Kings beginning with "William the Conqueror. Ladies are cordially invited, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. Admission will be free.

—The "Mikado's" attracting power is not all gone yet, evidently. Yesterday's matinee at Music Hall, which was its fourth or fifth presentation here, was well attended. In the evening the comic opera of "Giroflé-Girofla" was presented to a large audience, but although it is an old opera, it is in some respects rather too loud for Plainfield audiences to approve. The story is too clumsily told.

—In the fire tax case set down for argument before the Supreme Court to-day, counsel for the prosecutor, Craig A. Marsh, was heard and moved to proceed, but Attorney-General Stockton for the Fire Department stated that he had not had sufficient time in which to prepare for the argument, and therefore asked that the case go over to the next term. The case was accordingly postponed until next June.

—Between eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, thieves entered the door yard of Rev. Edward Love on East Fifth street and stripped the clothes line of wearing apparel valued at fifteen dollars. During the same evening the yards of Mr. W. H. Titsworth on East Fifth street and Dr. T. S. Davis on Peace street were also entered and a considerable quantity of clothing stolen from the clothes lines. The robbers left no clew to their identity.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a wonderfully strong and successful institution in New Jersey. There are about eleven thousand members altogether, and in Monmouth county there is hardly a village that has not a union. In the larger towns the young women are organized into junior unions so as to enable them to do more efficient temperance work among the young men. They work as auxiliaries to the various reform clubs of the State in preventing saloons from securing licenses and in prosecuting illegal liquor dealers.—Exchange.

—Washington Birthday was celebrated in the usual manner in this city. In the morning the rain storm made it disagreeable for pedestrians to move about, but in spite of doors, but in the afternoon the clouds disappeared and the day was delightfully pleasant. By noon most of the stores had closed, and business was practically suspended for the day. The post office closed at ten o'clock and did not open again in the evening. The two great centres of attraction during the afternoon were the Bicycle club fair and the shooting tournament on the grounds of the Middlesex county gun club at Dunellen, both of which were well patronized.

Fell off the Railroad.

Ira Dennett, age about thirty years, a poor colored man, who is employed at Netherwood as a laborer, was walking along the track between Plainfield and Netherwood on Monday in Evans. In the darkness he did not hear the approach of the train to avoid which he had to walk on the track. He was struck by the train striking on his head. He was found soon afterward insensible and bleeding profusely from a wound in the back of his head. He was carried to the Netherwood House, where he received medical attendance, and will be able to resume labor for two or three weeks by his injuries.

Third Anniversary of the Reform Club—Large Audience—Much Enthusiasm—Fine Music—Excellent Speeches.

Reform Hall was packed last evening on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Reform club. The hall was tastefully and handsomely decorated with evergreens and some beautiful flowers were placed on the platform, so that it presented a peculiarly pleasing, or rather a peculiarly handsome appearance, and reflected much credit on the willing ones that had taken the time and pains to adorn the building. There were some fifteen speakers, so that the meeting was not long enough for them to five minutes, and all observed the rule save the last two, who exceeded it but a little. The regular choir gave some excellent music after which Rev. W. E. Honeyman read the 149th Psalm and offered prayer. Music by their following when Rev. Dr. Hurlbut began the speech-making by a short, appropriate and effective address. He thought that the Reform club had had an anniversary, for it had accomplished very much for temperance, and Plainfield to-day was very different from Plainfield of three years ago. Janice Harper said that this was Washington's birthday and the birthday of the Club, and that he, like the Club, like Washington, would be a great deliverer, and that the saloon power would soon find its overthrow.

Mrs. Feininger of New York then gave a beautiful solo. Miss Dewey sang an encore number in the piano. Rev. W. E. Honeyman told some anecdotes to show that the Club was rescuing men, and had by its efforts in Plainfield reformed men. The saloon element prophesied that the Club would soon close, but it had been in a flourishing condition. Mr. Lot Marshall made a very amusing speech, telling of his interest in the Club, followed by the singing of Miss Dewey and encore. Rev. Leo Feininger, a young musician of much promise gave a very fine violin solo which greatly pleased the audience. Mr. Tomlinson followed, saying that a Reform Club was started six hundred years before Christ in Babylon by Daniel, and that it was a Prohibition Club, too, for they refused to touch wine. For others sake we should stand up for the good cause of temperance, he said. Dr. Lewis said that we should be grateful for the past, but not forget that there was still a great deal for us to do. Another solo by Mrs. Feininger was given which elicited much applause.

Rev. Mr. Richards said that when Gen. Lew Wallace was reading "The Chariot Race" in Chicago that he thought he could in any one to fasten a beer barrel or whisky barrel to his chariot, and try and drag it around with the horses. So it was hard work to try and run our earthly race dragging whisky and beer along with us. We could not afford to spend $1,000 a year for liquor and $500,000 for bread. It was terrible! Mrs. Coard gave a most congratulatory address, which was followed by a duet by Miss Dewey and Mr. Lot Marshall, which was given in very telling and interesting manner. Rev. Mr. Rodman would like to have all the good things that had been said, but as that was impossible to know it all, but he knew and others knew that it had accomplished a vast deal of good. He rejoiced that the saloons were closed, and hoped they would remain so, and thought the club's influence had done much to secure that end. Mr. Corydon Tyler, jr., gave a solo that was highly creditable to him and elicited much applause. Prof. Holmes said he favored high license, if he could fix the price—say $2,000,000 for each saloon,

Plainfield Evening News,

T. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week, or 45 cents per month. It is prepaid to all parts of the United States, at $4 per year payable in advance.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

THE LABOR PARTY.

The Labor Convention at Cincinnati Organized.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The night session of the convention was called to order at 7:30. A letter from Gen. Weaver was read, which was referred to the committee on resolutions. The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers: President, A. J. Streator, of Illinois; first vice-president, Joseph Buchanan, of Kentucky; second, Mary M. D. Sharp, of Missouri; assistant secretary, W. D. P. Bliss, of Massachusetts.

Thirty states were represented in the convention, and the vice-president from each one. There were 650 accredited delegates.

President Streator made a brief speech, saying: "Ladies and gentlemen of the convention—I am glad to meet you here for your interests. We are here to protect the weaker from the encroachments of the stronger. Disguise it as we may, there is an issue, and that is, whether capital or labor is to rule this country. Capital is organized and knows its advantages. Labor in its struggle has been divided, and we have come here to organize labor for the struggle. I am for you, be it known to you there are dangerous classes—one is the extremely rich and the other is the extremely poor.

"The rich are the classes, neither extremely rich nor extremely poor, but we have a mission to perform. I hope in all your deliberations you will be moderate. There are questions to be considered, and you are many things we must leave out of our platform. We are going to work for the elevation of mankind. We are, of course, in the minority. I have been all my life in the minority, and will always continue to advocate the rights of man."

The report of the committee on rules and order of business was then adopted.

A memorial from Union soldiers was also read by the secretary, and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mrs. Marian Todd, of Michigan, delivered an eloquent address, which carried the convention by storm.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Todd, after which the night session adjourned.

ELECTIONS IN CANADA.

Sir John Macdonald Apparently Sustained, with Reduced Majorities.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—The indications are that the Sir John Macdonald government is sustained. Returns to the number of 150 in maritime provinces appear insufficient to upset Conservative gains on the previous majority from Ontario and western provinces. The Conservative candidate has been in Kingston city by a majority of 12, and in Carlton county by a majority of 1,200. Hon. Blake, leader of the Opposition, and most of his principal supporters are returned. Four of the ministers are also returned, though two of them narrowly escaped defeat, Longevin carrying Three Rivers, Que., by 32, and Costigan defeating Carling for London City, Ont., by 30. Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian Pacific candidate, is elected as an Independent in Montreal West.

Sixty-six constituencies in Ontario return 49 supporters of the government and 26 Opposition ists. Forty-four Quebec constituencies return 30 supporters of the government and 14 supporters of the government (exclusive of 5 supporters of the Opposition who were unopposed). In Nova Scocia, Halifax city elects two Conservative supporters. New Brunswick, 5 Oppositionists and 2 supporters of the government.

At present the indications are that the government will be sustained by a greatly reduced majority. Full returns of about eighty constituencies are awaited.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

Speculation Concerning Thursday's Vote in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It is anticipated that the vote in the house on the veto of the dependent pension bill on Thursday will be a large one, probably close to 300. Members for and against the bill have been canvassing among their associates for the purpose of figuring up an approximate result. The estimates are necessarily defective, because it is to be expected that at the last moment more or less members will change their minds. The estimate of the bill as it now stands, however, entirely satisfied that as the house stands now the veto will be sustained. One table of the estimates, which has been prepared with as much care as is possible, figures no ninety-eight votes from the south against the bill. This includes the five Democratic votes for the bill, to be cast from Virginia, seven from Missouri, and so on. Of the northern Democrats, twenty-one are reckoned against the bill, including four from New York and four from Pennsylvania. A total of 119 votes is figured upon against the bill and in favor of the veto.

HE TRIED THE MAD STONE.

But It was of No Avail and He Died in Agony.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A Times special from New Albany, Ind., says: Thomas Hanks, a young farmer of this community, was bitten by a rabid dog Dec. 18 last. By the advice of his friends he at once used the mad stone near Waterford, Ind. After a couple of days at the stone he returned home feeling safe, relying on the virtues of the mad stone. Six weeks after the bite he was given until last Thursday morning, when he awoke with a burning thirst, but on water being handed him he went into violent convulsions at the sight of it. He died in intense agony until he was released by death.

Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Gen. Bragg has submitted to the house a unanimous report from the committee on military affairs in favor of his bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the national defense. It says this amount is all that can be judiciously expended within the first two years. It is time for you to be made available, and that it is ample to begin preparations for defending our coasts. The report with the pressure a very strong indorsement of steel guns and armor-plated vessels, and says that iron is impracticable because it cannot stand the strain it would be subjected to.

A Railroad Explosion.

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—As a Wabash passenger train was entering Sidney, Ills., a radiator in the chair car exploded. Every window in the car was blown out with both ends of the car, while the entire structure was shattered. The car was full of sleepers at the time who were thrown all ways. Three were seriously injured by flying glass and iron and several more slightly. The car caught fire at once and was almost entirely destroyed. Had the accident occurred a few minutes before or after, the result might have been fatal.

A MINISTER'S CRIME.

HE SHOOTS HIS WIFE, TRIES TO SHOOT HIS CHILD,

And Then Puts a Bullet Into His Own Head—Temporary Insanity Supposed to be the Cause of the Desperate Act. Both in a Prostrate Condition.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Feb 23.—"Speak to me before I count five or you die!" was the brief prologue to the terrible tragedy which was rudely disturbed the normal serenity of the peaceful and picturesque little hamlet of Englewood, a few hours before daybreak yesterday.

When the report first spread that the Rev. Charles W. Ward, the vicar of St. Paul's, had made a savage attempt on the life of his devoted young wife and then tried to kill himself everyone dismissed it as incredible, but the melancholy facts that gradually came to light plunged the entire village into sorrow and dismay.

The vicar of St. Paul's is a son of the late Capt. James H. Ward, who was one of the ablest officers in the United States navy. During the rebellion he commanded the Freeborn and was slaughtered, sword in hand, at Aquil creek, Va., being the first naval officer killed in the war.

The Rev. Charles has been fifteen years in the Protestant Episcopal ministry. He came to Englewood about two years ago. Not many months after his arrival he was offered the vicarage of Trinity church, Buffalo, at a salary of $6,000, but declined.

At Englewood the new vicar aroused a large amount of interest among the church-goers; the boys and girls flocked in large numbers to his Bible classes; his sacrifices of time and labor for the poor were extraordinary, and the Rev. Charles W. Ward was by all classes equally respected and beloved.

Mrs. Ward is the pastor's fourth wife. She is a delicately shaped and attractive, golden haired little lady, possessing in a marked manner and immensely popular with her husband's friends. Her maiden name was Orpaah Van Schaack. Her family is a very wealthy and old one, of Montville, near Syracuse. She is a sister-in-law of Judge Aaron J. Vanderzeel, and a cousin of Jenkins Van Schaack, of New York city.

The Rev. Ward married her last July. In physique he is very unlike his wife, being a big, stout, broad shouldered, muscular man of 36.

On Monday night the rector had no intimation for sleep, so he retired to his study and determined to pass the night in reading and writing. Close on midnight he entered his wife's bedroom, aroused her from her slumbers and requested her to come down stairs and "copy some letters." She declined, and he returned to his study. Meanwhile Mrs. Ward grew very uneasy, and, descending to the study, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, persuaded her husband to come up to bed.

He did so, but after tossing uneasily about the bed for several minutes, suddenly sprang to the floor and began to dress himself, saying:

"I'm going to New York by the first train."

When Mrs. Ward remonstrated, he refrained his intention, adding: "I want to see an old physician who has been our family adviser for years."

The more Mrs. Ward endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose the more furious and uncontrollable her husband became. Argument proved futile. The lady thought that if she ceased to converse with him he might become quiet and tractable.

Accordingly she left the bedroom and threw herself down on a sofa in the adjoining room. Her husband followed her, spoke to her, but she declined to answer him.

Hereupon he became infuriated, rushed out into the hallway, burst open the door of the room where the children were sleeping, and his two children were sleeping and woke them up.

Terrified at their father's wild, incoherent speech, Charlie, aged 5, and Bessie, aged 7, accompanied by Miss Hall, flew screaming to the closet, where Mrs. Ward still lay trembling on the sofa.

Suddenly the rector, with madness depicted on his face, bounded into the room. His face was colorless, and his glassy eyes, protruding from their sockets, stared at his wife with a fixed, unearthly stare.

"Speak to me before I count five or you die!" he shrieked, pointing a revolver at the terrified woman's head. But she was speechless through terror.

"One—two—three—four—five!" yelled the maniac. The sharp, clear ring of a pistol shot followed, and a flash of fire and a stream of blood oozed from Mrs. Ward's left cheek.

Then levelling his weapon at little Bessie, who clung to her wounded stepmother's skirts, *the maniac fired the shot at his child.* The bullet missed its mark; a second shot, a second miss, and bleeding Mrs. Ward grasped Bessie in her arms and with Charlie and Miss Hall rushed out of the room and concealed herself in the dark recesses of the children's bedroom.

Soon after the boys arrived there when a fourth shot was heard, and on returning to the spot where she left her husband, Mrs. Ward found him apparently lifeless on the floor, bleeding profusely from the right side of th head.

Dr. D. A. Baldwin, who lives a few yards away in the neighborhood, was immediately summoned to the scene by the scared household domestics. An appalling sight awaited the doctor, for husband and wife lay side by side on the floor in a pool of blood, unconscious and weltering in their blood.

A brief examination showed Dr. Baldwin that a bullet had entered the lady's left cheek and had passed out at the lower jaw, and that another had pierced her husband's right ear and remained imbedded in the thick tegument.

Alarmed at the state of things Dr. Baldwin sent for two of the most skilful practitioners in the neighborhood, Drs. D. A. Carrol and H. B. Banks.

"There is just a chance of life for both of them," said Dr. Banks to a reporter after a consultation with his brother practitioners.

"My impression is that Mr. Ward must have been suffering from a fit of mental aberration. He was always of an excitable temperament. He would grow warm over any subject which he took an interest, and even in his sermons he would occasionally become violently ecstatic. His father was eccentric, as was his mother. Domestic afflictions have latterly been weighing heavily on his mind, and he is much worried on account of his brother's failure in business.

"Mrs. Ward is a most estimable lady. Unfortunate friends there is a consensus of opinion that he was temporarily insane. According to the best of my belief with his wife in immediate danger of death, I should say that he was not responsible for his actions."

As a late hour last night the physicians in attendance upon the Wards reported that the wounded. Reverend Gentleman Crisp, of Georgia, is being pushed vigorously for a place on the Democratic ticket.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

One Man with Two Wives and Afraid to Live with Either.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 23.—Mr. Michael P. Tyner, a gentleman of literary talent, though small means, has had a romantic career, which has led him into domestic difficulties of an extraordinary character. Yesterday Judge Donohue, in the New York supreme court, special term, was called upon to fix the limit for separation brought by Mrs. Mary Tyner, who, according to the story of the husband, was his second wife. There appeared to be no dispute as to the facts, and it was clearly admitted that he had abandoned her, but she only subject for the consideration of the court was as to the amount of alimony which the husband should be required to contribute to the support of his wife and two children. He was married to her in May, 1881, and abandoned her over a year ago under peculiar circumstances. He left her, but 18 years of age he became acquainted with a pretty girl in Jersey, who was but 15 years old.

They became attached to each other and expressed a desire to be married. She was under the protection of an old lady who acted as her guardian, and upon learning of the affair offered to prosecute him, but rather seemed inclined to favor it. They were married with due ceremony, notwithstanding the fact that they were so young. They lived happily together for a week when the old lady, fearing that she would be prosecuted, under the laws of New Jersey, for permitting such a thing to take place, took the bride to his first wife to visit. Tyner came to this city and began his reportial career. Several years later he learned that his young bride had died. Not long after he met and married Mary, the plaintiff who is now suing him, and lived happily with her for a time. Two children were born. Subsequent facts reveal to him first wife was not dead. In the course of his duties he was sent one day to interview a woman at one of the hotels who had come from Europe, where she had acquired a literary reputation. Tyner went and was ushered into the presence of the authoress. Great was his surprise when he discovered in the lady his bride whom he had long considered dead. The situation on both sides was explained and he found himself in a dilemma—two wives and a child to each. Tyner, the dreaded revealing the facts to the second wife, but she soon learned of the state of affairs and he to avoid any trouble abandoned her. He has since been on very friendly terms with his first love.

Mrs. Tyner No. 2 asks that he be compelled to pay her $25 per week for the support of herself and children. He says that he is unable to pay this. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

Mr. Tyner has held the position of editor on several New York papers and resides in this city.

STANDARD OIL LEGISLATION.

Pennsylvania Lawmakers Hear Arguments on the Subject.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The judiciary committee of the house of representatives yesterday afternoon heard argument on the Billingsley bill which provides for reduction of freight for the transportation and shipping of petroleum. The senate chamber, where the hearing was held, was crowded by friends and opponents of the bill and by many others not two houses interested in the discussion. The Standard and National Transit companies were represented by S. C. T. Dodd, general solicitor; M. E. Olmsted, of Harrisburg, and H. McSweeny, of Oil City. The officers of both companies were present. The oil producers and refiners were represented by Hon. Hiram Gregory, of Clearfield, Dem. *The argument was confined to the legal* phases of the bill. Mr. Dodd made a strong speech, in which he held that the bill is unconstitutional. He said that because of what had been declared by three different courts of Pennsylvania to be not a public use, therefore the legislature has no power to regulate it. He read numerous decisions of cities to show that practical legislators and business men unite in condemning the Billingsley bill as unjust and unfair to the transportation of freight. He declared the bill to be also in violation of that clause of the federal constitution which prohibits states from passing any legislation to injure state commerce. He ridiculed the bill from beginning to end.

Mr. Dodd, for the oilmen, followed Mr. Dodd. *He alluded to the great monopoly* enjoyed by the Standard Oil company, which has driven out competition and crushed out individual enterprise in every line of business, except a few "wildcat" wells. He arraigned the company for standing up against this most reasonable legislation. Congressman Emery, of McKean county, also spoke, following in the line pursued by Mr. Hoydrick.

John Sherman Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following letter was submitted by the presiding officer of the senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

SENATORS—My office as president pro tempore of the senate will necessarily terminate on the 4th of March next, with my present term as senator. It will promote the convenience of the senate and the public service that I should now resign that pro tempore whose term extends beyond that date, so that he may administer the oath of office to senators-elect and aid in the organization. I therefore respectfully resign that position, to take effect at 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturday next, Feb. 26.

Permit me, in doing so, to express my heartfelt thanks for the uniform courtesy and forbearance shown me, while in the discharge of my duties as presiding officer, by every member of the senate. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

The communication was ordered placed on file.

An Orator Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Star says: "It is understood that Senator Hoar, who had been selected to deliver the oration at the unveiling of the statue to Gen. Garfield on May 19 next created considerable comment in Washington, and there was quite spoken opposition to the selection. It is said that the relations between Gen. Keifer and Gen. Garfield were such as to entitle the former to the distinction of being selected on this occasion. A Star reporter was informed that Gen. Keifer had been invited to deliver the oration, but that other committees has not the authority to make the selection; that the authority is duly invested in the executive committee of the Army of the Cumberland, and that this committee has not made the selection, but will probably ask Mr. Blaine to deliver the oration."

Congress and Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Critic says it is now understood that President Cleveland has receded from his determination not to appoint members of the present congress on civil service commissions, believing that it would not be violating the spirit of the law to appoint members of the present congress to the vacancies. This is the position of Representative Crisp, of Georgia.

GOVERNOR HILL'S BOOM.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS GIVE A BANQUET TO THEIR FRIENDS.

Among the Honored Guests Was the Governor of the Empire State, Who Gave His Ideas of the National Democracy. Other Leaders Present.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 23.—Governor David B. Hill was the guest of the Young Men's Democratic club of Brooklyn last night. He had been invited to take part in the club's celebration of the birthday of George Washington, and although he had visited the city on the previous evening, reviewing one of its pet regiments of soldiery, he could not refuse to be present at the celebration given by the Democratic babes in politics.

If George Washington with his little hatchet had walked into the reception room of the Academy of Music last evening he would hardly have received a more boisterous and hearty welcome than did David B. Hill when he crossed the threshold. Some of the fiery orators who believe in the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson grew absolutely red in the face with their endeavors to raise the roof. They had either to stop or burst, so their vigor concluded to stop.

Three hundred Democrats had paid $5 each to be permitted to eat and drink in the company of the governor of the state. They came forward in a man and if they failed to get the worth of their money in the viands set before them they at least got double the value in good sound Democratic utterings.

The governor entered the reception room escorted by President Frederick R. Lee, of the club, and the crowd cheered right lustily and clapped hands. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, came close behind the governor and *Attorney General O'Brien.* Col. Rice, the governor's secretary, and others brought up the rear.

Eight large tables stood in the banqueting hall. That at which the governor and other invited guests sat was placed along the side of the room on a raised platform. The other tables were placed in an opposite direction, so that the guests could look down upon them. All were nicely decorated with pyramids of flowers and fruits. A massive basket of choice roses stood before the governor's seat, and all about the hall were clusters of ferns and flowers.

To the right of the governor sat Mayor Whitney, bland and smiling as though it had never been said that the city of which he is the chief magistrate is a city of vice. Next to Mayor Whitney sat Hon. Edward Patrick Carroll, of Connecticut, a Democrat proud. Among the other guests were Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, white haired and stately; United States District Attorney Wilbur, Postmaster Pendrigh, Hon. F. Adams, chairman of the Democratic general committee; Congressman Felix Campbell, Gen. Franz Sigel and Edward M. Shepard.

The banqueting began at 10 o'clock. Previous to this a number of letters of regret were read. One was from the secretary of President Cleveland deploring the fact that the president could not be present. Letters were also read from Thomas F. Bayard, Daniel Manning, W. R. Grace, Mayor Hugh O'Brien of Boston), W. Purcell, Francis Kernan, Patrick A. Collins, A. H. Garland and W. V. Vilas.

President Lee made a neat speech, and was followed by Mayor Whitney, who spoke of Brooklyn's welcome to its Democratic guest. David A. Bowe responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," and then Governor Hill arose and spoke to the toast, "The National Democracy."

In his address the governor paid a glowing tribute to the memoires of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and other Democratic statesmen, *and referred to the many* defeats and final triumphs of the party. "For five years," he said, "the Democracy have found this

WONDERS IN CHICAGO.

BIG THINGS DONE BY THE GREAT CITY OF THE WEST.

Lifting Herself Out of the Mud, Building Anew Upon Ashes and Finding a Way to Pour Her Drainage Into the Gulf of Mexico.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—This city has now a commission of experts at work seeking the best solution of an engineering problem quite unique and interesting. The environments Chicago presents some features altogether unknown in any other large city in the world. One day last autumn I stood with a visitor to the city upon one of the many bridges spanning the Chicago river, whose course lies, with its two diverging branches, directly through the centre of the town. My friend was struck with the slight elevation of the street surfaces above the water level.

"Why," said he, "'tis but six or seven feet from the street down to the water. Is that true of the general level of the town?"

"It is," I replied. "And, moreover, this level of the ground is largely artificial. Fifty years ago the land upon which Chicago has since risen was in many places more than three feet above the water. It was in some places a swamp; in others, a low, flat, wet prairie. After thousands of buildings were put up the citizens saw that they were too low down in the mud, and that something would have to be done. So they went to work and raised their buildings five or six feet, and in some cases ten feet, all around. Great blocks stores and hotels were thus raised, no portion of the business usually carried on within them being suspended on account of the raising and no injury being done the structures. Under one great building there were placed no less than 300 jackscrews, and for each jackscrew there was a man. Whenever the foreman fired a pistol-shot of the 500 men gave a twist on his screw, and in this way the whole mass, weighing many thousands of tons, was lifted as easily and uniformly as by a steam crane hoists a building stone. Before many of the buildings were raised, the streets in front of them were filled up to the new grade, causing the first stories to be little better than basements; and it was the peculiar appearance of these buildings that led one of those wise Englishmen, who used to spend a few days looking at this country for the purpose of writing a book about it, to send word back to England that a man would be foolish to invest any of his money in Chicago real

estate, for the city was likely to disappear any day, and that already many of the houses had sunk so low in the mud as to force the streets up in front of them. But Chicago did not slip down through the mud on which it was built," I added, "any more than it lay smoldering and ruined in

MAP SHOWING CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE AND THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

the ashes of its great conflagration, so now the Chicago river will be made to flow from the mud and above the ashes."

"Yes," said my friend, who was gazing indeed at the water a few feet below the bridge, "but how is a city like this drained? Where do you get your water?"

Very natural questions these were too. For reply to the latter query, I pointed to Lake Michigan, no more than half a mile away, where the masts of many vessels and the tops of two lighthouses were visible.

"You get your water supply from the great lake which lies at your feet, there! And you pour your drainage into this river, and this river empties into the same lake whence your water supply comes! Queer taste you Chicagoans have. Being a Prohibitionist, I don't think I should like to live in Chicago."

But I made my friend reserve his sneers until he had learned more. Taking a piece of paper I threw it in the river beneath and asked him to watch it. He was presently astounded to observe that the piece of paper floated slowly away from the lake shore.

"What!" he exclaimed, "doesn't Chicago river empty into Lake Michigan?"

"No, indeed, and the simple fact explains a good many things. Did you ever think what a unique engineering problem this is? A city built a few feet above the level of a sluggish river and a lifeless lake. Into the one the drainage must be turned, and from the other the water supply taken. But that piece of paper there, slowly floating westward, is the key to the situation. It happens, luckily for Chicago, that the divide between the Lake Michigan water shed, and that of the Gulf of Mexico, is but fifteen miles from the lake. Through that divide the Illinois canal was cut many years ago to the Illinois river, which traverses nearly the whole length of the state, and finally mingles with the waters of the Mississippi at historic Alton. This canal was Chicago's salvation. By deepening its channel she was able to change the course of nature, and send the waters of Lake Michigan trickling through canal and rivers to the Gulf of Mexico. In other words, audacious Chicago has made the Mississippi river her backdoor gutter, and the Gulf her cesspool. By sending her sewage to the west and south she keeps sweet and clean the waters of the great lake at her front door, and thus insures the purity of her water supply. Isn't it wonderful, my friend, that Chicago has in her time solved several interesting problems. She found a way to lift herself out of the mud, she rose from her ashes, and she has made the great Father of Waters her servant. Chicago is no slouch; that you've bound to admit."

My friend was assenting. He, like a good many other people, had heard something of Chicago's drainage flowing into the Mississippi river, but the case having never been plainly stated to him, he had paid little attention to it.

"Really," he said, "I am much interested. But is this canal large enough to carry off the drainage of all Chicago and vicinity?"

"No, it is not, in its present condition. And we now have a commission of high priced experts at work making the best means of enlarging the canal and deepening the channel. It is estimated that an expenditure of three or millions of money will do it, and in case the Illinois legislature refuses to appropriate it, may be utilized some way for floating sheep from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Michigan, but for carrying Chicago's drainage in the other direction. Of course, the work will be done, and soon, for it would be found cheap. Chicago can ruickly borrow the governmental dig that canal line in its desire to solve the drainage problem forever and ever. Chicago may be a big sullen, as well as great. At any rate, something must be done. Even now enormous engines must be kept constantly at work pumping water from Chicago river into the canal to aid the sluggish current in carrying sewage away from the river. Chicago is very careful of her water supply."

"But she is not really fond of water, is she?"

"Fond of water! Indeed she is. Why, sir, no city more so. The impression seems to be general that Chicago only uses water to bathe in and to put out fires with, but that is a mistake. Chicago uses a greater quantity of water in proportion to her population than any other city in the world. How much? A very big lot. No less than 100,000,000 gallons a day, or 25,000,000,000 gallons in a year. You cannot appreciate the significance of such overgrown figures! Then let me express their meaning in another way. Chicago's water consumption is equal to 140 gallons, or nearly five barrels for each man, woman and child in the city daily. The water used by Chicago in a year would make a lake a mile wide, twenty feet deep and no less than eight miles long; or it would fill a canal ten feet deep and twenty feet wide, extending from Boston to San Francisco. What do you think of that?"

My friend smiled at my earnestness and my odd way of putting it, and said he should like to visit the works where such wonderful quantities of water were pumped. In that desire he was indeed but following in the footsteps of most visitors to Chicago. We all want to see the water works, and, having seen them, feel self-assured that it was good for them to be there. WALTER WELLMAN.

BISMARCK'S OPPONENTS.

Windthorst and Richter, Who Spoke Against the Army Bill.

(Special Correspondence.)

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—All Europe is excited over the debate in the reichstag between Bismarck on one side and Dr. Windthorst and Dr. Richter, leaders of the Clerical party and the Progressists, on the other, on the army bill, and I suppose that the excitement has in some degree extended to the United States. I am sure that you will be giving your American readers some few facts concerning the two remarkable men who have opposed Bismarck —men who, though widely differing on many subjects, and in many debates, were united on this occasion.

Ludwig Windthorst, leader of the Clericals, is an intellectual dwarf and a physical dwarf. He has a fine head of flowing, white hair and wears gold-rimmed spectacles. He is called by his admirers "the pearl of Meppen," a place famous for nothing that it has produced save him. He was born Nov. 12, 1812, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, is still vigorous. He studied law in Goettingen, Heidelberg, and practiced until he was appointed presiding councillor of the consistory at Osnabruck. Hanover was then an independent kingdom, with a hatred of Prussia. Windthorst was a member of the Hanoverian house of delegates from 1849 to 1866. In 1851 he was the president, and after Sadowa made a national reputation in his defense of poor King George against King William, wresting from the latter's hands the Guelph fund, which was finally granted the blind king. In 1867 Windthorst was elected to the lower house of deputies, and then to the reichstag. When he speaks his sentences are clear cut and smooth; his hand flow logically. His achievement on the floor of the reichstag won for him in 1871 the title of the "little excellency." He has shown himself to be more than Bismarck's equal in parliamentarian tactics on more than one occasion. The speaker never has to call Windthorst to order, for he always sticks to the matter under discussion and never makes misstatements. He is never abusive nor coarse, but he often exposes his opponent to derision by the use of clever innuendo. His greatest stroke was his successful urging of the abolition of the law exiling refractory clergymen.

Eugene Richter is a very different man. *Windthorst is the pink of politeness.* Richter is the reverse. Windthorst defends the ideas of the past, Richter fights in the vanguard of progress. Windthorst is a pigmy in size, Richter is a giant. Windthorst is an aristocrat, Richter a plebeian. Socially they do not consort. They hate each other bitterly, but their intense dislike for Bismarck often brings them together. Richter was born July 30, 1838, in Dusseldorf. He studied jurisprudence and national economy in Bonn, Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1864, he was enrolled in the government service, but his sensitive nature got him into trouble. Afterward, he was elected mayor of Neuwild, but the government would not sanction the election. A year later, he was ordered into the service of Bismarck, was indignant at the proposed change, and threw up his position and moved to Berlin. Since then he has devoted himself to political and journalistic work. The present efficient organization of the Progressist party is almost entirely due to his skill and zeal as an organizer. He has become the mouthpiece of the people, and often is naturally arrayed against the Clerical party. He has a wonderful memory and has fought successively the proposed government of alcohol monopoly, the increased corn duty, state control of the railroads and other projects tending to centralization. At first he sided with the government in bring action by laws against Catholicism, but seeing Bismarck so firmly wrapped up in this measure, he opposed it tooth and nail. In 1883 he founded a Liberal journal, and has grown more radical every year. He has more enemies than friends among those who hold office, but he is the idol of the Berlin masses. J. K. S.

Advice to Journalists.

It is worth any journalist's while to study a specialty. Journalism is a growing profession. It is better paid than it was ten years ago, and good men will earn more and be in better demand five years hence. New newspapers, a wide range of topics and the growing desire for all that is new and that makes the world go, are to increase this demand. As journalism develops it becomes more like other professions. Time was when a physician "doctored" all diseases, sawed off limbs, "pulled" teeth, probed ears and attacked all imperfections of the human body with equal confidence. And not long ago lawyers were supposed to know every phase of the international as well as police court law, and to be able to make and break wills, settle boundary disputes, smash titles and grapple any possible topic that might get into court. But in this years, 1886, the physicians of greater phenomenal success practice a specialty, and the lawyers of note confine a given line of law. So with newspaper writers. Those who master a specialty and their pens in constant demand.—Managing Editor Lord.

Of No Value at All.

The famous treasure of Hue, captured by Gen. De Courcy in the imperial palace and sent to France, and which was supposed to be worth 25,000,000 francs, turned out on examination to be of no value at all. The supposed bars of silver are simply lead.—Paris Intransigeant.

Science or luck—all great fortunes are absorbed by the people.—Augusta Chronicle.

GENERAL FREMONT.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PATHFINDER AND THE WORK OF HIS LIFE.

The Overland War from Sea to Sea—The General's Anti-Slavery Views—His Record as a Soldier During the Civil War.

Mrs. Fremont.

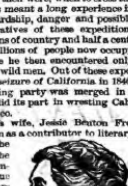
Gen. John C. Fremont will be a figure in history long after others now sparkling in the glare of popular interest shall have passed away. He was the first Republican candidate for the presidency, and in days before the

GENERAL FREMONT.

war was three times within a hair's breadth of the whole influence of slavery and the solidarity of the labor. Gen. Fremont has written "Memoirs of My Life," and Belford, Clark & Co. have just issued the first volume of it. In this splendidly illustrated and most entertaining book we find the events of his busy career narrated with the charm of ease and simplicity.

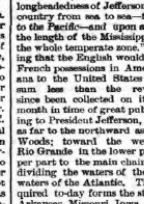
Gen. Fremont is known as the great American pathfinder as well as a distinguished soldier. When a young man he went to the South American coast as teacher on board a United States sloop of war. Returning he went as an assistant engineer of the United States army in the survey for a projected railway from Charleston to Cincinnati, and later under the same commander made a military reconnoissance of the Cherokee country in North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. He says: "The accident of this employment curiously began a period of years of like work for me among similar scenes. Here I found the path which I was destined to walk. Through many of the years to come the occupation of my prime of life was to be among Indians and in wasted places." But it was in exploring the Rocky mountains to examine the South Pass, and the unknown region between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean that he earned the name of the great pathfinder. His book describes the regions traversed as they then were, when to cross the Rocky mountains meant long experience in hunger, thirst, hardship, danger and possible death. His narratives of these expeditions cover broad regions of country and half a century of time. Millions of people occupy the ground where he then encountered only wild animals and wild men. Out of these expeditions came the seizure of California in 1846. His third exploring party was merged in a battalion which did its part in wresting California from Mexico.

Gen. Fremont's wife, Jessie Benton Fremont, well known as a contributor to literary magazines, is the daughter of the famous Col. Benton, whose statue in St. Louis bears on its pedestal the prophetic words which Fremont exhibited him to make true, "There is the east; there is the road to India."



MRS. FREMONT.

Among the portraits in Fremont's book and here reproduced, are those of Thomas Jefferson, Fremont's intention to secure for his country the Asiatic trade by an overland route across the continent directly governed and colored the lives of Fremont, his wife and Col. Benton. The longheadedness of Jefferson secured to us "the country from sea to sea—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and upon a breadth equal to the longest in Christendom, and embracing the whole temperate zone." Napoleon, fearing that the English would forcibly take the French possessions in America, sold Louisiana to the United States for $15,000,000, a sum less than the revenue which has since been collected on its soil in a single month in time of great public peril. According to President Jefferson, Louisiana stretched as far to the northward as the Lake of the Woods; toward the west as far as the Rio Grande in the lower part, and in the upper part to the main chain of the mountains dividing the waters of the Pacific from the waters of the Atlantic. The country thus acquired to-day forms the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, west of the Mississippi; Colorado, north of the Arkansas, besides the Indian territory, and the territories of Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, and it also secured to us our possession of Oregon.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Fremont, after three expeditions to the great west in a governmental capacity, resigned his commission as lieutenant colonel, and in fourds expedition at his own expense. With thirty-three men and 120 mules he made his way through the country of numerous hostile Indian tribes. His object was to find a practicable passage to California. The party encountered horrible suffering, and a portion of them were driven to cannibalism. All of his animals and many of men perished. He finally discovered a route which conducted him to Sacramento in the spring of 1849. He decided to live in California, and was sent as one of the senators to represent the new state in the United States. In drawing lots for the terms of the respective senators, Fremont drew the short term, ending March 4, 1851. He remained in session but three weeks after the admission of California. During that time Fremont devoted himself to the interests of the state he represented. He went to Europe and was received with distinction by men eminent in letters and science.

He made another expedition to California in the fall of 1853, under governmental authority, and began railroad surveys. His time his party lived on horseflesh fifty days. After his defeat in the presidential contest of 1856 he again visited Europe, and when the civil war broke out he was made a major general and assigned to the command of the western district. He was relieved from his command before many months for issuing an order emancipating the slaves in his district. Three months later he was appointed commander of the mountain district of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. He fought Stonewall Jackson at Cross Keys, in June, 1862, and soon after resigned because he did not care to serve under Pope, whom he ranked. He took no further part in the war.

A small faction of Republicans, dissatisfied with President Lincoln, met at Cleveland, in 1864 and nominated Fremont for president. He accepted, but learning that the movement was likely to prove insignificant, he withdrew.

A HOME OF YOUR OWN.

Good Advice to a Young Married Couple. A Case in Point.

One of the very first things that a young married couple should think of, is the getting of a home of their own; a home which is theirs "to have and to hold" for lifetime, if possible; one that shall be to their children a place around which all their youthful memories gather, and to bring to their hearts, no matter what may come to them in after years; one in which each room will, in process of time, become endeared through its associations. It may even be far away in the distance at first, but persistent thought and effort in that direction will bring it to pass in time, and much sooner than at first seemed probable. Necessity, or inclination may make renting the only thing to do for a season, but I still adhere to the opinion that it is the truest economy and highest wisdom to get a home of your own as the earliest moment that you can make it practicable.

These peripatetic people have rarely much of value that they can call their own, for in the very nature of things they could not have. The family lack the sense of permanency in regard to a home which is always so desirable, and especially when people are upon the down hill side of life. While young and vigorous, with brains busy with what is going on in the world, its absence is not felt so much, but when old age comes when the interests will be gradually withdrawn with the waning strength from purely outside matters and center within the home, and it went to be keeping. They feel as if not satisfied with what long habit has made dear and familiar.

Another thing is true. Your expenditures are more likely to be carefully looked after if you have such an object in view. I know a couple who boarded for some years after their marriage, then rented a house and went to housekeeping. They fared as to every cent of their income, though never running in debt. Finally they concluded to have a home of their own, and took advantage of the building and loan plan. In it they had a house built for them by persons who make that sort of thing their business, gave a mortgage upon it to secure the builder, and paid for it in monthly installments. The undertaking caused a complete change in their way of living. Without being niggardly, they looked closely after expenses, and found that they could enjoy life just as *well as ever, and even better, because they* had a definite object in view which absorbed their thoughts, and for which they were planning from day to day. They got without many little luxuries to which they were accustomed, but they do not feel the deprivation in the comfort they take in what is to be really a home, not just simply a temporary place to live in.—Cor. Toledo Blade.

One Good Deed Begets Another.

A friend related an incident to me to-day about Mr. James W. Scoville, of Oak Park, which will be of interest to the people who assembled the other afternoon to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new Presbyterian church in that charming suburb. The great distinction between different philanthropists is that some of them give their money in their lifetime and others give it after they are dead and have no use for it themselves. Mr. Peabody, of blessed memory, was moved to make his princely bequests to Europe by reading on a tombstone in London of a man who had bestowed large sums of money "in his lifetime," and Mr. Scoville was similarly affected by an item in the Tribune telling him of the Cooper Institute in New York. While he was in the office of the Institute a clerk came in with a plumber's bill which he had gone out to pay, and informed the plumber that the plumber refused to take any pay for his work. When asked for an explanation he said that he was a prosperous man and that he owed it all to Peter Cooper. When he was a helpless, penniless lad on the streets of New York he had been taken up and given an education at the Cooper institute, and he could never charge for work done by anything. Mr. Scoville was at once penetrated with the idea that the greatest happiness that any human being can feel was to do good in his lifetime, and to see the effects of it and to enjoy the gratitude of his beneficiaries.—Cor. Chicago Journal.

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of all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of

House Furnishing Articles

Will be found at the old stand where they have been for the past 15 years, on Front street, between Second and Third streets.

E. ARMSTRONG.

CENTRAL R. R.

OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table of Nov. 14, 1886.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.25, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 3.37, 5.25, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00 p. m. Sundays at 8.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 3.05, 7.00, 8.30 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 6.10, 7.15, 7.55, 8.35, 11.30, 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.10, 4.10, 5.05, 5.40, 6.30, 7.25, 8.05, 9.05, 10.25, 11.00 p. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 4.00, 4.30, 5.45, 6.55, 8.10, 9.30 a. m.; 2.45, 6.15, 10.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00 p. m. Sundays at 8.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 3.05, 7.00, 8.30 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.35 a. m. 4.05, 5.37, 6.05, 8.55, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.45 p. m.

Leave Boston at 8.10, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40, 4.30, 5.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m., for Easton, Allentown, Reading and Manch Chunk.

7.55 a. m., for Washington, Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tobyhanna, Drifton Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.35 a. m., for Washington, Easton, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.

4.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.37 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.05 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

8.55 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

Leaves Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.35 a. m. 4.05, 5.37, 6.05, 8.55 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.45 p. m.

Leaves Easton at 8.10, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40, 4.30, 5.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Leave Phillipsburg, Ninth and Green Streets, for Plainfield at 5.50, 8.30, 9.05, 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 4.30, 5.05, 6.00, 8.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.50 a. m.; 5.30, 10.30 p. m.

Leave Plainfield for Phillipsburg, at 5.50, 8.30, 9.05, 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 4.30, 5.05, 6.00, 8.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Phillipsburg, Ninth and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 7.00, 9.00, 10.10, 11.35 a. m.; 2.56, 4.20, 6.34, 7.50 p. m. Sunday at 11.45, 6.30 p. m. Extra trains in season.

Leave Plainfield for Phillipsburg at 1.25, 7.00, 9.00, 10.10, 11.35 a. m.; 2.56, 4.20, 6.34, 7.50 p. m. Sunday at 11.45, 6.30 p. m. Extra trains in season.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked change cars at Bound Brook.

J. H. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Charles Bock.

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American WINES, Extra Fine,

	by quarts	by gallon
ROSLING (White Wine)	$1.00	$3.00
BURGANDY (Claret)	1.00	3.00
SWEET CATAWBA	1.00	3.00
DRY CATAWBA	1.00	3.00

Philadelphia Ales and Porter, two bottles for per dozen; to cases per dozen; by the keg or barrel, 15 gallons, $7.50. Cash must accompany orders. Goods delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

THE COUNTERSIGN.

His Honor Recognized the Sign of a Brother in Distress and Made Another.

He was a bearded man and his breath was redolent with cloves and gin. Once upon a time he had endeavored to train his hair into a pompadour and partially succeeded. But only partially, for one-half stood up like undying Truth, while the rest pointed to all directions of the marine compass. He turned a winning smile and evidently intended to captivate his honor with a glance. But his honor wasn't to be captivated and the prisoner soon found it out. He stared at the roof on a new tack. Laying down his hat softly, he slowly elevated his right hand to his ear and bowed three times solemnly. Then he laid his left hand on his stomach and his right hand on his head and began working them circularly. His honor put on his glasses and looked down solemnly at the prisoner. That individual stepped backward three paces, three more to the left and back again, describing a triangle. In a low voice he whispered:

"Brother, do you recognize the hailing sign?"

His honor nodded and turned over a leaf on the docket. The man at the bar then tapped his forehead three times, and elevated his arms over his head, saying: "The signal of distress, brother." The court merely bowed. "It will be all right, then?" cheerily asked the prisoner. "I can go. I can go. And say, brother, can't you advance a brother fifty

THE HAILING SIGN.

cents to relieve his immediate necessities?" His honor took off his glasses and asked: "Mr. Bobee, I recognize your signals, stealers, but I cannot for the life of me recollect the order; so many, you know."

"I am surprised, brother, greatly surprised," remarked the prisoner. "I never knew a candidate who ever forgot his initiation into the United Order of Benevolent Sons of Good Fellowship of the Temple of Solomon," and he gave the hailing sign with embellishments.

"Ah, yes; I had it mixed up with the Ancient Order of Old Billygoats," exclaimed his honor. "Do you recognize this sign, brother?" and he dipped his pen in the red ink and held it up."

"It isn't in the ritual, is it?" asked the prisoner, as he rubbed his head.

"It means, Mr. Bobee, that the court has dropped onto your little racket," stonily replied his honor. Then picking up a blotter, he waved it in a circle and said: "Does this sign seem familiar to you?"

"Don't recollect it," meekly responded the accused.

"Well, as I interpret it, it means that you get three months. Now give the parting sign to the Most Worthy Tiler and Master of the Guard at the door and pass down."

THE COUNTERSIGN.

And his honor waved his pen and blotter together and John Agamemnon Bobee was seized by Deputy Five and hustled down stairs. There he told the old soldier that the villain up stairs would be assassinated by the very next guard to the U. O. of B. S. of G. F. of the T. of S., Chagrin Ring, Encampment of the Ohio Valley.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Saved by a Bluff.

Lord O——, an Englishman, was a very rough and boisterous man, also quite deaf. He was riding along one day in a post chaise, asleep, when he was stopped by a robber on horseback, who awoke him. "What do you want?" said Lord O——, angrily. "Money, my lord." "What money? Are you a robber? Are you the rascal who has just awoke me so suddenly?" "Come, be quick!" said the highwayman, "I have no time to lose; I must have your purse." "My purse!" exclaimed Lord O——; "indeed, you shall not have it. Really, you carry on a fine trade!" He pulled out his purse, which was full, and with his finger and thumb deliberately took out two guineas, which he gave to the robber. "There, that's enough for a scoundrel like you; I hope to see you hanged some of these days." Lord O—— coolly put up his purse, still calling him a rascal and a scoundrel, and rode off. He had hoped to see him hanged soon. The robber was so much awed by the old fellow's manner that he did not venture to lay a finger on the purse, though he had a pistol in his hand to enforce it, and Lord O—— drove on.—New York Star.

All There is About Cows.

Here is Lazarus's explanation of the cow: A cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is longer than the legs, but it's not used to stand on. The cow fills flies with her tail. She has two ears that wriggle on hinges; excepting the tail. A cow is bigger than a calf, but not as big as an elephant. She is much stupider also than the fox in the barn door when nobody is looking. Some cows are black and some look. A deer was hooked cows. She found the dog first worried the cow that killed her calf. Black cows give white milk, as does other cows. Women sell it to people who like it. Some people like cream, while others like milk. Cows chew their cuds. Their cuds are their own. This is all there is about cows.—Wide Awake.

Why the Chicken Crossed Over.

Some of the boys in the Fifth fellow were on the lookout for some fun the other day, and came across a poor old woman who had a few chickens just out of their shell. "My companion examined the picture carefully and then, with a look of disgust, turned to us and slowly remarked, 'They cause me, too, for was afraid of being bulled.'"—Wide Awake.

VICKSBURG'S GUNS.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF THE BATTERIES IN APRIL, 1863

A Crowded House Assembled to Witness a Thrilling Play—A Painful and Mysterious Silence—A Surprised Audience on the Bluffs.

The evening of Thursday, April 16, 1863, was moonless, starlit, placid, and balmy. Soon after dark steamers and various other boats drew out down from Milliken's bend to Lower Landing, a place about four miles in a direct line from Vicksburg, and from which, in daylight, a most excellent view of the city and the fortifications could be obtained. On a large steamer, the Von Pim, there was a lively party, among whom were Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Gen. and Mrs. McClernand, and many other officers and their ladies, who occupied, as it were, a proscenium box in the front of the Vicksburg stage. Mrs. Grant, I noticed, had improved very much, at least in dress, since I saw her in Cairo, when she came to that point with the general. She wore then a dress of some plain stuff, with heavy calfskin shoes, while pretty little Nellie was mainly remarkable for the possession of a very brilliant pair of nankeen pantalets.

It was a brilliant and crowded house that assembled to witness the projected play. Some thirty boats had gathered, each of which was black with human beings. Champagne corks popped; there were waves of laughter rolling and surging from boat to boat; there were glees and cheers; songs and choruses, stories and general hilarity as the vast audience waited for the rise of the curtain. The sky was full of stars that looked down solemnly—the only serious spectator of the scene.

The lights twinkled from the swelling bluffs of Vicksburg until about 10 o'clock, and then gradually disappeared. Just then the song and laughter of the vast audience were suddenly hushed as there appeared in the obscurity of the river a shapeless mass of black floating slowly down the stream. It disappeared, and then came another, and another, and still others, a long procession of bulky shadows, noiseless, mysterious, and drifting as if without life or volition. They seemed as if they were great masses of darkness which had detached themselves from the bank of night above and floated across the narrow vista in our front to, and disappeared in, the night below.

Ten of these shapes glided by, and then the procession was at an end. A silence as dumb as death fell on the audience. The beating of hearts could be heard here and there, and occasionally a long expiration that suggested a sob. Every eye was turned in the direction where the parallel lights of Vicksburg had lately glimmered and disappeared. Nothing could be seen save a long, low bank of pitchy midnight lying between the foreground below and the stars above. All watched with strained vision this mass of darkness, for in its silence and gloom we knew were thunders and lightnings and fierce volcanoes which at any moment might illumine and shake the earth with their eruptions.

A PAINFUL SILENCE.

The silence, the mystery, became painful. There were some who hoped that the batteries had been passed without detection. One ingenu ventured the opinion:

"The Confederates are using air guns, and the explosions are noiseless."

Speculation began to expand into breezy discussion, when, at exactly 11:15 two fierce, sharp lines of flame, as exactly defined as if painted on the night, flashed through the darkness from the right of the Vicksburg batteries, and a moment later the entire height and length of the bluffs were ablaze with crimson fire. At the same instant that the darkness was interrupted the silence was shattered with the roar of guns that rocked the earth like heavy thunders. For a full hour the lightnings played through the darkness, and the air was rent with detonations, and then silence and the night settled again over the scene.

In no case in history is there a parallel of this tremendous event. There have been others of equal grandeur, but none in which an innumerable audience assisted at the spectacle, and in which the unfolding of the tragedy occurred in such a sublime environment of night, and with the galleries of the heavens filled with starry spectators.

I have no reason to think that the people of Vicksburg enjoyed the display as did the immense audience gathered at the lower landing. Several times before the Federal fleet went vessels by the fortifications, and in the case of none was there any reply to the fire of the batteries. Having this in mind a large element of the population turned out in force to hear the scattering of another Yankee hulk by the invincible batteries. Woe was on them when, in place of a solitary craft flying with fearful fast before the wrath of the Confederate guns, the black sides of eight gunboats suddenly flamed, and a broadside from twenty monster cannon clanged with bruise and canister flooded the observant bluffs.—"Politico" in Chicago Times.

A Collection of Rare Coins.

The collections of rare coins at our mint are well worth seeing. There is an officer there known as the curator, who is skilled in numismatics, and who can tell you where to find coins by the west side of the cabinet, and who will correctly and suavely answer the questions propounded by visitors. Near the east door of the cabinet, in a large case, is a magnificent American eagle, superbly mounted. The portrait of this "pet" can be recognized on the obverse of the first nickel cent coin issued in 1857. The eagle was called "Pete," and lived in the mint for six years. He would fly about the city every day, returning before the time for closing the mint. He was known as the "mint bird," and was never molested. He was killed by *being caught in the fly wheel of the machinery.*—"Observer" in Philadelphia Call.

The Dog Fad Again.

The dog fad is developing again with even greater force than ever before. The other day, as I walked along, in one block I met, by count, twenty ravishingly pretty women who were either leading or carrying dogs, from a pug to a Scotch terrier. Setters and Newfoundlands, however, seemed to be the favorites. It was quite too awfully jolly to see a bright eyed, wild faced young woman leading a big, wet Newfoundland black and shaggy, with one hand and carrying in the other a formidable dog whip. I don't believe the young woman would have touched that dog with that whip for the world, but the dog of whip is a part of the canine impedimenta decreed by fashion, and it never would have done to omit it.—New York Star.

End of the Redwoods.

There will soon be an end of the far famed redwood forests of California. There are no fewer than nineteen sawmills now engaged in cutting down the "big trees," and all the mills are in constant work, as the demand for the wood is practically unlimited. The country will, therefore, be cleared in a very few years, for nobody makes even an attempt at replanting.—Chicago Times.

Sinclair Bolles, Hampton and Berry are the three new legal members of the senate.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.
Dr. Grifen is prepared to treat all nervous affections, rheumatism, stiff joints, asthma, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation and chronic diseases generally, by electricity and electric baths. Consultation free. Residence, 24 East Front street. Office, 21 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

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10 Dozen Infants' Knit, Saxony Chemise, size to 4, regular price 45c, at 25c each.
Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular made 5 to 6-2 15c, and to 8-2 20c per pair.
JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back House Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.
Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 69c.

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to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations. Every year, we are sorry to say, in the best-regulated families," so will they be the case hereafter, accidents will happen by a clergyman, a bank officer, a lawyer, a steamboat, a locomotive, a dry goods clerk, or may fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, step on a nail, cut a finger, or just such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply inconceivable.
Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. If a man whose situation may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his income from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year premium—pay the price of one cigar a day?—no man who really cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.
Accident insurance is also understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of average. Many a man who has had twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the fifteen or one hundred for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.
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The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
21 W. Front Street,
opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention
is directed to our
LOW PRICES
Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
Imported Bay Rums 45c bottle.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Fine extracts 25c a bottle.
Voorhees Cough Candy 5c.
" Pine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 20c a box.
Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds. Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
Cureline for the Teeth (Sozodont style) 50c.
Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Beef, Iron and Wine, large bottles 50c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 15c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.
Respectfully,
Wm. H. Voorhees.

NOW Having my store in complete Running order I am prepared to offer all the choicest brands of
FLOUR
I am sole agent for Rose, Winter, King and Polar Bear,
BONNY FLOUR,
PEERLESS,
PILLSBURY,
A specialty of Woodenware.
L. HEYNIGER,
65, 65 and 67 Somerset street.
Telephone Call 113. All orders by telephone promptly attended to.
A Fine Line of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WOODENWARE

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE
Just Received from the Mills
AN INVOICE
of the
FAMOUS
WARREN MILLS
CHEVIOTS
and during the dull season we offer the
To Order at $16.
These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.
N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.
Boston Clothing House
29 Park avenue.
H. J. PERKINS.

HARDWARE.
PLUMBING,
Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
131 EAST FRONT STREET.

JUKES
Cozy Restaurant,
35 WEST FRONT STREET,
Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J
Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of
OYSTERS.
HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.
The Celebrated
Dixon's Ice Cream

PLUMBING
Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department None but
THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in this city of your furnace does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
25 NORTH AVENUE.
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH
CARRIAGE Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES,
CHEAP,
for Prompt Cash.
Repairing in all its Branches at short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

W. N. ROWE,
(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.
None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield, P. O. Box 1289.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET.
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor,
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Glove Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at E. M. Laing's, 6 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of repairing done without using any nails. The finest lady's dress kid boot can be repaired, without using any nails and made quite new.
NO. 8 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE
Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia; Liverpool, London and Globe of England; Westchester of New York; Norwich Union of England; North British Mercantile of England; The Northern of England; The Commercial Union of England; The Merchants of Newark; The Washington Life of New York and other first-class companies and procures insurance at best rates, but
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second st.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Billiard Room. Play room for children. Steam heat throughout the house. Terms extremely moderate.

COLEMAN
Business
COLLEGE, 707 to 713 BROAD ST.
Newark, N. J. Isabel Young Mem. Bldg. Middle of business section. Thorough practical training in all departments. Individual instruction. Students can enter at any time. Day and evening sessions. Circulars free. Address
C. C. COLEMAN, Principal.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 8, No. 44. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887. Price Two Cents.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Sheller's drug store, corner of Front avenue and Park avenue:

1887		1886	
6 a. m.	38	Sun rises	6 49
9 a. m.	42	Sun sets	5 45
12 m	50	Moon rises	
3 p. m.	50	Moon sets	6 35

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 43.

Died.

NAYLOR—In this city, Feb. 24th, Elizabeth, aged 2 years, 7 months and 7 days, child of years 2 weeks, children of John H., and Elizabeth Naylor of Lake street. Funeral from the house on Saturday at two o'clock p. m.

EATON—At Lebanon Wis., on Sunday, Feb. 20th, 1887, of cerebro-spinal fever, Irving D. Eaton in the 26th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of family. 2t-2

JOTTINGS.

—The Internal Revenue receipts at the Somerville office for the past week amounted to $16,947.19.

—To-night an oyster supper and entertainment at the Park Avenue Baptist church, as elsewhere advertised.

—The liquor dealers of the State will hold their first annual convention in the city assembly rooms at Elizabeth to-day.

—An accident to-day is being talked about from a tree on West Fourth street, and in falling narrowly escaped striking three school children, who were on their way from school.

—James Shea, a resident of Bound Brook, was attacked by a highwayman on the main street in that village about three o'clock yesterday morning. Shea was knocked down and robbed of a valuable watch and chain.

—Charles Gradon, of Somerset street, lodged a complaint before Justice Austin, charging two men named Voehl and Conover with malicious mischief. A hearing in the case was set down for Saturday morning at half-past nine o'clock.

—The interest in the shooting tournament of the Middlesex Gun Club on the grounds of the club at East Dunellen, continues. Yesterday the attendance was fair, and a number of sweepstake contests were shot. The tournament will close to-morrow.

—The next in the series of free lectures given by Rev. R. S. Holmes will take place in the Y. M. C. A. hall this evening. Subject: "The Normans and Their Connection with William the Conqueror." The admission is free, and a cordial invitation is extended to ladies especially.

—Christian Buerer, of Elizabethport, through his counsel Jackson & Codington of this city, obtained from the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., $300, on Monday last for the injuries received by him by being struck by the locomotive of a coal train at the Plainfield station on November 13th, last.

—A train of flat cars loaded with iron pipe was derailed Tuesday near the Elizabethport station of the New Jersey Central Railroad. The cause of the train jumping the track was a broken axle. Two of the cars were badly broken up and it was several hours before the wreck was cleared away. Freight and coal were considerably delayed.

—Oscar Kayser, a fifteen-year-old boy, was arraigned before Judge Nixon in the United States District Court at Trenton yesterday, charged with breaking and entering the Dunellen post office with intent to steal. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two years in State Prison, with the admonition from the Judge that upon his release, he lead a better life.

—An agent representing a New York syndicate is securing the signatures of property owners along the most prominent thoroughfares of the city with a view of presenting the same to the council, and asking for a franchise to construct and maintain a street railway. The petition is being circulated and has found willing signers on all the streets where it has been presented, with the exception of Park avenue, where much opposition was encountered.

—Henry Force, the burglar who robbed the residence of Samuel C. Allen of Mountain avenue a few weeks ago, and who was subsequently convicted of robbing the residence of Henry C. Demille, the actor, at Echo Lake, on Monday of last week, and sentenced to five years in State prison, was chased ten miles by the Rev. Colonel Woodward, the Prohibitionist, who then lost track of him. When arraigned at Paterson for trial last week, in answer to the question as to what his occupation was, Force said that he was a thief. He said that he had made two separate visits to the place and carried off valuables to the amount of $300. He confessed to the robbery, and said that if he had had a few days more in which he would have stolen the piano, too. Mr. Allen has not yet succeeded in recovering all of his stolen articles, but expects to get back most of them.

Ash Wednesday.

Services appropriate to the occasion were held in the Catholic churches in this city and the borough yesterday, the occasion being Ash Wednesday, the commencement of the Lenten season. In St. Mary's church Father Shugrue celebrated mass at eight o'clock in the morning, at which the ashes were blessed, and at the conclusion placed it on the foreheads of the congregation with the admonition "Remember, man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return." In the afternoon at four o'clock vespers were held, and at half-past seven the services for the day were concluded, last evening at eight o'clock, with the Rosary, a sermon, benediction of the blessed sacrament, and the services incident thereto.

Union County Courts.

A special session of the Union County Courts was held at Elizabeth yesterday before Judge McCormick and Associate Judge Halsted. Mr. Oliver R. Smith, Prosecutor of the Pleas, was present. John Fox was convicted of the charge of a gang of burglars who robbed a house of Elizabeth recently, and strongly, by a policeman while resisting arrest from the place, was sentenced to State prison for seven years.

Who Stole the Lager?

A case of lager beer was stolen from the Constitutionalist office Monday, and the forces of the establishment have been in a quandary to know what has become of it. The case had been placed on a ledge near a side window of a back room, known as a sanctum, in which the postmaster occasionally is supposed to seclude himself from the vulgar gaze. The case had originally contained six bottles of lager beer, but the contents of one bottle had been swallowed before the case had been hid outside the window to keep it cool. As the window opens into an area, secluded on all sides by the rear of abutting angles of buildings on North and Park avenues, and forming a well of semi-twilight, into which sunlight never enters, the beer seemed safe.

The rear of Freeholder Vanderbeek's store on Park avenue has several windows which give a view of the area. Ex-Mayor Rockefellow was visiting the genial freeholder and temperance apostle, and espied the beer while casually leaning from one of the windows. There was no doubt but that the beer meant another spree. The temperance people thought it a charitable act to remove the temptation. But how to get it was the conundrum, as the case was out of reach. At last a way to capture it was planned. A long cane was procured, from it a hook was inserted into the end of the pole and bent to form a hook, and with this slipped under the white shirt encircling the neck of each bottle, one after another was lashed out of the case, and secreted in a refrigerator in the freeholder's store. Ex-Mayor Rockefellow made the capture as a good joke. Soon after, one of the forces of the paper concern was sent to the area to look for the beer. He returned puzzled and disappointed expression. He guessed there was a thief somewhere around the premises of the area to discover if there were any tracks, but of course none were seen, but he did not charge the boys with stealing him, and very much enjoying his discomfiture. Meanwhile ex-Mayor Rockefellow had slipped out into the street, and meeting Councilman Dunham, Chairman of the License Committee, let him into the secret.

Mr. Dunham went with the Freeholder's very innocently, and asked the price of the refrigerator, as if intending to buy, meanwhile opening it, discovering it to be in condition; when, lo! on opening a lower door, discovering the beer he feigned utmost surprise, and to that beer in possession of the leader of the Reform Club singers, as the Freeholder is. The latter proceeded to sell the joke for the Councilman's amusement, but the councilman pretended to doubt the story, and the spectators roared. Meanwhile Councilman had supplied a bottle of the beer into the councilman's overcoat pocket, and the crowd followed him to the door laughing at him. The councilman supposed he was laughing at the joke and was unaware of the trick played upon him. Outside Mr. Rockefellow had posted ex-postmaster Pope, who from the opposite side of the street, and in a loud voice denounced the Freeholder and his acquaintance a case of beer, and then desired to know how he, a temperance man, could sell beer without a license. The crowd was now growing uneasy, if not angry, at the way the joke was being turned upon him, and stated that unseemly night, if strangers to him, suppose he really deals in the stuff, and was a hypocrite, when in some one raised the happy of Mr. Dunham. Mr. Pope's policeing the bottle of beer. The councilman's face grew red with mortification at the dilemma in which it was in, the freeholder was correspondingly happy over having some one else made the butt of the joke, and the crowd immediately made the most of the situation and promised to be heard from later, after an investigation. Within a few minutes after the crowd broke up the street, two of the remaining bottles in the refrigerator disappeared, and now the freeholder's store closes at eleven o'clock and the beer, but from purer motives than those actuating the forces from whom it was originally taken, and the case remains undisturbed sought to prevent another notorious spree.

To do Away With Lay Judges.

A bill has been presented to the Legislature by Senator Thompson which is designed to do away with the Lay Judges of this State. The bill provides as follows:

1. That in all counties of this State where there is now or shall hereafter be a Lay Judge or Judges to assist the judge of the inferior courts of such county, no other judges shall hereafter be appointed by the Governor, but the said Lay Judges shall, as the present Lay Judges (not law judges) shall expire, there offices shall become and remain vacant.

2. That in each of the said inferior courts may, in conjunction with such other inferior court judges as shall be in commission, and, in the absence of none of them, commission, alone hold the Court of Common Pleas, Court of General Quarter Sessions, and the Orphans' Court in and for the county, and all proceedings had before him when holding said courts shall be valid and binding the same as if had or transacted by and before the other judges.

3. That no additional compensation shall be paid to said law judges by reason of anything contained in this act.

4. That all parts of acts or legal customs and proceedings inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be invalid.

The End of a Plainfield Law Suit.

Lewis C. Wyckoff over a year ago began suit against William L. Allen, by causing the latter to be arrested and held to bail on a charge of having violated the game law. A jury was empaneled to try the case, plaintiff Next the case was compromised, and in the Common Pleas Court plaintiff won again. Next the case was brought to the Supreme Court and plaintiff won again. Next and last of all, the case came up at the present term of the Union County Pleas Court, and this time the defendant won, having the case of plaintiff nonsuited with costs. Yesterday a rule of court directing execution to issue against defendant for costs, Jackson & Codington for the plaintiff; Craig A. Marsh for the defendant. Defendant contended that the case was one so long in the courts, has prevented the plaintiff from bringing any new suit, since the statute of limitations has run out in such cases, now, it is said, bars all further right of action.

Injured at the Oil Cloth Works.

John Wierenga, an employee of the oil cloth works, met with a bad accident at that place yesterday morning. He was engaged shifting a belt on the machinery when the cogs caught his clothing, and he was soon entangled up in the belting and his right arm was severely fractured below the elbow, the bone protruding through the flesh. Some of the right hand were terribly lacerated. Dr. M. B. Long who was called in dressed the wounds and set the fractured arm. He was taken to his home on Randolph road.

Post Office Robbers Arraigned.

John Burke and Irving Runyon, two young men residing in Plainfield, were on Monday morning arraigned before United States Commissioner Halstead at Jersey City, charged with robbing the post office at Bound Brook on the night of Feb. 5th. Officer R. A. Hall of Bound Brook arrested the prisoners. They were committed in default of $5,000 bail for examination.

SENATOR SEWELL.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

William J. Sewell, who is at present a representative of New Jersey in the United States senate, was born in Ireland in 1835. Left an orphan at an early age, he came to the United States in 1851, and for some time was employed as a common laborer. He next drifted into the merchant marine and made several voyages, but abandoned the same after he had visited to the New Jersey bar, and after a few years was appointed corporation counsel for Hoboken, which position he has also held in Jersey City. He was the speaker of the state assembly in 1875-6; a member of the state senate in 1874 and it president in 1876, and Republican governor of the state. Intellectually he is one of the strongest men in New Jersey. He is well known as a brilliant speaker both from the platform and at the banquet. His post prandial efforts are always brimful of wit and happy thought, while he has fallen before very respectable audiences at public meetings. Like Chauncey M. Depew, he has been an Irishman, a German, a Puritan father, a son of the revolution, etc., whenever duty and occasion required. A good dinner and bright company demanded it.

Leading Democrats of brains and character, without exception, are supporting the present senatorial contest, because of a conviction that Abbett will stop at nothing to obtain his political ends, as shown by the stealing of Turley and Walters in the assembly, one of the most flagrant of frauds, while such friends as Mr. Cortlandt Parker have openly declared to embitter the better element of this party, and make them secretly, if not openly desire to see the Republicans receive the most crushing defeat for the good of the state, as it undoubtedly would be.

AND HIS ADVERSARY.

LEON ABBETT.

Leon Abbett, ex-governor of New Jersey and Democratic champion, was born in Philadelphia on Oct. 5, 1836. His law studies were pursued in the office of District Attorney Ashmead of Philadelphia, and he was admitted to the bar in 1857. In the same year he removed to New York and began the practice of his profession there. Eight years after he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and

Cent-a-Word-Column.

$4000 WANTED at five per cent for a term of years on first-class residence worth $15,000. Address "Business," care Evening News. 2t-2

A WOMAN would like to do some family wash at home. No ironing. Address Mrs. Heeschen, Plainfield, N. J.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 30 North avenue. 15-2t

FOR SALE—From 500 to 3000 yards of gravel and soil, centrally located. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot. 2-10-4f

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FOR SALE—Pure bred white leghorn and black breasted games; also a perfect incubator and brooder. Sherwood order, at low price. P. O. Box 1372. 26-3

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 34 East Front street. 2-21-4f

FOR SALE or rent—a number of houses. Enquire of E. C. Mulford. 2-14-tf

NETHERWOOD—For Sale, a bargain, a house containing nine rooms, and four rooms in the attic, not plastered, one and one half acres of land, a good barn, depot eight minutes walk from depot. Price $2,000. Box 485 Plainfield. 24-26

SIX nice rooms to let. Apply corner Fourth and Sycamore street. 19-6

TWO Well furnished houses to let by the Year, No. 7 and 9 Franklyn Place; seven minutes walk from depot. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37, opposite depot. 17-tf

TWO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. May date from before for six months or longer. Address Jas. F. Hotchkiss, 93 John street, New York. 2-8-3f

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street.

WANTED—In a plain, quiet family, board for an invalid lady and perhaps a nurse. Address for one week, "Invalid," care of Evening News. 21-tf

WANTED—A competent person as cook and laundress. Apply 60 Central avenue corner of Sixth street. 19

WANTED—Medium sized house with barn and modern improvements in first class order and good neighborhood. Lester Andrews. 21-tf

WANTED—A smart, active, single young man of good address, one who has some knowledge of the grocery business preferred. Must come with his parents. Address Box 630 post office. 24-3

Special Notices.

CRESCENT DIVISION P. R. K. of P. Special meeting and drill to-night (Thursday) at Prescott Hall. Bring swords and belts. Important business. By order of C. GEO. B. POLHEMUS, Sir Knight Commander.

LADIES! Do your own dyeing, at home, with Forsaline Dyes. They are the Strongest, Brightest and Fastest Dyes ever sold everywhere. Price 10c a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in package or for fastness of Color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by R. G. Sheller, druggist, Plainfield, N. J. 2-17-1y

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles. Miss E. D. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

PROF. F. DERNSTADT has taken a class in advanced pupils, to be taught the Norwegian Lancer and the New American Waltz, in his lessons, $5.00. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-23

TO LET. The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x198 feet with ample dressing rooms and parlor room to let for balls, picnics, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. H. Martin, Leland Hotel, or at the Casino from 3 to 6 p. m.

A HOUSE on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house and lot on Liberty, for sale or to let within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms low. Also a house on Bryant street containing 12 rooms for sale. Two minutes from depot. Possession first of April. Apply to Dr. Long, 5 or further particulars call on 54 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield. 1-26-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has a number of desirable HORSES in spans and single drivers for sale at Laing's Stables, Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

These horses are from Central New York and GUARANTEED right in every respect.

Don't go out of town, when you can buy the best here.

P. T. B. Nevius, agent for owner. 21-2 2m

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER. The rush at R. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of person afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption going to him for relief. Dr. Boschee's German Syrup for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee. It is a perfect specific. Also Dr. Boschee's German Tonic. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

FOR SALE—Horse and Carriage. A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery purposes, and a carriage, nearly new. Inquire of H. FERSTER, Veterinary Surgeon, 19 East Front street, Plainfield.

Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC. Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. Terms reasonable. Orchestra furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1271.

Educational.

T. E. HAZELL, Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin, 34 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT, Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1088.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON, Teacher of music. Lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references P. O. Box 1503.

INSURANCE.

Isaac Brokaw,

REAL ESTATE and *Fire Insurance,*

12 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Agent for the following first-class companies: Home, of New York; Hanover, of New York; Jersey City, of Jersey City N. J.

Insurance effected on all kinds of property, furniture a specialty at lowest rates.

Money to Loan on first mortgages. Bargains in Real Estate. Houses rented and collections made. Personal attention.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

SHERRELL & POUND,

Bicycles, Tricycles

AND TANDEMS.

English and American Roadsters. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles.

B. POUND, 37 East Front street.

R. SHERRELL, Plainfield average.

Amusements.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION of the PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH will hold an

OYSTER SUPPER

in their Chapel

TO-NIGHT

from six to half-past eight to be followed by a LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT and

SOCIABLE

to which they hope to see a goodly number of their friends.

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, Saturday, Feb. 26th, Subject, "How to Beautify and Preserve the Complexion and Eyesight." Illustrated manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Can locate every ache and pain without asking a question. Cures all displacements or ulcerations of the uterus or womb without cutting, removing cancers and tumors without the knife or pain. Will instruct others how to do the same. Best of references from parties, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1. 1-6

LAST WEEK OF THE *SPECIAL SALE* at POPE BROS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a number of desirable *HORSES* in spans and single drivers for sale at Laing's Stables, Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

These horses are from Central New York and GUARANTEED right in every respect.

Don't go out of town, when you can buy the best here.

P. T. B. Nevius, agent for owner. 21-2 2m

ESTABLISHED 1843.

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Importers and Manufacturers of

WILTON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, VELVET, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN

CARPETINGS.

Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Cortienne, Mattings, Mats Rugs and Floor Cloths of every description.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Upholstery Goods.

The Largest Assortment in the United States at very Low Prices. Samples sent if desired. Correspondence invited.

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th STREETS NEW YORK.

L. HEYNIGER,

45, 45 and 47 Somerset street.

Dealer in

FLOUR, FEED, WOODENWARE

etc., at Less than *New York Prices.*

TELEPHONE CALL 113.

BOSE, WINTER KING, PILLSBURY and BUNNY FLOUR.

FOR *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE* go to *Frank C. Green's* get his prices and SEE His Display. HIS STOCK IS **COMPLETE,** His Prices LOWER than any house in New York. DON'T FAIL to give him a call.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE Just Received from the Mills *AN INVOICE* of the **FAMOUS** WARREN MILLS **CHEVIOTS** and during the dull season we offer the To Order at $16.

These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.

N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.

Boston Clothing House

29 Park avenue, R. H. PERKINS.

FOR SALE, *REAL ESTATE* 32 ACRES IN Lots or Parcels *To Suit Purchasers,* in North Plainfield, one mile from post office fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Rockview avenue. There is a fine brick house, 10 rooms, with bath room, hot and cold water all through, with all modern improvements. Also barn to correspond with property. Price will suit or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. For information apply on premises or correspond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect. 12-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. *For Sale and To Let.* TO LET FURNISHED. TO LET UNFURNISHED. Desirable Bargains in *BUILDING LOTS* FIRE INSURANCE. Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia: Fire Association of London Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan on First Mortgage. *Edward C. Mulford,* Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 North avenue, opposite R. R. Station, Plainfield. Telephone No. 90.

FOR BARGAINS in new and second-hand House Furnishing *GOODS* and for FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK and UPHOLSTERING call at the store of *F. S. POWLISON,* 35 WEST FRONT STREET.

JUKES Cozy Restaurant, 35 WEST FRONT STREET. Opposite Hellman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J

Renovated Rooms for Ladies and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of

OYSTERS. HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY. The Celebrated Dixon's Ice Cream

Latest Dispatches

The Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24—A joint meeting was held to-day at noon and a vote taken for United States Senator without changing the tie. Hudspeth stated that his Republican constituents wanted an election as speedily as possible, and the clerk kept a roll call.

Senator Grigor moved to have a committee appointed to arrange for prayers for Friday, Saturday and Monday. Edwards moved to strike out Friday. Carried 43 to 38. He then moved that the resolution be laid over till Wednesday. Werts moved that prayer be dispensed with indefinitely. Lost 41 to 40.

Hudspeth and Armstrong paired for to-morrow by special permission.

McDermott sought to explain his action of yesterday (see second page of this paper) but was declared out of order.

Noonan introduced a bill to repeal the charter of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company and wind up its affairs. The object is to get at the road to tax it. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

Cassin's bill increasing the age of consent on the part of young girls was passed.

Plainfield Evening News,

E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

CANADA'S ELECTIONS.

The Government Party Has a Very Narrow Margin.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The smoke of the great political battle is slowly clearing away and reveals many disappointments for both parties to the conflict. The Conservatives went into the fight with a majority of 70 in the house of commons, and came back with not over 26, and probably not over 20, over half that number. The returns so far from the different provinces show:

Prince Edward Island—A clean sweep for the Liberals, 4 seats.

Nova Scotia—Eight Liberals and 13 Conservatives.

New Brunswick—Six Liberals and 10 Conservatives.

Quebec—Thirty-five Liberals and 30 Conservatives.

Ontario—Forty Liberals and 57 Conservatives.

Manitoba—One Liberal and 4 Conservatives.

This leaves British Columbia six seats, Independent, although it generally goes with whichever side is in power, and the northwest territories election yet to be held. The latter will give Sir John three seats and the opposition one, making the total, not counting British Columbia, stand: Ministerial, 117; Opposition, 97.

It is almost certain that a large number of contests will be held in counties where the result is very close; for instance, in Kingston the premier himself only received 12 majority. A recount may take place during the day caused the polls to be closed, which renders the election void, and a new one will have to be held. It is by no means certain that the changes to be made by recounts and contests will not reduce the majority now claimed by the government to a cipher, but should it not be done, it is considered almost improbable that the Macdonald government can carry on the business of the country with anything like expediency, owing to the large number of bolters and Independents which they find in their ranks.

Of the followers of Sir John at present are six ministers, and, during the past session, voted against him on a want of confidence motion, and should the same question, "the hanging of Riel and the government treaty of the half-breeds" be brought to live issue, a matter which is considered probable, the same would again vote against Sir John. The case resolves itself into this:

That if the Liberals can win six at present given Sir John must secure new converts or appeal again to the country, in the hope of securing more seats than he and his followers at present hold. In the province the Conservative majority of 35 was changed to a minority of 6. In Ontario the government majority of 22 was reduced to 17.

Chances of the Mail Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There promises to be the same deadlock between the two houses on the question of the mail subsidy which there was in the last congress, and the house, which is more resolute than the senate in this matter will probably have its way, the result will be that the $500,000 appropriated to carry out, as the senate puts it, the recommendation of the postmaster general for the transportation of mails to South American countries will fail. The senate will doubtless abandon it if the house shall strenuously insist upon it.

Robbed a Girl of Her Hair.

READING, Feb. 24.—Miss Annie Hoaring, an inmate of the residence of Moses K. Brunt, one of the wealthiest residents of this city, while walking through an alley at the end of the yard was accosted by a well dressed unknown man, who placed his hand over her mouth to prevent her cries from being heard, and then cut her luxuriant hair off close to the scalp. This is the third outrage of the kind that has been perpetrated in Reading within a few weeks. Mr. Graeff will offer a reward for the arrest of the robber.

Indiana's Contest Not Settled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—The supreme court handed down its decision in the Smith-Robertson case, in which the former prayed for an injunction to restrain the latter from exercising the duties of lieutenant governor, to which position he was chosen at the general election in November last. The opinion refuses the injunction on the ground of want of jurisdiction, thus, in effect, deciding that the case must be decided by the general assembly and not by the courts.

Verdict Against Boudsmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—The government has just secured a verdict for $30,000 and costs against J. C. Foulson, J. W. Lynn and J. F. Butler, as sureties of Dr. F. F. Burmeister, deceased, pension agent for this city in 1867-69. The recovery is for the penalty upon sureties of Burmeister's $300,000 bond is doubtful.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, fair weather, winds shifting to the northerly, lower temperature.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Money closed at 4 per cent. The highest rate was 5 and the lowest 3½. Exchange closed quiet; posted rates, 4.86½@4.88½; actual rates, 4.85¾@4.86 for sixty days and 4.88¾@4.89 for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 122½ bid; 4s, coup., 122½ bid; 4½s, coup., 112½ bid.

Northwestern and Union Pacific were the features of the active stock market. Both stocks were actively bought, and advanced 1 per cent. each. The general market was strong throughout, but not active. The prices of the active ranged from 74 to 75¾ per cent.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—FLOUR—Closed steady at about 5@10c lower. Spot sales of 7,000 barrels; No. 2 extra, $2.30@3.30; Minnesota extra, $3.30@3.50; city mill extra, $3.60@4.00; Southern flour closed dull and in the buyers' favor; common to choice extra, $3.30@3.70.

WHEAT—Opened very fairly active and weak, closing at a decline of 1@1½c. Spot lots closed weak and 1@1½c lower. Spot sales of No. 1 red white at 84@84½c; No. 2 red, 84½@85c; No. 3 red, 80c; ungraded red, 81@86c; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 2 red winter, March, 84½@85c; do. April, 85@85½c; do. May, 85½@86c; do. June, 86@86½c.

CORN—Options were moderately active and weak, closing 1@1½c lower. Spot lots closed firm and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed, ungraded mixed, 67½@68½c; No. 2 mixed, March, 67½@67¾c; do. May, 67½@68c.

OATS—Options were quiet and dull, closing firm at about yesterday's figures. Spot lots closed weak and 1@1½c lower. Spot sales of No. 2 white mixed at 34c; No. 3 do., 33½@34c; No. 3 mixed, March, 30½c; do. April, 30½c.

RYE—Quiet; Western, 59@59½c; state, 59@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

HEWITT'S LETTER

TO THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB WHICH WAS NOT READ.

An Incident of the Washington's Birthday Party Which Has Attracted Attention—Governor Hill, Mayor Hewitt and the Labor Party.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 24.—One incident in connection with the Democratic banquet the other night has attracted much comment in political circles in this city, and New York state generally, and that is the refusal of the committee to read the letter of Mayor Hewitt, of New York.

The mayor came so near not being mayor, on account of the Labor party's vote, that he feels not too kindly toward that party, and sentiments in his letter were objectionable to Governor Hill's ideas, and the latter said if the letter was read he would not be there to hear it. The letter was not read.

An Eagle reporter called on Mayor Hewitt at his residence in New York and found him slowly recovering from his prolonged illness.

"I suppose, I am out of the democratic party, now," he said, when told that his letter had been suppressed. He was told that it had been suggested to ask him to cut out the objectionable sentences.

"They evidently don't know much about Mr. Hewitt," he said, stamping his cane on the floor. "If Governor Hill chooses to make that letter applicable to himself he must have been coquetting with the men to whom I referred. I did not mean him in my letter."

"Have you a copy of your letter?" he was asked.

"I have not a copy," he replied, "but I suppose it can be procured if desired on application to the committee. If the committee declines to make it public, I will expect them to return it to me so that I can give it to the press. This so called organization of Labor is nothing but a blackguard

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE FEAST WHEN CONGENIAL PEOPLE SIT AT THE BOARD.

Unnatural Tendency of the Times—Child Growth—Little Women—Picking Out a Wife—Women as Accountants—Dress. Whooping Cough—Stray Items.

Bread and cheese make a finer feast when congenial people sit at the board, than cake and wine with love left out. Many is the time I have heard good women mourning that they could not give a party, or invite their friends to tea, because "things were not nice enough." What sort of comfort is there in such hospitality as that? The Arab who strikes palms with you over a pinch of salt understands the secret of true comradeship better. Invite only friends to be your guests, and weed out from your list the folks you seek to emulate for display's sake alone, from whom you only cultivate because they cultivate you—no congeniality or heart kinship or mutual taste between you, any more than there is attraction between flies and spiders.

One rule that I should like to enforce would make these big parade dinners and dreary lunches things of the past. Make hospitality sacred to friends. If you wish to entertain rivals hire an outside banquet room and let the caterer do the business. Hold your tongue sacred to love, and friendship, and fellowship. One of the most delicious luncheons I ever took consisted of chicken sandwiches and a glass of milk, eaten off a barrel head. The friend who shared it with me was so jolly and so entertaining that I never remember a meal of anything like as grand time I was having. Things will adjust themselves in time if we will only let them. The souls that find their highest pleasure in display will drift together, and the people whose ruling passion is located beneath the diaphragm will serve their master; and those in whom love, good nature and sunny temper have their sway will find companions outside the ranks of "swell" society.

Meantime, my dear, let us put on our hoods, gather up our knitting, get out the old carryall and drive over to neighbor Jackwoods' as our grandmothers used to do, to spend the day and eat one of her fine impromptu dinners, sure of a hearty welcome, a glorious time, and not a bit of fuss and feathers.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

Unnatural Tendency of the Times.

Let not our virtuous young girls rush into the arms of designing or dissipated young men without the warning of reason and of experience. Let them be taught to recognize such characters at sight, and to loathe them as they deserve. Then we should hear less of innocent girls being offered up to the unworthy, and nothing of young girls marrying impure young men with the thought of reforming them. Young men are not encouraged to take that class of women as hopeful subjects for reformation; no more should pure young girls be allowed to so pollute themselves. Let like consort with like, and if a young man wants a spotless bride, let him keep himself spotless for her sake.

And let not young men too long defer their marriage because they are poor. Of this comes largely the vicious system of France and the growing celibacy in England. The sexes are said to be growing away from each other in those countries—to have few interests in common, no society, so to speak, the men avoiding intercourse with their equals and seeking the society of the female society, and the women more and more obliged to devise and to carry out their own separate schemes of amusement. This has also begun to be noted in our fashionable society, and Jenny June accounts for the rage for afternoon receptions by saying that ladies cannot attend evening gatherings, as it is impossible to secure escorts. Late accounts of fashionable assemblies in Boston, where the young men are mostly Harvard students, describe the young men as handsome, well-bred and not trying in any manner to entertain the ladies, and as appearing excessively bored with the whole thing. All this is unnatural and shows a vicious tendency of the times. Young men would delight in the society of their own social order and be as pleased with youth and beauty now as they have always been if they kept themselves fresh and pure for the society of their equals. *It is because they indulge in* a too free and easy intercourse with their inferiors that the dignity and restraint required of them in good society are so irksome.—Hattie Tyng Griswold in Chicago Tribune.

A Record of Child Growth.

The Woman's Anthropological society, of Washington, D. C., has undertaken a work in connection with the growth and training of children which promises to be of great value. It desires that mothers shall keep a faithful record of the lives of their offspring. Among the suggestions made is that there shall be noted in a book the date of birth, previous health of the mother, number of her other children, whether the child was fully matured, physical peculiarities, "mother's marks," weight, length, girth of chest, color of eyes, color of hair, health of child at birth, whether easy or difficult, quiet or vigorous, good tempered or fretful, how fed, breast or bottle, how frequently, character of food, at what age did it manifest pain from prick of pin, etc., appetite, when should be sound, follow a light with eyes, show a like or dislike in taste, distinguish between odors, notice its head, recognize its mother, when it sat alone, began to crawl, reached out its hand to take a plaything, or appear to be right or left handed, when it first stood by a chair, first stood alone, walked alone, spoke, and the first word it uttered, the colors which gave it most pleasure, whether restful or wakeful at night, average hours of sleep day and night, general health, date of cutting first tooth, last tooth, noteworthy speeches, age at which it first entered school, amount and nature of exercise, sports, etc., any marked artistic capacity, memory, ability to judge good or bad, and incidents indicative of character.—Herald of Health.

The Day of Little Women.

It has at last come. The day of little women. All the fashions tend to make women look taller, all the Pompadour styles are being copied, and the Josephine style of dress adapts itself only to the small women. Beautiful giantesses are not the vogue, and the time of the tiny creature has come at last. Of course she triumphs. A little woman could not resist that; of course, gawky, bonesy and all the other abominable adjectives that can be applied to big women, are in her possession, and she delights in using them.

She goes in for being immensely innocent, and would seem to have followed the advice often to be found in Punch, of which this only is remembered: "Look confident and indifferent; expose yourself simply, and with a voice as free as possible; be keenly alive to everything, and yet appear to appear unconcerned; know as much as possible, yet please by asking questions. Having read everything, quote nothing; see everything, appear ignorant of all; say nothing, appear to be thinking everything, but be nothing. Be light and graceful, show your beauty; be intelligent, but never pedantic. Be shy but never awkward. Be quick, but never rude. Be original, but not eccentric. See things at a glance, but quickly, still, slowly, and quickly still, in order to keep a cool head."—"Bab" in New York Star.

Picking Out a Wife.

I always was partial to the ladies, and did a great deal of gallanting them around and making them have as good a time as myself. But when it came to the age at which most young men fall in love I was very careful to single out a lady of my own age, and one who had an extra amount of common sense and good feeling—one who was always considerate of others' welfare, and was not ashamed that she kept house for three younger children left orphans when quite young.

Now, after five years of married life, I have never seen my wife untidy. She makes it her business to keep herself looking as neat as her house, and I have yet to see her out of humor or in the least way cross, and, although I do not make anything like big wages, yet she manages to keep the house in all necessaries, and I have more money in my pocket at the end of the month than I ever had or could manage to save before I was married.

I think if more young men would look on the practical side of matrimony there would not be so many disappointing unions.

Common sense is the thing. Never mind the pretty face, bright eyes or small feet. Has she a good supply of common sense! *It beats music and drawing far enough.*—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Womanly Independence.

The growing independence of women is, perhaps, another reason for the decreasing size of families. There are many occupations open to them nowadays that they no longer have that dread of being thrown upon their own resources which in past time, no doubt, led so many to accept offers from men who did not quite satisfy the cravings of their better natures. Women grow more expectant of great qualities in a lover every day. With their higher education, their ideas are loftier, while man, the bread winner, stands on the same round of the ladder that he occupied ten years ago. So your confident, unclouded young woman, with a good education and an alert mind, prefers to earn her own pin porridge rather than to enter into an unsuitable alliance. And she is right. She is happier, too.

But for the belles and beaux in what are politely termed the first circles, there ought to be a brighter outlook ahead. There are better things in the world than dollars and cents. Let girls grow more sensible and men less distrustful, and both speak their minds frankly, and lo! in the spring time there shall be something in the air besides the breath of *blossoms—the joyous sound of wedding bells.* —Boston Herald.

Beauty in Order.

By way of bringing the English housekeeper nearer to perfection a London paper draws her attention to Ischomachus, a fictitious character, invented by Xenophon, and a model husband. In his advice to wives one finds an idea which Mrs. Whitney conceived without him, and in which she has written very pleasantly. "How beautiful it looks when, for example, shoes are arranged in order! And how sort they are! How beautiful garments look, each put in its proper place, so matter what their material; how beautiful are bed clothes and brass vessels, and the tables when we use at table, and I even say, though I know some frivolous man will laugh, but not a serious person, how beautiful even kitchen pots and pans look when kept in order and in fair order!" "In fact, everything looks more beautiful when it is regularly arranged, for all the different vessels seem to make up a sort of choric dance, and the space between them are pleasant to the eye, for it is not only the dancers who are beautiful, but the clear measured space between them adds to the grace and pace." The moral is: "Keep your closets in order." —Boston Transcript.

Women as Accountants.

The position of a bank clerk is eagerly sought by young men whose fathers have influence in the board of directors; boys of good habits and good families, who must have spending money and can board at home. They like the short hours and freedom from manual labor, and not a few are otherwise employed after bank hours. "The small salary given is not desirable," says a writer on this question, for no one could support a family upon it, and defalcations will not decrease while time and opportunity combine to tempt young men who want to keep horses and enjoy all the sports of the time. Most business men unhesitatingly say that women are accurate accountants and faithful as bookkeepers and cashiers, and while our present condition of morals continues she certainly is less addicted to crime than her brothers, as our statistics prove. They are careful, conscientious and anxious to please, and therefore, as a matter of policy, fitted to adorn many positions now closed to them through the prejudice of business men.—Kate Tannatt Woods in Boston Globe.

Lost Opportunities.

There is no possible "might have been" of human life's history so sad as the opportunity, lost forever, of *being kind* to one who is dead. There is no passionate sorrow that can match the sorrow of a heart which recognizes, too late, that it might have been more loving to one whom God has taken. There is no tear among the many which mortal eyes must ever shed which will so bitterly and corrosively like the tears dropped when remembering harsh words spoken, or tender caresses withheld. It is so small a thing to say a loving word instead of a cross one, or to give a kiss in place of a frown; and yet how strangely reticent we all are in such matters.

"Oh, she knows I love her; I can't be bothering to say so all the time," says the husband, and meantime the hungry heart of *his* wife craves the word that is never spoken until the echo comes like a ghost to haunt the memory when death has forever removed love's opportunity.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

A Pot Pourri.

You asked me about a pot pourri. I have found an old recipe, warranted to be good and which calls for great care in the gathering of the leaves. It is said to remain fragrant in open bowls for two years if occasionally stirred, but in the closed pot pourri, which I am sure you will use, it will remain fragrant much longer. One is advised to pluck the rose *leaves early in the morning*—with them have the petals of jessamine, lavender blossoms and put them all in a large earthenware bowl. Add half a pound of crushed orris root, and then to every two pounds add two ounces of bruised cloves, of cinnamon, of allspice and common salt. Let the whole stand for about a fortnight, thoroughly mixing it every day with your hands and then it will be ready for use. As for your other inquiry about gifts, I think you will be wise to arrange a number this spring that your city friends may have odors of the last of the roses to remind them of you.—"Bab" in New York Star.

The Secret of Dress.

It is the wearer who makes a success of a dress, and a great secret of the Parisian dressmakers' art is that they adapt their fashions to the individual customer, and happily, if the wearer be a Frenchwoman, they work with hearty cooperation. There are few who do not understand what suits them, but they make a study of face, figure, and carriage, and though their garments are costly, they do not have too many of them. They make each new dress a part of themselves, and realize its effect in relation to the people. They raise the "toilette" to the dignity of a fine art, and, moreover, succeed in producing a perfect result. The colors now worn in Paris are most daringly put together, and, strange to tell, they are so skillfully handled that they never produce a discordant effect.—New York Home Journal.

Recipe for "Virginal Milk."

Apropos of beauty, I am going to give you the real recipe for the virginal milk, which forms such a delightful bath and really does make the complexion a trifle fairer. Mix ten drops of tincture of benzoin to an ounce of rose water until a milky liquid is the result. In using it tie the bath pour enough in to make the water look like skim milk, and then you will feel all the delights of this cosmetic, old as the pyramids themselves, and which really must have been discovered by Eve. Gardner's Monthly. Some people say it should remain on the face and dry there without a towel touching it; but this is a simple fad, because after a bath of its one uses the towel precisely as one does for a less luxurious affair.—"Bab" in New York Star.

Woman's Journal in Rome.

A new review has been started in Rome by three young Italian women. The initial number promises biographies of celebrated women, articles on household economy, dress and hygiene, etc., of particular interest to women. Attention will also be directed to the various industries, arts and professions in which there is an open field for labor for women to enter. The editors correspond with countries with the hope of inciting women, especially spinsters, whose only resource has hitherto been the convent, to active life.—New York Mail and Express.

A Plucky American Girl.

Miss Dorothea Klumpke, of San Francisco, who has been studying mathematics in Paris for several years, applied last autumn to the professor of astronomy at the Paris university for admission into his class. He said that he had never before had a female applicant, but that he could see no reason why she should not be one of his pupils. Four Frenchmen and one plucky Yankee girl now form the special class in higher mathematics as applied to astronomy.—Boston Budget.

Woman's Inhumanity to Woman.

A Philadelphia woman who has had twenty-five years of experience behind a store counter says that *the great burden of their* life is not in the work required, but in the petty annoyances to not like each other and have no compassion on one another.—Reading Times.

Lady Doctor in Finland.

Miss Rosina Heikel, the only lady doctor in Helsingfors, Finland, was lately waited upon by a deputation from the Woman's union, who thanked her for undertaking the medical charge of the poor women and children of that town.

To Remove Paper Labels.

To remove paper labels from old bottles, over the labels with *cold water, and hold* it for an instant over any convenient flame. The steam penetrates the label at once, and softens the paste.

There is one thing that cannot be successfully imitated, and that is "real old lace." Hence the joy of the young women who have "grandma's flounces."

Revolving cabinets for dainty china and glass are new in dining room furniture. The latest girl has given me in her opinion that they are a nuisance.

A woman made the first orange box and has built up an industry in furnishing that amounts to 50,000 boxes a year in California.

Maggie Mitchell often cooks the dinner at her Long Branch house and lets the servants stand by and look at her.

Queen Margharita of Italy has a strong preference for women physicians.

Lessons in American Housekeeping.

The eldest Miss West presides charmingly over the home of the English legation, and is an accomplished housekeeper as well as hostess. During her first years in Washington, while she was in the responsibilities and new to the country, she was victimized in the most thorough manner by servants and trades people. The other diplomats, who all know that Washington is one of the most expensive capitals to maintain a legation establishment in handsome style, could even then hardly understand why Mr. West and his daughter were complaining of being ruined by the cost of things in Washington. At last some one ventured to say that their trusted major domo, a right hand man for years, was neglecting or cheating. The practical investigation of domestic affairs proved that *this steward had been swindling in the most* high handed manner, and robbing his employer on an unheard of scale. His peculations amounted to thousands, but he was off and out of the way before it was proven. The young mistress of the house then took charge, and by personal supervision learned how fine an art and how complex a thing it is to keep house in this country, compared to the systematic and long established way of things in Europe.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mme. De Struve's Idea of Luncheon.

This season society is all given to lunches and teas, and where it will be all dinners, *brilliant evening gayeties, and intimate sup*pers, when the real work is to be done. Such a rage for lunching never was known, and though some women affect to serve these gatherings of their own sex, they all go to them. Mme. De Struve was the only woman ever here who put her foot squarely on the lunch, and would have none of them. She called them abominations, and gave free and fair warnings that she would never go to any of them.

Besides her openly expressed distaste for a social gathering without men, she claimed that that hour belonged to her family, as having a French breakfast in her own apartment, the morning meal was the only time when her whole family were together.—Washington Cor. Globe-Democrat.

The Lion.

The lion is called the king of beasts in order to advertise Barnum and Forepaugh's circuses. He inhabits a great share of the earth, but his favorite stamping ground is Africa. He feeds altogether on flesh, and there must be many times in his life when he wonders why nature didn't put an extra compartment in and allow him to eat hay. His roar is one of the grand sounds of the forest, and is calculated to lift a man up a tree at the rate of a foot a second. It is said that if a lion leaps over you in his spring he will drop his tail and flee. Every boy should remember this and be prepared to duck. He is supposed to live 100 years in his native haunts, but they can't be carted around in a cage over fifteen before the ginger bread and pink lemonade editions their limbs in death.—Detroit Free Press.

Some apprehension has been felt as the interference of our government in the affairs of private railway corporations. But it should be remembered that outside of Great Britain the governments of Europe are in great part owners of the railways. This is true of France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Russia, Austria and Italy. Of course there are some private companies in all these countries, but the government generally the owners of the principal railway lines, and supervise the private corporations. And, on the whole, this government ownership has worked very well. Freights are lower on the continent than in Great Britain or the United States, and the government, and then the profits of the various systems accrue to the national treasuries instead of to private individuals. Beginning with Jay Gould and the Vanderbilts, there are probably some two hundred persons in the United States who have built up enormous fortunes out of our railway systems. There is no corresponding class of railroad magnates on continental Europe, though there are quite a number in England, where, as in the United States, the roads are owned by private corporations. Of course, in many respects, our railways are in advance of those of Europe, but the latter has nothing comparable to our sleeping car accommodations, and then were our government to have control, there would have been no such rapid construction as we have witnessed under the spur of private enterprise. We have now 130,000 miles of road in the United States—nearly as much as all Europe combined. In a very few years we will have more miles of road than all the rest of the world together. It is estimated that during the year 1887 we shall build nearly 12,000 miles of new railroads, which would be nearly the eye with the least possible assistance.

C. G.

John Brown's Wife and Daughter.

At Los Gatos we begin to round into a more wild and picturesque country. The road winds up and around the Santa Cruz mountains, along creeks fed by the mountain streams and pulsing with water which held greater wealth for California than the gold in its mines, for here the wild grapevine was discovered and here was the home of the early "Mission" grape, which was the first one cultivated. Near Los Gatos a spot is pointed out—a bare spot, between two trees, upon a mountain peak—where the wife and daughter of John Brown took refuge after the tragedy of Harper's Ferry. It was a wild, lonely place, with not even a trail by which it could be reached; but the daughter used to come down the mountain at intervals on the back of a mountain pony to do a little trading and carry her load home strapped to its back. The editor of The San Jose Mercury first called public attention to the wretched loneliness and poverty stricken condition of the two women and started a *fund for their* benefit. The New York Tribune and Daily Times took it up, and a sum was raised which bought the land, built a comfortable cottage and left enough for a small income. The county subsequently built a road up the mountain and though the mother died nearly two years ago, the daughter continues to live in her home in the wild Santa Cruz mountains.—California Cor. New York Graphic.

Chairs for the Dining Room.

As a rule, the chairs in the modern dining room are uncomfortable and inappropriate. By all means see to it that the chairs be of equal height at the table. Perhaps any one may know by experience the trial to his good humor in finding himself perched above or sunk below the general line.

THIS WEEK

We will give special attention to the leading lines of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4,

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for these goods. That are sold at

EDSALL'S

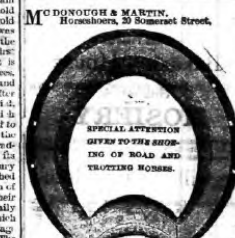
just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great special Sale last closed was a grand success and we wish to make our store an item this week. Save money and buy good Standard Goods at Edsall's.

I have secured the agency for the above celebrated irons. They bring out, polished and round as near the axis as possible, and having the greatest amount of convexity or concavity immediately over the center of grain found in all pebbles. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible assistance.

AT DOANE'S,

Formerly Clare's, No. 9, Park Avenue.

McDONOUGH & MARTIN,
Horseshoers, 20 Somerset Street.



Agents for THIS CITY for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL CASES OF CONTRACTION when possible. A perfect cure for cancer unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes nineteen-twentieths of all cases of HIDDEN LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

J. P. LAIRE & Co.

sells

HARDWARE,

House Furnishings,

STOVES, RANGES,

Imperial Egg Food,

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.

AS USUAL CHEAP.

Corner Front street and Park avenue.

One Thousand

pairs of

PANTALOONS

the latest styles. Prices

From 50c to $6

JUST RECEIVED AT

Schwed Brothers,

EAST FRONT STREET.

NEW DESIGNS IN

VALENTINES

are still coming in at

ALLEN'S

The Stationer, 23 East Front street,

who has the

BEST DESIGNS

of the best makers.

Special designs, etc., at prices which our customers say are low.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND

DRY FEET AS A SURE

preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the

CORK-SOLED SHOES

which

John J. Kenney's

is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.

SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

A. SWALM,

WALL PAPER,

NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE.

A. M. RUNYON & SON
Undertakers and Embalmers.
28 PARK AVENUE.
Telephone Call 49. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 27. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office and residence, No. 1 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone No. 7.

FURNITURE.

FAIRCHILD'S

Furniture Warerooms

2 EAST FRONT STREET

Parlor and Chamber

FURNITURE.

LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND CHAIRS.

RANDOLPH'S

SHOE STORE

for

Boots, Shoes, Slippers

etc., also agents for

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Agents for Life and Fire Insurance

12 WEST FRONT STREET.

John P. Emmons,

Successor to Symmons Bros.,

Mason and Builder.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

Corner of Watchung avenue and Prospect Street, P. O. Box 88.

CENTRAL R. R.

OF NEW JERSEY.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.

Leave Plainfield at 5.40, 8.35, 9.08, 7.05, 7.30, 7.39, 8.03, 8.23, 8.40, 9.30, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.08, 1.01, 1.28, 2.37, 3.27, 3.51, 4.30, 5.03, 5.30, 6.05, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 9.30, 10.37 p. m. 3.01, 5.37, 10.33, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.36, 5.51, 7.30, 9.27 p. m.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street at 4.00, 8.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m.; 12.00, 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.00, 9.00, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark

Leave Plainfield at 5.40, 7.14, 7.56, 8.05, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.05, 3.16, 5.45, 4.54, 5.50, 6.14, 7.10, 8.05, 9.07, 10.55, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 2.45, 5.14, 6.50, 10.55, p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 7.52, 8.45, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 2.00, 3.25, 4.00, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Elizabeth.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 8.25 a. m. 4.05, 5.16, 4.54, 5.02, 6.05, 8.05, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 5.14 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40, 4.30, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 1.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Bound Brook, Bethlehem, Scranton, etc.

7.56 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delton Upper Lehigh Connections, Lake Hopatcong, Lindsay, Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 9 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,

16 North avenue.

Shaving and Hair Cutting,

Four first-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,

(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)

Ladies' Hair Dresser,

Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, toilet and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 18 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,

Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, dealer in all kinds of

Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,

At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,

North avenue,

Meat Market,

Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Co! No 14.

Ten Eyck's

Meat Market,

Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy,

Driven Wells,

Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. Over 20 years' experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my charge satisfactorily. Office No. 5 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 24 E Front.

T. E. Morgans,

Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 E 2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,

Somerset street, near Front.

Boarding, Lodging and Transient, Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Blumm, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 22 Somerset Street,

Grocer and Seedsman,

Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Rock, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

DOOR NUMBERS

AT COLLIER'S, 3 Park Avenue.

Established 18 years.

N. B.—No Botching.

MME. QUICK'S
SULPHUR AND VAPOR
MEDICATED
TREATMENT
East Fifth Street, Bet. Spruce and Pine Streets.

Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases equaling the climate of Aiken and Jacksonville. Blood, cures Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Consumption, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Kidney and Skin Diseases, and all skin diseases.

It cures the most obstinate cases of Syphilis and fever and all malarial disorders.

Hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sundays and on Saturdays.

FOTOGRAFS.

Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.

Great Success with Children's Portraits.

THORN'S,

opp. Post Office.

Ranges & Stoves

with all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of

House Furnishing Articles

Which for cash or on the well known terms on the

EASY PAYMENT PLAN

will be sold at the lowest prices by

E. ANDERSON & SON,

Corner Second and Park avenue.

Charles Book.

7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Imported and Domestic

Champagne, Wines,

LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for H. Clausen & Sons' POSE LAGER BEER. Telephone Call No. 14.

Imported and Domestic Cigars. Pure, Vichy, Catholic Acid Klausgen Water, Soda, Seltzer, and Ginger Ale. Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	per gallon
SPARKLING (White Wine).....	25c.....	$1.00
SPARKLING CATAWBA (Claret).....	25c.....	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA.....	25c.....	1.00
MUSCATTEL.....	25c.....	1.00

Physicians' and Families' Pure Wines a specialty per dozen. To create any cause allowed for all unbroken packages. APPLE CIDER (Cash) required quarts 5c per dozen, pints 3c per dozen, 40c per gallon. Elderberries at Wholesale prices. All goods delivered free of charge within the city limits. All orders may be left P.O. Box 277 or delivered corner East Second street. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

BUY

Drugs, Medicines

ETC., AT

Miller's Pharmacy.

All Goods at REASONABLE Prices

PRESCRIPTIONS

A SPECIALTY.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

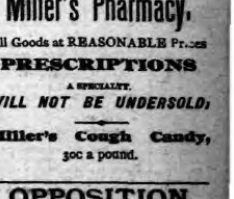
Miller's Cough Candy,

30c a pound.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

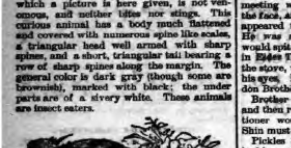


YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A GYMNASTIC EXERCISE USEFUL IN EVERY DAY LIFE.

An Easy Way of Ascertaining the Breadth of a River—A Very Interesting Lesson in Natural History Introducing the Horned Frog.

Among curious animals native to the western part of North America is the so called horned frog or horned toad, which is neither frog nor toad, but a species of lizard. Though of repulsive appearance, the horned frog, of which a picture is here given, is not venomous, and neither bites nor stings. This curious animal has a body much flattened and covered with numerous spine like scales, a triangular head well armed with sharp spines, and a short, triangular tail bearing a row of sharp spines along the margin. The general color is dark gray though some are brownish, marked with black; the under parts are of a silvery white. These animals are insect eaters.



HORNED FROG.

There are at least six different kinds or species of this frog, all of which are natives of western North America—one species being found as far north as Arkansas. They abound in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico to California, and as far north as Oregon. The cut represents, according to The American Agriculturist, one of the most recent species, also the one most numerous and best known. In the regions named these animals are so common that they attract little attention, except from travelers who see them for the first time. They are said to take refuge in their burrows to hibernate or pass the winter in a dormant state.

Measuring the Width of a River.

The approximate breadth of a river, or other stream, may be determined by means of the brim of a hat or the peak of a cap and this can be done by a boy as well as a man.

THE ANGLES ARE AND CBB ARE EQUAL.

The person desiring to ascertain this fact must place himself at the edge of one bank of the river and lower the brim of his hat, or peak of his cap, till he finds the edge just cuts the other bank; then after placing the hand under the chin, he must turn round steadily till he faces some level ground on his own side of the river, and observe when the edge of the peak again meets the ground. The measure of this distance will be very nearly the breadth of the river.

To Excite Electricity.

If a thick glass tube be taken in the hand, rubbed briskly with a dry woolen cloth or a silk handkerchief, and then brought near to light substances, as pieces of paper, small balls of elder pith, etc., lying on a table, what will be observed? The little pieces of paper or pith balls will fly into contact with the glass tube, and then dart off again. They will continue to fly up and down for some time.

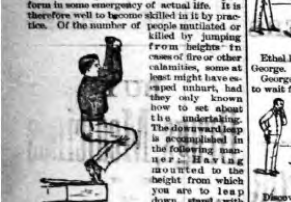
The glass tube produces these effects, at first, by attracting these light bodies into contact with it, and then repelling them away from it.

Sealing wax, and many other substances, when rubbed, will act on light bodies just as glass does. This peculiar state into which the surface of the glass is brought by rubbing is called the state of electrical excitement; the glass is said to be electrically excited, or electrified.

By attention to these simple principles many curious things may be performed, very surprising to those who know little or nothing of the real cause of the marvel.

The Downward Leap.

The downward leap is a gymnastic operation that many have involuntarily to perform in some emergency of actual life. It is therefore well to become skilled in it by practice. Of the number of people annihilated or killed by jumping from heights in cases of fire or other calamities, some at least might have escaped unhurt, had they only known how to set about the undertaking. The downward leap is accomplished in the following manner: Having mounted to the height from which you are to leap down, stand with your feet together, the toes pointed forward, not outward. Close your fists at your sides and raise yourself gradually on your tip toes, bending the knees and raising the hands as you do so, at least might have escaped unhurt, had they only known how to set about the undertaking. The downward leap is accomplished in the following manner: Having mounted to the height from which you are to leap down, stand with your feet together, the toes pointed forward, not outward. Close your fists at your sides and raise yourself gradually on your tip toes, bending the knees and raising the hands as you do so, at least might have escaped unhurt, had they only known how to set about the undertaking. The downward leap is accomplished in the following manner: Having mounted to the height from which you are to leap down, stand with your feet together, the toes pointed forward, not outward. Close your fists at your sides and raise yourself gradually on your tip toes, bending the knees and raising the hands as you do so, at least might have escaped unhurt, had they only known how to set about the undertaking. The downward leap is accomplished in the following manner: Having mounted to the height from which you are to leap down, stand with your feet together, the toes pointed forward, not outward. Close your fists at your sides and raise yourself gradually on your tip toes, bending the knees and raising the hands as you do so, at least might have escaped unhurt, had they only known how to set about the undertaking. The downward leap is accomplished in the following manner: Having mounted to the height from which you are to leap down, stand with your feet together, the toes pointed forward, not outward. Close your fists at your sides and raise yourself gradually on your tip toes, bending the knees and raising the hands as you do so, at least might have escaped unhurt, had they only known how to set about the undertaking. The downward leap is accomplished in the following manner: Having mounted to the height from which you are to leap down, stand with your feet together, the toes pointed forward, not outward. Close your fists at your sides and raise yourself gradually on your tip toes, bending the knees and raising the hands as you do so,



THE DOWNWARD LEAP.

bee illustrated, or on bending for the third time, drop gently off, the elevation carefully avoiding any jumping motion, and so you descend through the air straighten the body, throwing the arms upward as much as possible. As soon as the points of your toes touch the ground bend the knees forward to break the impetus of the fall. In practising, take care to increase the height from which you leap very gradually, and never attempt a deeper jump till you are quite perfect in the previous ones.

Some Alphabetical Conundrums.

What letters does a lazy man like best—E Z.

What letter would a blind man give most for—C.

What are the three most Irish letters—B A D.

What are the two most poverty stricken letters—C D.

What letters stand for some excruciating—D I T.

What five letters could there be no telegraph without—Y P.

What two letters are most disorderly—K S.

What three letters are very frequently "strung up"—P I G.

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

Latest Doings of Brother Gardner's Famous Organization.

Sir Isaac Walpole secured the floor to make a few remarks on behalf of Samuel Shin, who split on the new oyster at the last meeting and was fined $7,500 and costs, making a total of $12,500, he regarding the expectoration as a purely accidental matter. Samuel had been chewing a new make of jar gum, warranted to cure sore throat and relieve backache, and accidentally swallowed it. In his surprise and confusion, and the stove being so near to front of him, he ejected it. He was more than Julius Cæsar or Mark Antony would have done under the circumstances. Brother Shin wrote home from the jug with financial ruin staring him in the face, and the gaunt specter of want had appeared to him every night in his dreams. He was a penitent man. After this he would spit out of the broken alley window—in Eden Toots' eyesboss—anywhere but on the stove, which was now a sacred object in his eyes. He would ask the president to pardon Brother Shin and remit the fine.

Brother Gardner reflected for a moment and then replied that the prayer of the petitioner would be granted although Brother Shin must walk a chalk line in the future.

Pickles Smith arose for information. He had been asked many times if the Lime Kiln club and the state legislature officially recognized each other and worked in harmony. He now desired official information on the subject.

"Do chah'r am able to state," replied the president, "dat dis body an' de legislachuhs' am in most cases workin' fur de same oblick—de publick good. We hev not yet officially recognized de legislachuh as a formal movement but shall probably do so in a few days, unless we hear some derogatory reports concernin' its character as a body. We mus' go a leetle slow in recognizin' a publick body which am charged wid de regulation of all de railroads in de state, an' yet trabble on dead head passes issued by dese same railroads."

The secretary announced a communication from Mrs. Dinx White, relict of Job White, of Arkansaw, who drowned last fall. He wrote on an application for persons a member of the Lime Kiln club, and started off to post it, but while crossing a river was swept away and drowned. She felt that the club ought to pay her about $5,000 damages. If he hadn't been inspired to join the club he would never have written out the application. If he had not written out the application he would have had no call to mail a letter, and therefore would not have been drowned. She wanted the money in $10 bills and by express, and on the breakbone which she would erect at her husband's grave she would speak a good word for the club. If not she would at once begin a gilt edged and fur trimmed law suit.

The secretary was instructed to ignore the communication and stand on the defensive, and the meeting adjourned.—Detroit Free Press.

All for a Purpose.

In a conversation drifting toward the many wise provisions of nature, the Rev. Mr. Hopkins said: "The other day, in my intellectual exuberance, I came across a wonderfully sensible paper treating of the use of snakes. The long black snake is especially useful. He goes into the dense swamps, worms himself among the reeds and flags and devours thousands of scorpions and lizards, which, without his timely interference, would become too numerous. So, you see, every thing, even the black snake is useful, being created for a purpose."

"All right as well," one of the reverend gentleman's listeners replied. "We recognize the usefulness of the snake, because he devours scorpions and lizards, but of what use, pray tell me, are the scorpions and lizards?"

"They eat innumerable insects," the minister triumphantly replied.

"Oh, but of what use are the insects?"

"The insects! Why, or—they serve *as* food for the lizards."

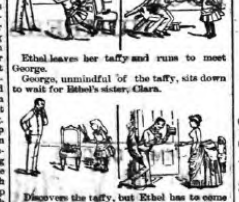
"You, but of what use are the lizards?"

"Why, you must be blind not to see that they serve *as* food for the snakes."

"Of course I see that, but that only brings up the question of what use are the snakes?"

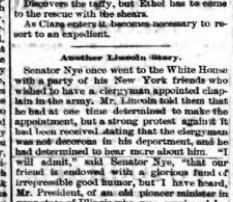
"To eat the lizards, I tell you. My dear sir," the minister added, "it is not strange that philosophy advances so slowly when we think of such ignorance of understanding."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Cohesive Tale.



Ethel leaves her taffy and runs to meet George.

George, unmindful of the taffy, sits down to wait for Ethel's sister, Clara.



Discovers the taffy, but Ethel has to come to the rescue with her shears.

As Clara enjoys it, becomes necessary to resort to an expedient.

Another Lincoln Story.

Senator Nye once went to the White House with a party of his New York friends who wished to have a clergyman appointed chaplain in the army. Mr. Lincoln told them that he had for one time determined to make the appointment, but a strong protest against it had been received stating that the clergyman was not temperate in his deportment, and he had determined to hear more about him. "I will admit," said Senator Nye, "that our friend is endowed with a glorious fund of convivial good humor, but I have heard, Mr. President, of an old pioneer minister in your state of Illinois who was arraigned before a county conference to be reprimanded by the bishop for his sallies of wit from the pulpit. Before the Episcopal dignity could settle itself for an impressive utterance the old man burst out: 'Brethren, I never did believe in a religion that had no fun in it.' The bishop's gun was spiked, and the conference, amid roars of laughter, at once passed the old minister's case by. 'That is a good story, Nye,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'Let me tell you one about Peter Cartwright, who on one occasion was convulsing his conference with wit and humor. The presiding bishop was a most pharisaical but execrable prig. 'Brother Cartwright,' said he, 'do you think that while you are indulging in this levity, you are growing in grace?' 'Grace, bishop?' answered Peter, with a countenance beaming with fun, 'grace? Oh, yes, brother, in spots.' I guess Nye I will go to Washington and let the boys have their Peter Funny Force in Boston Budget.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.
Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all cases of rheumatism, nervous complaint, skin disease, sciatica, Catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, and all chronic diseases, by Electricity, Medicated and electric baths. Consultation free. Lady attendant for the ladies. 19 East Second street, corner of Washington street.

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No. 252 Broadway, New York. Rooms 9 and 10. Residence, Seventh street, corner of Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 17.

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Successor to the late William B. Maxson, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public. Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank.

CRAIG A. MARSH
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

DR. ROBERT W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, 12 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware store, (formerly at 18 East Second street) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THEIRS, DENTIST, 20 West Front street, over Dr. Neal's. Anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

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OSCAR B. TEALE,
Attorney at Law, 277 Broadway, New York city, rooms 22 and 23. Importers and Traders' Bank Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DURHAM,
No. 7 Park avenue, Coward's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield he is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

W. M. K. MCCLURE,
Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Office opposite National Bank.

CUT IN TWO
at the Plainfield
BARGAIN HOUSE
OUR PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY
Hosiery sales are not very common at present, so White & Son will commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.

We will sell Children's

Full regular Cashmere Hose at	15c.	worth	25c
" " Rib and Col. Ribbed	12 1-2	"	20c
" " "	7	15c	25c
" " "	5	10c	20c

We Will Sell Ladies'

Full regular Balbriggan Hose	12 1-2c,	were	20c
" extra heavy	22c	"	30c
" black split feet	20c	"	35c
" superfine	30c	"	45c
" Fancy Spring Styles	25c	"	35c
" "	30c	"	45c
" Imperial Lisle Thread	37c	"	60c

We Will Sell Gents'

Full regular colored 1-2 Hose	12 1-2c	worth	18c,
" Bright "	25c	worth	35c,
" " "	30c	"	50c,

and don't think because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.

F. E. White & Son.

AT
THE BEE HIVE.
10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size to 4, regular price 45c, at 25c each.
Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors white face. Full regular made 5 to 6-2 15c, and 6 to 6 1-2 19c, at 12c.
JERSEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Bouole Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.25.
Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" Shirt (the best shirt made at 69c.

Corsets! Corsets!
L. CALLMAN,
38 WEST FRONT STREET.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at
WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE
NO. 20 WEST FRONT STREET

A. S. Titsworth,
NEW MARKET, N. J.
Agent for
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society
of New York, Purchases Annuities and Gives No Notes. Also Traveler's Life and Accident Insurance. Call and see the Wonderful Inducements and let the Boys Shear You.—Your Policy Yours in Boston Budget.

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Mason and Builder,
JOBBING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P. O. Box 350.
RESIDENCE, HILLSIDE AVENUE.

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Established 1866
Carpenter & Builder,
26 EAST THIRD STREET.
Specialty—Fine Hard Wood Work.

PARSON & GAYLE,
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W. J. Parson, Vine street, near Emily street.
H. E. Gayle, No. 85 East Second street.
All Work Promptly Attended to.

Peter G. Kline,
Carpenter and Builder,
Estimates furnished. Repairing attended to. Work guaranteed. P. O. Box 66. Chatham street. P. O. Box 506. Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Ross,
11 Somerset street, North Plainfield, informs carpenters and builders that he can furnish Mouldings, Sashes, Doors, Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Send postal to Somerville.

R. V. Saums,
Carpenter and Builder,
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Bronx. P. O. Box, 1328. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work.

J. Manning,
Carpenter and Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard.
Madison avenue and Third street.
Moulding, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

F. E. KINSMAN,
Vice-President and General Manager.
The Electrical Construction and Supply Co.
Organized 1881. Incorporated 1883.
An Burglar Alarms
AND ELECTRIC BELLS.
Plainfield P. O. Box 1265.
New York office No. 145 Broadway corner Liberty street
Telephone "219 Nassau."
WE EMPLOY NO HOME-MADE ELECTRICIANS.

WALL PAPERS.
G. F. & C. E. Brown
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES,
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
823 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

CASEY
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand Furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET.

S. J. NEAL,
the
CARPET WEAVER,
38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving, and carries a full line of rag carpets constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

JAMES O. MILES,
Artist Sign Writer
21 NORTH AVE. P. O. BOX 1172.
Number Your House.
GOLD, SILVER, NICKLE, BRASS, GLASS, PORCELAIN,
JAPANNED TIN and GOLD LEAF, NUMBERS and LETTERS
In any size from 1 to 12 inches for application to Door, Wood, House or Metal.
Agent for all Character of Patent Letters and Figures. Also for Stencils for Marking Bags, Barrels, etc., made in any shape.

It is a Great Mistake
to think that accident insurance is necessary only for those engaged in all sorts of hazardous occupations. Accidents will happen in the best regulated families," so will they to the most careful persons in the world. A day's disarrangement, a bank cashier, a lawyer, a physician, a merchant, a clergyman, a mechanic may fall down stairs, slip on an orange peel, have a horse run away with him, slip while stepping from a horse car, step on a nail, and fall out in just such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.
Especially is such protection valuable to men who are dependent upon their daily labor to provide for. To a man in whose situation may be forfeited, whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for a day, a week or months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his income, during such time, will not cease in such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by the possession, at such a time, of a policy in a reliable company is simply incalculable.
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Accident insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance, for each protects through the law of average. A man will pay that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him for being disabled, and a thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite compelling to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the ready cash one leaves for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.
There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man will add accident policy for his own personal benefit.
Jos. T. Vail, agent, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

HONEST MILK
Fairview Farm Dairy
(Late Park avenue Dairy.)
BOX 238 PLAINFIELD.

COMIC SENTIMENTAL CHEAP
AND SELECT
VALENTINES
in great variety, at
R. C. FISHER'S
21 West Fourth street, opp. Public School

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A SHIPMENT OF FRESH
ORANGES,
DIRECT FROM FLORIDA,
Which the Plainfield public are invited to inspect, also our large assortment of choicest fruits, nuts, confectionery, canned fruits and vegetables, sardines, etc., at the
NORTH AVENUE
FRUIT STORE,
KENNEY BROS. NO. 5 NORTH AVENUE,
Andrew E. Kenney. David T. Kenney.

PLAINFIELD DIST. TEL. & F. A. CO.
Messenger Service
Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Co. Money Transferred by Telegraph.
Electrical Work of all descriptions put up and repaired. All work guaranteed.
4 Park avenue. C. M. GODDARD, Manager.

50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
at Bargain Prices.
FUR CAPS $1.25 up
SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS
at
U. B. CRANE'S,
THE HATTER
12 Park avenue, next to Walker's Bakery.

TRY
B. T. BARNES'
FLAXSEED COUGH DROPS
Molasses Creams,
Broadway Molasses Candy,
Salted Almonds, Burnt and Sugared Almonds,
OUR
OWN
MAKE.
OPP. POST OFFICE.

STOP
at the new store of
ALEX THORN,
29 SOMERSET STREET,
for
Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, etc.
CHEAP for Cash.

DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES
The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
21 W. Front Street,
opposite Edsall's and White's.

Special Attention
is directed to our
LOW PRICES
Brummell's Cough Drops 10c.
Vaseline, (pure clean jelly) 10c per bottle.
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
Imported Bay Rum 40c bottle.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger 25c a bottle.
Fine extracts 25c a bottle.
Voorhees Cough Candy 5c.
Pine Tree Tar troches for Coughs and colds 20c a box.
Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds. Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
Carnline (Cocoanut oil) (Rowland's style) 50c.
Shaker's Extra Malt, the best Tonic for weak and delicate persons.
Best Pure White Pine Tar bottles 90c.
Bargains in Toilet bottles for covering.
Camphor Ice 10c.
Marsden's Cure for Headache 15c.
All goods at popular prices.
Physicians Perscriptions my specialty.
Respectfully,
Wm. H. Voorhees.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES
at
Hanchett & Sparks,
GROCERS,
CORNER PEACE AND FIFTH STREETS.
We sell first-class goods and do by our patrons as we like to be done by.
Our usually large stock of canned goods has been greatly replenished, and new varieties added until we consider this line complete.
Our reputation for selling good butter we do not intend shall suffer, if care in selecting will prevent.
We especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" brand of Coffee, this is a combination of the choicest Coffees grown and we believe it is unexcelled.
Our teas are all we sell one and we are confident that for flavor and fine drawing qualities they are the cream of all.
Good bread is in demand in every family and you can always have it, if you will buy our Pillsbury, Washburn's or Recker's Superlative Flour.
We are sole agents in Plainfield for Prof. King's odorless New Process Kerosene. It is a high test oil and one trial will convince you of its value.
Our stock is replenished with fresh goods from day to week and with all kinds of seasonable vegetables from day to day.
We thank our patrons for past favors and intend to serve them so well that our efforts will be appreciated while we also hope to merit the patronage of many who are strangers to us now.
Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

FOR ARTICLES
in
Royal Worcester,
CARLSBAD,
FRENCH AND JAPANESE
CHINA
ARTISTIC GLASS, BISQUE FIGURES, ELEGANT LAMPS etc.
go to
GAVETT'S,
15 EAST FRONT STREET.

HARDWARE.
PLUMBING, Steam & Gas Fitting
SHEET IRON AND
HEATER WORK.
TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
13 EAST FRONT STREET.

SPECIAL DESIGNS
in
VALENTINES,
Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.
Valentine Cards,
from 1c up, Frangs, Tucks, H. & P. etc. Frosted and Fringed cards from 5c up.
Our special cards 5 1-4x5 1-2 Frosted and Fringe surrounded by embossed roses only 5c.
Envelopes furnished free for all valentines 5c or more.
A. W. RAND,
24 WEST FRONT STRE

BUILDER.
C. J. NOEL,
Carpenter & Builder
OFFICE, 4 WEST THIRD STREET.
Shop, South, Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

PLUMBING
Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but
THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in this branch. If your house does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
25 NORTH AVENUE,
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES
Brushes, etc.

L. M. FRENCH
CARRIAGE Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES,
CHEAP,
for Prompt Cash.
Repairing in all its Branches at short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

W. ROWE,
(Successor to Rowe & Weisenstein.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.
None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield, P. O. Box 1265.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET,
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor.
Laundrying in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Cushion or Glass Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at R. M. Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMFORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have a superior machine for making all our own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of repairing shoes without sewing or nailing. Rubbers and Arctics of all kind can be half-soled, without sewing any nails and made quite new.
NO. 4 WEST FRONT STREET.

INSURANCE
Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London and Globe of England, Phœnix of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British & Mercantile of England, Home Fire Insurance Co. of Scotland, The Queen of England, The Manufacturers of Scotland, The Washington Life of New York and other equally good companies and procures insurance at best rates, has
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second st.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
Corner of
EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Pleasant Rooms. Play room for children. Rates put throughout the house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

COLEMAN
Business

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 45. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD,

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate, as the "Colorado of the East," covers about twenty square miles, including the borough, of about five miles long by four miles wide, and over 300 feet above the level of the ocean. Its streets are well sewered by the Queen City Sewerage Company, and its dwellings, numbering nine-tenths of all in the borough, are supplied with pure water from the Raritan river. The highest point on the north-western border, over fifty miles of good roads, mostly macadamized, radiating from the center to outlying districts, terminating at Metuchen Falls, Dunellen, Fairfield and Scotch Plains, is reached by inclines of easily ascended grades, and the surrounding country is dotted with handsome villas and superior elevated railroad, with four passenger trains each way daily, connecting with all parts of the city, and on which commutation tickets are sold to New York. Twenty-three miles distant is had by twenty-six trains each way daily, conveying from half an hour to an hour and a quarter. The commutation rates are $7.00 per month by the year and rents of houses range for an entire house from $15 to $100 per month, according to the size and location of the house. The locality abounds in beautiful, comfortable homes, and has the most ample and improved educational facilities, the finest churches, schools, hotels, cemetery, public buildings and art gallery and museum in the State, the largest and grandest library building and reading room in the world, has the reputation by statistics of being unequaled for healthfulness in the settled localities of the United States, and only 40 minutes from the 42d street depot, New York. The population is about 14,000, and the privileged columns of the DAILY PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the official city paper, by its large daily circulation, will show the public spirit and business enterprise of the people. Artesian water, free from lime, is supplied to some of the residences, and it is the intention to supply all in this way when sufficient demand is created. Taxes are reduced to the minimum that will properly maintain the public improvements. Briefly it is a city favored in location and natural advantages, and in every way to make it the most attractive city of homes in the country.

THE QUEEN CITY OF NEW JERSEY

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Sickels' drug store, corner of Second and Park avenue.

	1887	1886		
6 a. m.	24	31	Rain rises	6 40
2 p. m.	36	42	Sun sets	5 47
10 m	30	44	Moon rises	
3 p. m.	32	40	Moon sets	8 29

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE NEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—House hunters are becoming more numerous, as "moving day" approaches.

—The trimming of grape vines is now in order, and this work is essential to insure a full crop.

—During the Lenten season services will be held in the Holy Cross church on Mondays and Tuesdays at eleven a. m., and on the other days of the week at four p. m. After this week the services will be held in the chapel attended by the children.

—A further hearing of testimony was resumed before Master in Chancery Nelson Runyon this afternoon, in the case of Isaac S. Colthar vs. the North Plainfield Township Committee, an account of which has from time to time appeared in these columns.

—The sewer basin under the north entrance to the Park avenue railroad bridge, has for a long time been filled up with refuse so that during a heavy rain storm the water backs up and floods the road bed. Street Commissioner Angleman with his team were engaged yesterday afternoon cleaning the sewer basin.

—The pupils of the High School were agreeably surprised when they returned to school on Wednesday after the two weeks' mid-winter vacation, to find that their new cabinet case had been placed in position during their absence. The work was planned by the principal, Miss Bulkley, and the surprise was a pleasant one.

—The liquor dealers of the State met in convention in Elizabeth yesterday and organized themselves into a liquor dealer's protective union." Resolutions were adopted and officers were elected. The convention adjourned to meet at Trenton after the adjournment of the Legislature, or sooner, if not deemed practicable by the members.

—Patrick Keeley, the hackman who was so unfortunate as to knock down and seriously injure the Rev. D. F. Robertson, while driving along Somerset street on Saturday, the twelfth inst., has agreed to contribute five dollars a week toward defraying the expenses of caring for the injured man. Mr. Keeley says that during his long experience as a driver, he has never before injured a human being.

—The oyster supper at the Park Avenue church last night was quite a success. The festive oyster warmly recommended itself to many of its friends. The literary entertainment which followed the supper consisted of music and an illustrated poem. This part of the evening program, though brief, was well received, and reflects credit upon those who participated in it. The poem was Hunter's, "The Curtain."

—One of the most signal successes ever known in New York was the first production of "A Rag Baby," a comedy embracing a medley of song, dance, dialogue and semi-monstrosity, given to a very enthusiastic audience last evening. It is by C. H. Hoyt, the author of "A Bunch of Keys," which has had such a popular and promising success in this country and England. The dialogue is very witty, the music vivacious, and the action rapid and sustained.—N. Y. Dramatic News. The above play will be produced at Music Hall, Thursday, March 3d.

—The Newark Register of the 23d instant, has the following to say concerning Dr. Henry A. Armstrong of Plainfield, the aged physician confined in the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum, are making arrangements for another effort to secure his release, the recent proceedings to have him discharged, upon a writ of habeas corpus, having failed. His friends and the lawyers in the case had a consultation a few days ago and agreed to take action in two ways. One is to obtain a writ of de lunatico inquirendo from the State Chancellor and at the same time petition the New Jersey Legislature for a thorough investigation of the case and of the asylum." The doctor is said to have a few thousand dollars left, and this is the alleged reason for the interest taken in his behalf.]

The Latest Potter Wonder.

At the extensive printing press works of Charles Potter, Jr., here, we were shown Wednesday by Mr. Potter a new perfecting press, which for completeness is probably unequaled by any press in the world. It is protected by patents and has positive features which every newspaper man will highly prize. The press was started up while we were having its novel features explained to us and was made to print fold and count at the rate of 28,000 four page eight column papers per hour, and almost instantly was changed to print 14,000 eight page papers per hour, by simply moving a lever to throw a new set of gearing into operation. In addition to this the press could be changed by the same simple means to print two page supplements at the rate of 28,000 per hour. Of course such a press is a luxury which only enterprising newspaper men in large cities can indulge in, but such is the demand for these presses at from $15,000 to $25,000 each that Mr. Potter no sooner has one completed than it is purchased, and a large force of the most skilled artisans are kept constantly employed solely on this class of work. There are but few newspaper men of any note who may think of it is told in the following extract from that leading paper of the northwest:

We give in a supplemental sheet an illustration of our new perfecting press, which is covering addition that makes The Evening Wisconsin a metropolitan journal. We gave the order and specifications for this press one day after the publication of the Potter Automatic Printing Press Company, of which Messrs. C. Potter, jr., of New York, but a machine of this character cannot be built in a day or a week, and the machine we have received is one of the results of the experience obtained in the construction of seventy presses, and combines in one machine all the best ideas, economies and speed of all presses now exceeding it. It has somewhat from several different styles of machines, but is entirely free from aggregation of the good points of many. This press is able to print either six, seven or eight column papers, of four, six or eight page form. It prints from a roll, cuts, pastes and counts in packages of twenty, as right page, seven-eighths paper like to-day's Wisconsin, at the rate of 14,000 per hour; or a four-page paper, of double the ordinary size, counted and pasted at the astonishing rate of 28,000 per hour. The three o'clock edition, which is sent by mail and over seventeen almost entirely, is printed in fifteen minutes—3,000; The five o'clock edition mostly for city circulation, of 10,000 copies, in twenty minutes. This great speed enables us to hold open the last page of the paper thirty minutes later than heretofore, and still be able to deliver the paper to the most distant subscribers thirty minutes earlier than heretofore.

Fraternal Visiting.

About twenty of the members of Ivanhoe Council, American Legion of Honor of this city, went to Elizabeth on the 7.30 p. m. train last evening and paid a fraternal visit to Liv ingston Council of that place. The guests were escorted to the Veteran Zouave Armory, where they were royally entertained by the members of Livingston Council, and a sumptuous collation tendered them. After speech making was indulged in and a good time was had in general, the Plainfield delegates started home arriving on the 11.45 p. m. train, and were all well pleased with the enjoyment provided for them. Among others who went from this city and the borough were Messrs. F. A. Dunham, H. M. Goff, L. A. Hummer, W. H. Rogers, G. E. Stillman, G. B. Titsworth, A. L. Titsworth, J. P. Allis, R. Mitchell, F. M. Slater, J. K. Arnold, J. S. Powlison, C. O. Dunham, J. A. Poulson, J. F. Hoosan, J. H. Tier, jr., A. B. Summers, and James C. Pope.

A correspondent writes: "It would well repay any one to visit Elizabeth and view this fine armory and its contents. Beautiful war scenes, painted by Julian Scott of this city, adorn the walls of the parlor, while rare engravings, photographs and symbolic emblems are in profusion throughout the building. A choice collection of war relics are carefully guarded by this organization, conspicuous among which is the old battle flag, which is held in almost veneration by its true soldiers."

—Mr. H. A. Stroull of Prospect avenue, lost a valuable Jersey cow yesterday morning. The animal was valued at four hundred dollars.

—The case of the two young men Smith and Heidhoff who knocked down the young daughter of Thomas Clarkson, of Liberty street, while driving into Park avenue on the 22nd instant, and being tried before Judge Ulrich and a jury this after noon.

—Henry Wendell, a clothing merchant of Dunellen, was on his way home Tuesday evening, and was passing along Main street, west of the railroad station, when he was pounced upon by a man, who knocked him down and brutally kicked him. Mr. Wendell recognized his assailant, and his arrest is only a matter of a short time.

—The family of John R. Naylor, of Lake street, who met with a severe loss by the death of two of the children, from scarlet fever yesterday, are said to be in stringent circumstances. The father is engaged as a lamp lighter, and is spoken of as a hard working and industrious man. He is now out of employment except to light gasoline lamps, for which he receives but $10 per month. A correspondent suggests that a subscription be started for the relief of the bereaved family, and pledges five dollars to head the list.

—Mr. Allen requests that you state that the order entered in Union Common Pleas Court day before yesterday in Wyckoff vs. Allen directed execution for costs to issue against Mr. Wyckoff and not against Mr. Allen. The report of yesterday correctly stated that Wyckoff was successful in the first three decisions of the courts, but that Mr. Allen last of all succeeded in non-suiting plaintiff with costs. Confusion arises doubtless from the fact that while Mr. Wyckoff was plaintiff originally, yet being the opposing party to the appeal in one case he became defendant as well.—Craig A. Marsh, Attorney for Wm. L. Allen.

The Plainfield Auxiliary of the McAll Mission.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS: — A question often asked, "What is this McAll Mission?" It is the spreading of the Gospel in France, among all classes and conditions, by a thoroughly organized and well directed body of Christian workers. It takes its name from its founder, Rev. R. W. McAll, who left his church in England in 1871, and consecrated his life to this work.

It now has a Board of Directors, a large corps of active workers and 92 mission halls, 74 in Paris alone, and 50 elsewhere, in Versailles, Cannes, Nice, Lyons, Corsica, Bordeaux, Nantes, and Algiers. The work carried on in one of these stations is precisely what is undertaken by a well-equipped church in this country. Besides the Sunday preaching services, and Sunday schools there are the weekly adult Bible classes, mothers' meetings, industrial schools, circulating libraries, Bible-readers, and, in some cases, free dispensaries.

M. Saillens, one of the directors of the mission writes, "A hopeful feature of the work is its undenominational character. Ministers and laymen of every church, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and others meet on one platform." A French writer says: "The McAll missionary enterprise of the Nineteenth century none will probably have done more than the awakening of Catholic France, and on earth than that of Mr. McAll. Not alone in its external results, but in having revealed to our Protestant Christian Europe, very much afraid to present the Gospel to our sceptical and critical Parisians its intrinsic force and power which is ever reduced in its original purity." Five years ago the story of this mission was told for the first time in the columns of the Independent. Among the contributors were Morris K. Jessup and Dr. Agnew of New York, Dr. McAll, Mrs. McAll Auxiliary in 1884, and in the year of the Plainfield McAll Auxiliary. The organization of the National Association, with Chas. of Philadelphia, and Madame Leclay, one of the Paris lady-workers, visited that city in the autumn of 1885, and in the words of our honored secretary "stimulated" all in the desire for a share in the McAll Mission. The Plainfield Auxiliary was organized November 2, 1885.

The first annual meeting will be held in the lecture room of the Second Avenue church on Tuesday, March 1st, at two p. m. It is earnestly hoped every one of the 120 members of the Auxiliary will be present to elect their officers and managers for the ensuing year.

FROM A MEMBER.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Mrs. F. H. Miller of Peace street will be glad to hear that she is rapidly recovering from her recent illness.

Chester Wann of Willow avenue, North Plainfield, has returned from his Western trip of some three weeks' duration.

Harry Manning, who was recently called to the secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. here, is expected to assume his new duties to-morrow.

Freeholder Doty and two sisters of Union spent Washington's birthday with their sister, Mrs. Jerome Searing of West Third street, this city.

A Washington D. C., dispatch to the Newark Evening News says that among others who are registered at the Nation's Capital is Mr. T. F. French of Plainfield.

The father of ex-Judge George P. Suydam of this city is lying dangerously ill at his home in Madison, Somerset county. Judge Suydam was yesterday called to his bedside, but upon arriving there he found his father somewhat improved.

By advice of Dr. Shrady of New York, Dr. Charles F. Stillman, formerly of Plainfield, but now of New York, has taken a short trip to Cuba, sailing Tuesday of this week, where he will seek to recover from a severe attack of pleurisy. He made the case Mr. R. D. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and returns with him.

Gideon R. Giles, a well-known resident o Bound Brook, and a member of the firm of Messrs. L. D. Cook & Co., lumber dealers of that place, was found dead in bed Wednesday morning. He was awakened from his office early on Tuesday afternoon he complained of feeling unwell, and retired early. Deceased was fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and daughter.

The wife of Freeholder Hardgrove of Somerset county has shown symptoms of insanity for some months past, and was removed to the Insane Asylum at Trenton, yesterday afternoon. A carriage was waiting to take her to the depot, and while her attendant was getting her a drink of water, she raised the window in her bed chamber and leaped to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. The unfortunate woman was carried into the house where she suffered intensely from the injuries received. Mrs. Hardgrove is about thirty-eight years old and has many warm friends in Somerset county.

A pleasant surprise party was tendered to Miss Maggie Tuch, at her parents' residence No. 339 Washington street, N. W., on Monday evening of Washington's birthday. The grand march with seventy-two couple was commenced at 9.30 p. m. and dancing was continued until a late hour, when the party dispersed wishing the hostess many pleasant returns of the day. Among those present from Plainfield, Rahway New York and Madison, including the Misses. Baermann, Golchius, Booth, McDermott, Colyer, Nelson, Lenz, Derr, Smith, Pollord, Seitz, Martin and the Misses Denney, Rinceller, Hayden, Surtell, Gardner, Keanon, Ryan and others.

Senator Livingston, a liberal descendant of Governeur Livingston, celebrated the anniversary of George Washington's birth by feasting the legislative newspaper correspondents and a few of his friends. The event occurred last evening in one of the parlors of the Trenton House. Representatives from Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, New Brunswick, New York and Philadelphia dailies, together with Senators McBride, Moon and Werts, partook of the genial Senator's hospitality. After eating, cigars were lighted and a right merry time was had around the festive board. The company dispersed at midnight after having passed a very pleasant evening. Senator Livingston a rising vote of thanks.—Trenton Times 23d. inst.

Regulations for Lent.

The following regulations for Lent, which began Wednesday have been issued by Bishop Wigger for the observance of Catholics in this Diocese:

First—All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday, except fast days of precept, only one meal being allowed, with the addition of a moderate collation in the evening.

Second—The precept of the Lenten fast includes that of abstinence from flesh meat. By an indulgence of the Apostolic Indult, however, the use of meat is allowed in this diocese for the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday and the second and third Sunday of Lent, and at every meal on Sundays.

Third—It is forbidden to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.

Fourth—The use of eggs, butter and cheese, although not allowed by the general law of Lenten abstinence, is sanctioned by long custom and is permitted by indult in this diocese, provided that the regulation prescribing the quantity of food be scrupulously complied with. From this indulgence Good Friday is excepted. On that day all white meats are prohibited and what is popularly designated a black fast must be observed.

Fifth—Let butter or anything of any kind may be used in preparing Lenten viands.

Sixth—The church exempts from the obligations of fasting the following classes of persons to-wit:

First—Those who are sick, infirm or convalescent, although not confined to bed, or those are of a laborious or exhausting character; third, those who have not yet attained the age of twenty-one years; fourth, those who are enfeebled by old age; fifth, women who are approaching maternity or sucking infants.

Seventh—The foregoing classes are not exempted from the law of abstinence from flesh meat except in special cases of infirmity or sickness.

Eighth—All priests exercising jurisdiction as rectors, assistants or chaplains are empowered to grant dispensations from the precepts of fasting and abstinence in particular cases and for sufficient cause.

More Bills Introduced.

Additional bills were introduced at Trenton recently as follows:

SENATE.

No. 75. Mr. Garrison—A new act relative to the publication of the laws. It provides that the Governor and Comptroller shall annually, within thirty days after the adjournment of the meeting of the Legislature, select the publishing newspapers. They shall select as many as two newspapers in each county, representatives in the Legislature, provided that the whole number for such county shall not exceed six, and they shall be equally divided between Democrats and Republicans, having reference also to the extent of their circulation. Provided, that only one daily and one weekly paper in every Legislative district and in every town and borough having a population of 4,000 or more shall be designated papers to these previously chosen have to be selected. The Governor and Comptroller may also select one daily at large through the State. The whole number shall not exceed 100; the publication to be continued for two years and, and the compensation is to be sixty cents a folio. (Printing.)

No. 76. Mr. Gardner—Authorizes the formation in towns, villages and boroughs, of societies for the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms, and public improvements (Municipal corporations.)

No. 77, Mr. Large—That no suit in Chancery for divorce shall be heard in any court, but the same shall be permitted to proceed to final decree unless the amount involved is over $50 (Revenue bill.)

No. 78, Mr. Edwards—Empowering County Boards of Health to pass ordinances.

Jersey Genius Rewarded.

The following list of patents were issued to Jerseymen, at Washington, on Wednesday, 16th instant:

W. J. Adams, Montclair, photographic camera; T. Purser, Montclair, safety pin; D. Hutchinson, Jersey City, steam boiler furnace, Thomas Butler and A. Ligibel, Jersey City, car starter; C. R. Osborne, Newark, harness mountings; C. F. Chandler, Newark, steam engine; Joseph Cristiff, Hightstown, thill coupling; J. F. Erskine, Hoboken, thill coupling; W. H. Hooker, Jersey City, light supporting apparatus for vessels; William Kent, Jersey City, machine for bending and flanging sheet metal and testing the tensile strength of chains, etc.; T. Mosher, Newark, bridle bit; F. Murray, jr., Newark, rotary fan and hydraulic motor; G. B. Prescott, Newark, cutout for secondary batteries; F. M. Kinney, Newark, elevator; Lewis D. Rinyon, Raritan, friction clutch; John H. Lawlee, Jersey City, plumber's force pump; F. M. Hydrigeon, Newark, governor regulator; W. H. Russell, Tranquility, inside for boots or shoes; R. B. Sheldon, Shortsville, spring bed bottom; Charles Cook, Salem, upholstery, spring bed bottom; E. Ward, Newark, bridle front design.

—We have received a copy of the new, revised edition of that popular book known as "College Songs," edited by (Henry Randall) Waite. It is a capital collection of new and popular songs of the American Colleges; contains 200 pages of the best of old-time favorites. Many of the songs are of real solid beauty; others are of the jubilee order; and there are a few of the class of merry sources. College songs are now great favorites, not only within college walls, but in many a home, and the collection is having a large sale, and the merry songs seem to please all who hear them. It is the best of its late books of its class and size. This revised edition contains several new selections which have come into popularity in our college song-book. All who desire the best collection of college songs, new and old, should send to Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a copy of college songs by Waite. Price 50 cents, mailed to any address.

Latest Dispatches

The Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25—The Legislature met in joint session to-day, and a vote taken for United States Senator resulted—Abbett 33, Sewell 32. The Editors from both parties held a secret caucus, each party by itself. The result is not known, but may appear in the vote to-morrow or Monday.

The committee to whom was referred Mr. Donald's list of subordinate officers reported that it was conspicuously excessive, and on motion of Assemblyman Dickinson fourteen officials were dropped from the list. A motion by Dickinson prevailed allowing each of the discharged pages $100, and each of the discharged doorkeepers $150.

The Assembly failed to prevent railroads from pooling under forfeiture of their charters, was defeated.

Assemblyman Throckmorton secured the privilege of the floor to denounce as a falsehood the statement of Assemblyman McDermott that he had promised the latter to vote to oust the Speaker to resign. McDermott retorted that his own statement was true nevertheless.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

$4000 WANTED at five per cent for a term of years on first-class residences worth $15,000. Address "Business" care EVENING NEWS. 2-24-3

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found At 36 North avenue. 15-24

BOARD and nursing for invalid ladies in Dr's private family supplied. Good references. Call Clinton Mary A. Cooper, Harmony street, near Somerset.

FOR RENT—A three story and basement dwelling house, No. 7 Arlington avenue, second door southwest of Central avenue, furnished or unfurnished. Modern improvements. A delightful place. Moderate rent. Apply to owner on premises. Possession immediately. 2-25-tf

FOR SALE—From 500 to 5000 yards of gravel and soil, centrally located. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37 opposite Depot. 2-19-tf

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and convenient. Also my livery stable and business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 84 East Front street. 2-21-tf

FOR SALE or exchange, a number of houses. Enquire of E. C. Mulford. 2-14-tf

SEX or nine rooms to let. Apply corner Fourth and Sycamore street. 19-tf

TWO Well furnished rooms to let by the year, No. 7 and 9 Franklyn Place; seven minutes walk from depot. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37, opposite Depot. 17-tf

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. May five or before for six months or longer. Apply to Jas. F. Hotchkiss, 93 John street, New York. 12

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress. Apply at once. Also a colored boy who has some knowledge of the grocery business preferred. Must reside with his parents. Address Box 639 post office. 24-3

Special Notices.

LADIES

Do your own dyeing, at home, with Pearline. Beautiful, fast dyes are guaranteed. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—25 colors. If you have no equal Pearline. Name paper. Amount in Package or for trimmings or flowers, or non-fading dyestuffs. They will color anything. For sale by R. J. Sickels, druggist, Plainfield, N. J. 2-17-1y

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,

Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice and delivered to any part of the city. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

PROF. F. DENNSTARDT

is forming a class for advanced pupils to be taught the Spencerian system and the New American Waltz, in five lessons, $5.00. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

TO LET.

The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x180 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to be let for balls, parties, entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. B. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the Casino from 9 to 6 p. m.

A HOUSE

on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements. Lot 50x200 feet. Also a house on Second avenue containing 12 rooms for sale. Both within 10 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Inquire of E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37 opposite Depot. 1-29-3m

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

Fresh goods are coming in every day since still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to purchase Piso's Cure. Unequaled for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 25 cents and $1.00. Trial size free.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of

J. H. FRISTER, Veterinary Surgeon,
12 East Fifth street,
Or at J. W. Leland's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC.

Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Leave orders at Isaac's music store. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1276.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1276.

T. E. HAZELL,

Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Highest grades a specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT,

Teacher of Drawing and painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address box 1076.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,

Teacher of Piano. Gives lessons either at pupil's home or at residence of teacher. For terms to classes, best of references. P. O. Box 1268.

INSURANCE.

Isaac Brokaw,

REAL ESTATE

and

Fire Insurance,

12 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Agent for the following first-class companies: German-a, of New York, Hanover of New York, Jersey City, of Jersey City N. J.

Insurance effected on dwellings, property, furniture and dwellings a specialty at lowest rates.

Money to loan on first mortgages. Bargains in Real Estate. Houses rented and collections made. Prompt returns.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

SERRELL & POUND,

Bicycles, Tricycles

AND TANDEMS.

English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Raven, Safety and Ivel Bicycles.

E. POUND, 37 East Third street.
H. SERRELL, Plainfield avenue.

Amusements.

STILLMAN MUSIC HALL.

Thursday, March 3,

the Comedy Event of the Season.

Charles H. Hoyt's Great Laughing Hit,

"A RAG BABY"

MR. FRANK DANIELS

the inimitable Comedian in his Original creation

"OLD SPORT"

Entirely New Music and Funny Situations

"GRAB IT QUICK."

Tickets on sale Saturday.

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, Saturday, Feb. 26th, Subject, "How to Beautify and Preserve the Complexion and Eyesight." Illustrated manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a few days only, to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Her success in curing the sick and ailing without asking a question. Cures all displacements or ulcerations without a surgical operation. Cures cancers and tumors without the knife and pain. Treats successfully all ills to which the same. Best of references from parties, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1. 14-6

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey, between Charles Bergen, complainant, and Michael Cotter and Susan, his wife, defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1887,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all that tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, beginning at a point in the middle of Fifth street and corner of other land of James Keefe; thence running in a southwesterly course and making a line for James Keefe and Michael Donnelly's land one hundred and fifty feet to a stake and making a corner; thence running in a southwesterly course parallel with Fifth street one hundred feet to the property of Patrick Whalen's lot; thence running along his line in a northwesterly course, one hundred and seventy-five feet to a stake and corner in the middle of Fifth street; thence again running along the middle thereof in a northeasterly course to the place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Michael Cotter by deed of James Keefe, dated May 23d, 1878, and recorded in Union county Clerk's office in book 108 of deeds on pages 345, etc.

GEORGE M. STILES, Sheriff.
Jackson & Codington, Pltfs. Att'ys.
J. & B. N. Fees $7.30. feb 25, 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between Caroline Perline, complainant, and John J. Perline, et als., defendants. Fi. fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1887,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, all the following described tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the city of Plainfield, in the county of Union, and state of New Jersey.

Beginning at a stone in the south street of Plainfield, and the said Samuel Dayton's, formerly Christeana Vail's corner; thence with her line south 6 degrees west 20 chains and 50 links to a stone; thence south 84 degrees east 10 chains and thirty links to a stake on the south side of the Plainfield and Somerville road; thence north 6 degrees west 20 chains and 50 links, to the said street; thence along the same and the owners of the lot above conveyed, and the various courses thereof, north 84 degrees west 10 chains contained in the deed from Benjamin Manning and wife to Augustus Stewart, dated March 23, 1852, and recorded in Essex Clerk's office, in book 302 of deeds, on page 284, &c. Being same premises conveyed to said Perline by deed of said Samuel Frazee Hetfield and wife, dated March 23d, 1872.

GEORGE M. STILES, Sheriff.
CRAIG A. MARSH, Sol'r.
Fees—$7.40. J.E.L.P. 2-25-6t

JURIS

Cozy Restaurant,

35 WEST FRONT STREET,

Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J

Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of

OYSTERS.

HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.

The Celebrated

Dixon's Ice Cream

FOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

go to

Frank C. Green's

get his prices and

SEE His Display.

HIS STOCK IS

COMPLETE,

His

Prices LOWER

than any house in New York.

DON'T FAIL

to give him a call.

FOR SALE,

REAL ESTATE

32 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Somerset Road. Also, one desirable new house in a fine location, 12 rooms, with basement. Water and Gas fixtures all through. Modern improvements. Also barn in connection with spacious grounds. Will sell very low. Prices and terms made easy. For further particulars enquire or address, with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.

13-3m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale and To Let.

TO LET FURNISHED.
TO LET UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Bargains in

BUILDING LOTS

FIRE INSURANCE.

Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia Fire Association of London. Queen of Liverpool, England. Money to Loan on First Mortgage.

Edward C. Mulford,

Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 North avenue, opposite R. R. Station, Plainfield.
Telephone No. 60.

LAST WEEK OF THE

SPECIAL SALE

at

POPE BROS.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

A. SWALM,

WALL PAPER,

NO. 6 NORTH AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

W. & J. SLOANE

Importers and Manufacturers of

WILTON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, VELVET, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN

CARPETINGS.

Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Cocoanes, Mattings, Mats Rugs and Floor Cloths of every description.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Upholstery Goods.

The Largest Assortment in the United States at very Low Prices. Samples sent if desired. Correspondence invited.

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th STREETS NEW YORK.

L. HEYNIGER,

67, 65 and 67 Somerset street.

Dealer in

FLOUR, FEED, WOODENWARE

etc., at LESS than

New York Prices.

TELEPHONE CALL 13.

ROSE, WINTER KIRD, PILLSBURY and RANEY & CO.'S

Plainfield Evening News.

T. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at

No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

And delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week, or for three months if paid in advance. Mailed to subscribers at $5 per year payable in advance.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

New York's Annual Meeting—Electing Officers.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Grand Army encampment, at its session yesterday afternoon, proceeded to the election of officers. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

For Commander—Thompson, 255; Treadwell, 214; Sayles, 212; McIntee, 86; Davidson, 29.

For senior vice commander, Thomas P. Cleary received a majority over all competitors.

For junior vice commander, Charles H. Grant and Henry B. Meigs developed the most strength, though neither received a majority.

For chaplain, Jeremiah Smith (colored), of Kingston, received the majority.

Daniel Lewis, M. D., of Kenn Post, No. 44, was unanimously elected medical director.

The council of administration chosen was: Theodore L. Poole, Post 51; James Low, Post 150; Marvin Short, Post 76; Henry C. Duryea, Post 176; Hermine in Essex county, Post 33.

All the officers but commander and junior vice commander having been declared elected, a second ballot was taken for these positions, previous to which Davidson withdrew in favor of Treadwell. Davidson was dropped out under the rule, and the contest between Treadwell, Thompson and Sayles was resumed. The result was: Treadwell 256 votes; Thompson, 252; Sayles, 213. The strife for junior vice commander was ended by Charles H. Grant, of Brooklyn, capturing a clear majority.

The delegates visited the Capitol last evening, and were received by Governor Hill and Lieutenant Governor Jones.

The New Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Returns from the three election districts remaining to be heard from were received to-day. They increase the Conservists and the other returns an immaterial. This shows the outcome of the elections throughout the entire empire as far as definitely known. Whole number of districts (each representing a seat in the reichstag), 397. Of these 89 elect National Liberals, 73 Conservatives, 24 Free Conservatives, 97 Centrists, 15 Poles, 15 Alsatians, 1 Dane, 6 Socialists, 15 new German Liberals, 2 Guelphs; and in 60 supplementary elections will be necessary. Three of the Centerists and two of the new Liberals elected are supporters of the army bill.

An Unknown Schooner Sunk.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—A large unknown three masted schooner, in ballast or ice laden, struck on the wreck of the English steamer Ship Island, on the Jersey flats, Ship Island, rolled over, and sunk. It is thought that some of her crew were lost. A few were observed while being picked up by a two masted schooner bound south. The wreck of the Brinkburn, which has been lying on the shoals for a year past, having become detached from its original position, has been dragged by the ice floes to the shoals, and the loss occasioned by it this winter will amount to $300,000 to American vessels alone.

The Jury in the Irish Trial Fails to Agree.

DUBLIN, Feb. 25.—On the resumption of the trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien Redmond and others of their associates charged with the "plan of campaign," Judge Murphy continued his charge to the jury. He said that if the jury believed the traversers had united in the plan of campaign as charged in the indictment alleged, the traversers had acted unlawfully. The judge then concluded his charge and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence they returned and reported that they were not able to agree upon a verdict.

Condemning 48.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—The trades assembly, composed of delegates from all the trades unions in Essex county, has passed a resolution condemning District Assembly 49 of New York for its action in the late strikes; also a series of resolutions setting forth that if the order of the Knights of Labor in regard to the cigarmakers is enforced, every union in the assembly will withdraw from the Knights. A committee was appointed to wait on Master Workman Powderly and urge him to rescind the order.

Prince Alexander has Smallpox.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—It is ascertained that Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the deposed ruler of Bulgaria, who was reported to be lying ill with gastric fever, is afflicted with smallpox.

Renewing the Alliance.

ROME, Feb. 25.—Negotiations have been satisfactorily concluded for a renewal of the alliance of Italy, Germany and Austria, which expires next May.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, fair weather, winds becoming southerly, higher temperature.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Money closed at 3½ per cent. The bank of England rate of discount low; Exchange closed easier; posted rates, 4.85@4.85½; actual rates, 4.84¼@4.84¾ for sixty days and 4.86@4.86½ for demand. Government closed steady; currency 4s, 122½ bid; 4s, coup., 125½ bid; 5s, coup., 103½ bid.

In the stock market, with the exception of a reaction caused by a raid on Jersey Central, after $30 in the forenoon, prices ruled steady to the close and the final figures with within a fraction of the best of the day. Even Jersey Central recovered most of the decline. The drought of the market after midday was mainly attributed to the reduction in the rates of exchange 30c. As compared with yesterday's prices the advance ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; winter wheat extra, $2.90@3.30; minnesota clear, $3.40@3.65; city mill extra, $4.30@4.65. Southern flour closed dull: common to choice extra, $2.80@3.80.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active, while prices were irregular, closing weak and 1@1½c lower. Spot lots closed 1@1½c lower. Spot sales of 1,000,000 bu. No. 2 red, 80c. No. 3 do, 80c; ungraded red, 80@83c; No. 2 red winter, 80½c, and No. 3 red winter, 80½c. No. 2 red, March, 87½@87¾c; do, April, 90@90½c; do, May, 94¾@95c.

CORN—Options were firm and weak, and closed steady at a slight decline. Spot lots closed weak and 1@1½c lower. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed, 49½c; No. 2 white, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 47½c bid; do, March, 47½c bid.

OATS—Options were weak and closed fractionally lower. Spot lots closed weak and slightly lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state, 36c; No. 2 do, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, March, 36½c bid; do, April, 36½c bid.

RYE—Dull, but firm; western, 59@59c; state, 60@61c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

THAT VETO SUSTAINED.

Congressmen Indulge in Sharp and Personal Debate.

THE REASONS FOR VOTING

To Sustain or Reject the Presidential "No."

Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, Wields a Vocabulary of Negative Praises with Reference to Some of the Beneficiaries of the Bill—Members Accuse Each Other of Talking for Buncombe—Col. Matson's Closing Appeal Fails to Secure Votes Enough to Pass His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The debate in the house on the question of the veto of the dependent pension bill took a wide range and called out some spicy speeches.

Mr. Conger thought that the report of the committee was a complete answer to the president's hyperbolic criticism on the measure.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, said the country should blush to see one of the least of its defenders the inmate of a county poor house. This bill would take many of them out of the poor houses.

Mr. O'Hara, in favoring the bill, said that the colored man did not go to the war, as the president said they had, for dollars and cents. When the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, composed exclusively of colored men, went out they were offered bounties, but refused them because they were black. They spurned the money and said: "No; we are in the cause of liberty. If you cannot pay us what you pay other soldiers we will fight for the flag and country without compensation."

Mr. Haynes (N. H.) and Mr. Bayne (Pa.) followed, speaking in favor of the bill.

Mr. Townsend (O.) regretted that the president had selected Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to represent him, because he had for the first time in the history of congress denied members the courtesy of being heard through the Record. It might be that the president wished in this way to suppress a full discussion of this question, but he feared that the president would regret such a course within the next year.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) said the sophistries of the president's message to veto completely answered by the committee's report.

Mr. Morrill (Kan.) appealed to the house in the name of justice, gratitude and humanity to pass the bill.

Mr. Bragg (Wis) said members of the house had been impelled by a sympathetic impulse, regardless of reason or judgment, to the point of passing one of the most scandalous bills which had ever been sent to a president for his signature.

The people of the country had reason to be thankful that the bill had been presented to an executive who had enough backbone to meet the situation. In a few years the soldiers—not the bummers—would have arrived at an age when they would come to congress and demand as a right, not ask as a charity, that provision be made for them. Congress should not bankrupt the treasury before that time arrived by yielding to the demands of deserters, coffee coolers and bounty jumpers. It had been charged that he was not a friend of the soldier. Those who had served with the troops for four years who had followed the starry flag in fifty pitched battles would forget them. It was that class of soldiers he defended. He resented the imputation and the imputation cast upon them by the passage of a pauper pension bill. No man who had enjoyed the exquisite delight of riding down a fleeing foe, or who had stood in the presence of the enemy, and heard the three times three cheer go up—cheers of joy that a leader had come—could ever forget his comrades. The men who advocated this bill did so because its beneficiaries could vote and they expected to buy them by this bill.

Mr. Henderson (Ia.)—I pronounce that false. Go upon the floor of the galleries and from the Republican side.)

Mr. Bragg—I say that this is the substratum upon which it would have been put if the question whether they call paupers would have called upon them individually for aid they would say: "You good for nothing scoundrel, you are as competent to work as we are." It had been said by the committee that the president was inconsistent; that he should have vetoed the Mexican pension bill. Had he done so he would have been one of the noblest acts of his life, but the bill went to him with the almost unanimous vote of both houses, and the press had not called his attention to its enormities. As to his being a presidential agent he would say that the G. A. R. at its last grand encampment had passed resolutions condemning the service pension of 88 a month. The bill would grant pensions to the scum—the very dregs of the cards—to the men who had served from November 7, 1861, to June, 1865. Men who were paid from $100 to $800, with the private assurance that they were physically so defective that all they had to do was to go to the hospital. As to the men who were found in simulcasues, they had come from them to enter the army, and afterward simply lapsed into their old condition. Now he must get to the simulcasues. These men had no self-respect; they laid down and opened their mouths for a test to suck. He gentlemen who had committed themselves day after day in opposition to the principle of the bill, and were grateful for the veto.

In reply to cries, "Name them! Who are they?" Mr. Bragg said: "The Republican congressmen—all of them." (The reply was greeted with applause, laughter and jeers, the spectators (from the floor) taking part in demonstrations of approval and disapproval.)

Mr. Bragg asserted that the press was against the bill. The gentlemen who sat up aloft (pointing to the press gallery) might at some time turn this big pension boom into a boomerang, to some extent, on statesmen.

Mr. Henderson, (Ia.)—We have fared as well in our district as the gentleman has in his. (This reference, to Bragg's failure to secure a renomination was greeted with loud and prolonged laughter by the Republicans.)

Mr. Bragg repeated that the press was opposed to the bill. The great Republican paper of his state stood by the president, and so did the great Republican paper of Pennsylvania. The papers in New York almost unanimously sustained the president. The great soldier, Palmer, of Illinois, stood by the president; Governor Cox, of Ohio, stood by the president. Old Dave Sickles, of the Third, Excelsior brigade, said the veto was a most glorious deed. Brave men of all parties stood by the president. It was only the little minds that went jumping about like insects around the lamp that opposed him.

Mr. Henderson (Ia.) contemptuously) You stand by the president?

Mr. Bragg—No chief consideration for either of us. I am thinking of what I consider the soldier's interest. Confederate soldiers without hope are telling day by day and exhibiting a fortitude, courage and constancy expected of them, while the northern soldiers are waiting for what? Why! Because they are waiting for the appropriations to come from the government, and when that stipend goes it is spent quickly.

Mr. Steele (Ind.)—How about the Mexican (broken) bill?

Mr. Bragg—I have said that I wished the president had vetoed it. You all voted for the bill and now you have discovered that it is a mischief.

Mr. Warner (O.) said that the bill set a premium on pauperism and improvidence.

Mr. Outhwaite (O.) said that he had originally voted for the bill, but a misconstruction was worse than action on the ground that no distinction was made between deserving poverty and undeserving poverty.

Mr. Morrison (Ills.)—I am satisfied that the bill does not contain what its friends claim for it, and that it is fairly subject to the objections urged against it in the veto. Besides, the veto is an act showing the high watermark of ordinary executive independence and official manhood that I feel like sharing and taking my little part of the responsibility. (Applause on the democratic side).

Mr. Springer (Ills.) thought the president would have been false to a sacred trust if he had not called attention to the ambiguities of the bill, and the misconstruction which might be placed on it.

Mr. Curtin (Pa.) said that if the construction of the president was correct the bill was a farce and a fraud on the people of the country, and he would therefore vote to sustain the veto.

Mr. McKinley (O.) said that he did not believe with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Bragg) that the beneficiaries were shirks or good for nothing scoundrels. He believed that there were thousands scattered over the country—the fathers of families—to whom the gentleman from Wisconsin, though they were not here to tell of their deeds of courage and glory. (Loud laughter and applause on Republican side.) He was more than justified by precedents over and over again.

Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) commented on the fact that every gentleman who had spoken in opposition to the pension bill was one who had voted for it originally. There must be some reason for this. A large number of them, like himself, terminated their official terms on March 4, and a large number of them, unlike himself, were now about the White House "bending the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning." (Loud cheers and laughter on Republican side.)

There was a time when Benedict Arnold rode along the line and when he met with the acclaim of heroic soldiery everywhere. Yet there was another period in his life when he held an interview with an American on English soil, he not daring to come on American soil. He (Hepburn) did not doubt what he would do with him if they should meet him. "They would cut off your leg that was wounded at Saratoga and bury it with the honors of war, and the rest of your carcass they would hang on the gibbet."

The statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Bragg) that the G. A. R. has repudiated this bill was a misrepresentation in essence as the greater portion of all of its distribe of abuse against his own comrades. It is not an uncommon thing for a skilled lieutenant to lead a charge. It is then the solid south, that opposes this bill and that stimulated this veto, puts forward all of these northern gentlemen to represent it. They are not to be blamed. Not everybody would do with him if they should meet him. "They would cut off your leg that was wounded at Saratoga and bury it with the honors of war, and the rest of your carcass they would hang on the gibbet."

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Mr. Rockwell (Mass.) would vote against the veto, and declared that as a legal and patriotic document the report of the committee on invalid pensions far outstripped the veto.

Mr. Lovering (Mass.) read numerous petitions of G. A. R. posts of Massachusetts indorsing the bill.

Mr. Matson (Ind.) closed the debate. He would not attempt to indulge in imaginative flights, or to make any oratorical display. He would simply say that he had voted for himself, for the committee, for the bill and for no one else. He believed that the president had the right to veto legislation on other than constitutional grounds, and he believed that the present executive had in many instances made use of that right; but he had been his pleasure and his duty to defend the president when that officer had interposed his objection to legislation. He would be glad if Mr. Cleveland—not Mr. Cleveland—but Mr. Pritchett—he said I could go no further. I said yes. He placed both hands upon my shoulders and said: "You can go no further here." I caught hold of the post and tried to push myself past him, when he seized me and threw me as far as from here to the pillar (pointing about six feet). (Cries of "Hang him," and other cries of "No, no.") I stepped back and stood at the clerk's desk and made an address to the gentleman, stating that I claimed the position of presiding officer of the senate by virtue of an election by the people, the declaration of a joint convention of the two houses and the opinion of the supreme court upon the falsity of title of the claimant. I was interrupted by the so called president of the senate over and over again with the threat that if I did not stop he would remove me from the floor, and with calls for the doorkeeper to do it. The doorkeeper was finally called and did push me outside of this further door of the senate chamber. (Cries of "Shame! shame!") This is about all that concerned me.

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ALMOST A RIOT.

INDIANA STATESMEN AND LAWMAKERS HAVE A SET-TO.

Lieutenant Governor Robertson Tried to Assume the Chair in the Senate Chamber—He is Fired Out Into the Street—A Few Blows Struck.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—It was decided by the Republican senators after a secret conference that they would seat Robertson as presiding officer of the senate at all hazards. Therefore a large, motley and turbulent crowd gathered outside the senate door early yesterday morning. The Democrats had resolved to hold the fort on the ground that, no matter whether Robertson was Lieutenant governor, the constitution prohibited strangers to select its own presiding officer from one of its own number. They quietly took their seats early, instructing the doorkeepers to keep out everybody except members, employes and ladies. Consequently the general public did not get into the chamber. Smith said that up to the present he had allowed Republican the privileges of the floor, and had been courteous and considerate in his treatment of them, but the attempt to force their way in and seat with him had put an end to all this, and hereafter they would be kept out.

The mob outside was so dense that several Republican senators had difficulty in making their way into the chamber, and when they did get in were swearing mad, denouncing the doorkeepers as bullies and blackguards. Finally this aroused the Democratic senators, who gathered around the speaker's desk and soon became involved in violent altercations. An attempt to separate the crowd peacefully by a Democratic senator, in which a Republican was pushed up on a desk, aroused the latter, and he struck the Democrat a violent blow on the face, saying: "D——n you, I will hit you anyhow," and attempted to draw a pistol, because the latter had actually put out a hand on him. Finally, the belligerents were separated and Chairman Smith called the senate to order.

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A Lawyer Disbarred.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A. O. Brewster, a well known Boston lawyer, who was recently indicted for alleged forgery in signing bills of sale of property, which he obtained from persons, upon which he obtained loans, has been disbarred from further practice in this commonwealth by Judge Barker. The case against Brewster is still pending. It is stated that Mr. Brewster made good the loss which the parties loaned on the alleged forged bills of sale.

For Coal Storage.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Contracts have just been let by the Lake Shore, Michigan and Western road for the building of a large coal trestle and storage bin, with a storage capacity of 800 tons on the outskirts of this city. The coal will be stored in 18 bins. The trestle will be a mile long and probably the largest structure of the kind in the world.

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DENNIS, Mass., Feb. 25.—Town Clerk Charles F. Baker, has resigned rather than perform the duty of issuing to a pool room a license which the selectmen had approved. He believed the pool room to be a promoter of immorality.

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The body guard of Prince Bismarck was married the German domestic of the house and was promptly "fired" by his parents.

An official report from the United States inspector of steam vessels states that many ingboats in New York waters are running their boilers with a higher steam pressure than the inspector's certificates permit.

The New York Produce Exchange has been called upon to take measures to prevent trade in western cheese manufactured from skim milk, oleomargarine and cottonseed oil.

The fishing convention in Gloucester, Mass., indorsed the retaliatory measures before congress.

A peremptory stop was put to the gayeties of the Italian carnival by the earthquake along the Riviera.

A movement is on foot in Washington to retire those officers of the regular army who are 60 years of age and company officers who are 55 years old.

The families of the Boston car strikers are appealing to the companies to restore their husbands and fathers to the employment they voluntarily relinquished.

The senate has decided that it would be wise to detach the weather bureau from the army and place it under the proper civil department of agriculture and labor.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 25.—On the morning of Aug. 29, 1886, George Dennis, an old man, a bachelor, was found dead at the house of Eby Rudy, a farmer. Dennis boarded with Rudy for some time prior to that date. He was the owner of a fractious horse, and it was his habit to sleep in the stable with the animal. Rudy, the farmer, was in the house on the night of Aug. 29, according to Rudy's story. Dennis slept for the first time in a bed at his house, and the next morning was found dead. An inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was that death resulted from paralysis of the heart. James Dennis, a brother of deceased, now appears as prosecutor of those whom he claims to be his brother's murderer.

His suspicions that all was not right were first aroused on the day the inquest was held, by the refusal of the jury's foreman to allow him to be present when the testimony was taken. His belief is that Dennis was murdered in the stable and his body carried to the house and placed in the bed, and that Rudy and others, employes and ladies. Consequently the general public did not get into the chamber. Smith said that up to the present he had allowed Republican the privileges of the floor, and had been courteous and considerate in his treatment of them, but the attempt to force their way in and seat with him had put an end to all this, and hereafter they would be kept out.

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TWO YEARS OF INTERESTING EXPERIENCE WITH THE NATIVES.

A Long Struggle With Danger and Suffering—Activity of the Chilians—A Terrible Journey—Crossing the Andes—A Wonderful Fish.

There is a big room or two up at Columbia college that is filled with curios from whom and from what corners of the earth they have been sent. Some are from Africa, some from Asia, some from Australia, some from the islands of the sea, and some from the frozen north. Many of the curios are valuable additions to the museum, and many are worthless. Some are valuable because they are rare, and some because they are odd. Some are valuable because they are beautiful, and some because they are ugly. Some are valuable because they are costly, and some because they are cheap. Some are valuable because they are old, and some because they are new. Some are valuable because they are useful, and some because they are useless. Some are valuable because they are ancient, and some because they are modern. Some are valuable because they are foreign, and some because they are domestic. Some are valuable because they are natural, and some because they are artificial. Some are valuable because they are rich, and some because they are poor. Some are valuable because they are strong, and some because they are weak. Some are valuable because they are healthy, and some because they are sick. Some are valuable because they are alive, and some because they are dead. Some are valuable because they are male, and some because they are female. Some are valuable because they are young, and some because they are old. Some are valuable because they are white, and some because they are black. Some are valuable because they are red, and some because they are yellow. Some are valuable because they are blue, and some because they are green. Some are valuable because they are purple, and some because they are orange. Some are valuable because they are brown, and some because they are gray. Some are valuable because they are silver, and some because they are gold. Some are valuable because they are iron, and some because they are steel. Some are valuable because they are wood, and some because they are stone. Some are valuable because they are glass, and some because they are crystal. Some are valuable because they are paper, and some because they are cloth. Some are valuable because they are leather, and some because they are rubber. Some are valuable because they are metal, and some because they are plastic. Some are valuable because they are electric, and some because they are magnetic. Some are valuable because they are chemical, and some because they are physical. Some are valuable because they are mechanical, and some because they are electrical. Some are valuable because they are optical, and some because they are acoustical. Some are valuable because they are thermal, and some because they are hydraulic. Some are valuable because they are pneumatic, and some because they are hydrostatic. Some are valuable because they are aerodynamic, and some because they are aerostatic. Some are valuable because they are aeronautic, and some because they are astronautic. Some are valuable because they are navigational, and some because they are geographical. Some are valuable because they are topographical, and some because they are geological. Some are valuable because they are mineralogical, and some because they are metallurgical. Some are valuable because they are chemical, and some because they are physical. Some are valuable because they are mechanical, and some because they are electrical. Some are valuable because they are optical, and some because they are acoustical. Some are valuable because they are thermal, and some because they are hydraulic. Some are valuable because they are pneumatic, and some because they are hydrostatic. Some are valuable because they are aerodynamic, and some because they are aerostatic. Some are valuable because they are aeronautic, and some because they are astronautic. Some are valuable because they are navigational, and some because they are geographical. Some are valuable because they are topographical, and some because they are geological. Some are valuable because they are mineralogical, and some because they are metallurgical.

THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

ROYALTY'S LIFE IN THE CAPITAL OF COREA.

How the King is Guarded—A Strange Mixture of Barbarism and Civilization. Description of the Palace and Government Buildings.

It is not so easy to get a glimpse of royalty in Corea as it is in countries partaking more of the western nature of civilization. The king does not occupy the place of a God in the Corean mind, as some have stated, but he does act as a very exalted high priest, and in that capacity he sacrifices to heaven for his people in times of distress, as during the recent cholera epidemic. He is never seen by his common subjects except on certain occasions when he goes to worship at the shrines of his ancestors. On these occasions the streets are cleared of the merchant booths and all other obstructions; fresh yellow clay is spread over the road, mounted and foot police keep the crowd back, and the king passes by in a procession of near a mile in length. The procession is one of the most gorgeous spectacles to be seen in the east, and as modern civilization will be apt soon to modify it, it is certainly well worth seeing. Already foreign uniforms and guns are beginning to rob it of some of its barbaric splendor.

The king rides in a gorgeous red throne supported on the shoulders of thirty-two men. The carriage is open and his majesty can be seen by all. Finally the crown prince follows in a similar chair, and very rarely the queen is borne along in a closed chair so arranged that she can see out but cannot be seen herself. The king's conveyance is preceded by large bodies of soldiers in brass helmets and red armor made of thickly padded cloth covered with metal plates. Bodies of these gorgeous warriors are also seen by companies of officers from the palace and eunuchs. These men wear the peculiar court dress, which is a dark green robe of gauze or figured silk, according to the rank and season, with an embroidered shield upon the back and breast, denoting, by the figures worked upon it, the rank of the wearer. These flowing garments are held in place by a large belt of finely carved wood, tortoise shell or gold set with costly stones. The hat is peculiar and hard to describe. It is like a truncated cone with a piece taken out of the front, and two wings projecting from the back. It is woven of silk and horse hair and is quite open and light.

A PICTURESQUE SIGHT.

The king's conveyance in this procession is immediately surrounded by the modern soldiers with fixed rifles and clothes much something after the foreign cut, of purple, dark red and black calico. They usually have numbers of flaming red banners and present a most picturesque sight, while another body of men make a deafening noise by shaking poles supporting small cymbals. Following the royal conveyances are other bands of ancient music which are kept in the distance of the sensitives from the palace, with occasionally a gashing gun. The ancient soldiers have a small band, which pour out the weird monotonous music. Flutes, clarionets and hourglass shaped drums. But this music seems rather subdued in the presence of the foreign trumpet, which is most faithfully "tooted" by the representatives of the modern battalion. At first it seems pleasant to hear our own bugle calls in such a strange place, but when we try to catch the notes of the strange music beyond, the shrill unsupported and constant "tooting" of our own bugle seems insolent, and we feel compassion for the old tunes which have surely stepping aside for this modern upstart.

Seoul, the capital of Corea, is really looked upon as a part of the king's household. The palace inclosures occupy about one-fourth of the whole space within the ten miles or more of city wall, and the streets leading to the two palaces are fine, broad, well rounded avenues. There are five main gates to the palace inclosure which is made by high, thick, well-built stone some twenty feet high by eight feet in thickness. The corners of the wall project, and are built of huge masses of finely cut stone and are surmounted by pagoda shaped towers for the guard. The main gate faces the south and opens upon the broad street leading into the city and lined on either side by the extensive compounds containing the various department offices. Passing this gate one enters a court of some six or eight acres. A wide stone pavement leads to a similar though somewhat smaller gate on the opposite side, passing which another court is entered, bounded by buildings and traversed longitudinally by a little stream with stone embankments and a stone bridge spanning it. Near the bridge stone water animals are carved on huge blocks of stone so that they seem ready to pounce upon some prey in the water. The stone railing of the bridge is supported by blocks of stone carved to represent a budding lotus flower.

THE KING'S THRONE.

Passing through another gate, similar to the two previous ones, and we are in a large court paved all over with stone. A very large building arises at the further side from a base of stone some 6 feet high, and surmounted by a balustrade of stone supported by stone pillars about 8 feet in height and 2 feet in diameter. The building is the reception hall and contains a finely carved throne. The roof is supported by masts some 80 feet in length. The ceiling is made of panels, upon which are painted lotus and other flowers; in the centre a space is let into the ceiling, containing the royal dragon in gilt. The steps leading up to the platform around this edifice have a stone dragon in the middle, so that no one may approach the king in a straight line. The fine painting under the very extensive eaves is relieved from birds by a huge wire netting that looks like a gigantic spider web.

To the left of the reception hall is the summer pavilion, a finely carved and painted structure of two stories, situated in a large lake of lotus flowers. The base or pond is surrounded by a stone embankment and a wall. There are two islands rising out of the water and supporting some ornamental dwarf pines. The pavilion, some 70 feet by 50, is reached by stone bridges made like the bridge before described, over the stream which drains this pond. The second story is supported on 40 stone pillars set at intervals of 8 feet. These pillars are all of one place, rectangular, about 10 feet long and 18 inches at the base, tapering to about 1 foot at the top. Banquets are given in the upper room of this beautiful house. Back of these buildings are the houses where the business of the palace is conducted and where the royal family sometimes live.

A Popular Man.

The most popular man in Berlin, Germany, is one who jumps from one horse to another as they go at full speed in opposite directions in one of the royal circus rings.

Sprays of grass may be beautifully frosted by dipping them in a solution of gum arabic and sprinkling them with powdered glass.

Celery root or coleriac is considered a remedy for rheumatism.

ON A HONEY HUNT.

A PHASE OF LIFE IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF FLORIDA.

Starting in the Woods Looking for Bees—Yellow-Jackets and Bees Dividing a Free Lunch—Following a Bee to its Home—Some Bee-Stealing.

It was one of those calm, clear spring mornings, when nature seems too silent to speak, except in low, dreamy, restful words, yet ties like a stagnant for another nap ere she encounters the fatigues of the day.

Capt. Stone, having risen and pulled himself into the hammock, came out on the long piazza, doused his face in a basin of fresh water, scrubbed himself vigorously with a coarse towel and made a low but hearty salute to the sleepy black negro at his brown beard, and with a squint at the sun he remarked:

"Going to be a hot day this morning, and I think it's a mighty good time to look after my bee bait. Wouldn't you like to go along with me and help me course some bees?"

"Of course, I answered, "it would afford me great pleasure."

We gulped our breakfast of brown corn bread, dried venison and black coffee, and set off across a stretch of pine barren toward the dark line of woods that marked the confines of Cedar hammock.

In the twilight gloom of this hammock the stillness was oppressive. The whole world was a mass of wild and bewildering beauty.

"Cap'n," I answered, "it would afford me great pleasure."

"Whar they sire, shore 'nough," exclaimed the captain, as we emerged from the shadowy forest into the edge of a green glade, where the shadows still lay on the grass yet.

On a half rotten stump was a piece of pine bark, in the hollow of which was a dainty honey comb, and swarms of hungry yellow-jackets and busy brown bees were feasting on this general free lunch so conveniently placed before them.

"STRONG ONT OF A TREE."

"Yes, just as I expected, they're a takin' the bait like good fellers. Now, if you'll jest hold on I'll show you how to follow a bee by his course. You see, when one gits his mess he flies in a straight direction for his home. That's what makes people say a bee can't whirl when he's takin a bee line, course I'om one place to tother. You kin also tell of its near by or a far ways off by the way the bee flies. If he goes straight up he's mighty near his home and he's far off, but if he kinder rises gradually, in a slow, unsartin sort o' way, you will undastan' that he's a mile or two off. Now, watch me course this 'ere one. He's most got a bait, an' when he is satisfied he'll go for like a bullet."

Carefully we watched the banqueter as he rose from the feast, poised himself for a moment, and was off so swiftly that I failed to see him start. The captain's more experienced eye, however, followed the brown dot as it disappeared in the distance, sinding his eye with his hand as he gazed long and far down in the direction of the cypress swamp that lay beyond the little glade on whose margin we stood.

"I'll git it!" exclaimed he, "I'll bet two bits I find that bee's tree. He's often big cypresses yonder in the swamp. Come on, they're agoin' out this time o'day, an' el we kin keep the course, we're dead shore to find the tree."

Away we went, splashing through a marshy savanna, and tearing our way through the tangled thickets beyond. Quite through the swamp we passed, and as we emerged on the pine level beyond, covered with dwarf palmetto and goldberry bushes, the captain stopped again, and remarked: "Wal, I'll be shot if I couldn't swar them bees were in that swamp, but—hist! Here they are, again. I thought that last course was not straight enough up for the swamp. Hol' on a minit. I'll git a fresh course from one o' these critters a-feedin' on these saw palmetto blossoms." Most intently he watched the one selected for the experiment. The greedy little epicure buzzed from one little white flower to the other, until he was so full he could hardly fly. Then, with trembling hesitation he arose, with evident regret, being joined for an instant so as to preserve his equilibrium by a plump into the air he would disappear among the interlacing pine boughs.

"Ahal" ejaculated the captain, "I knowed it. I tell you I knowed it. The tree can't be far off now, and I'll find it in no time."

IN A KNOTHOLE OF A PINE.

I had become deeply interested in the proceedings now, and I watched the captain with increasing anxiety, as he carefully examined every likely looking tree. Suddenly, with an almost very rish-h!" he stopped and assumed a listening attitude. The suspense was painful, but I could hear a sort of low, distant roar, like the murmur of many voices. "That's them. Hear 'em," said the hunter, with his eyes beaming with pleasure. "Them's the drones playin' out. The workers don't have no time to play less'n they're agwine to swarm. Them dandy fellers are out for a frolic, and after'ards they'll go in an' flatter the silly old queen. Let's go, we've as good as got 'em now.

Very cautiously and carefully we made our way forward. At last the captain stopped and gazed earnestly at a tall pine tree some yards in front. It leaned slightly and about forty feet above the ground there was a well-worn knothole, at which the captain kept gazing.

"Yy-y!" he said at last. "I knowed it. That's the tree. Don't you see 'em? Come roun' this way where the sun won't blind you. The drones is done gone in, but I kin see the workers wuk in an' out. Them bees is bees, shure's you're borned. But I reckon I better brand that tree too, so's the next feller that comes along will know that it aire done located by Captin Jeames Stone."

So he whipped out his pocket knife and began cutting his monogram in a smooth place in the bark. After much pain and labor the job was completed, and a cranky looking J and an "S" that was rather top heavy, and the letters had evidently never eyed his handiwork with evident pleasure and then we sat down in the shade to rest.

"When it gits a little later in the season, an' we're certain of gittin' a good chance o' honey, we'll take the ole 'coman an' cyarts, an' as many o' the settlement folks, an' we'll all come out here an' have a bee cuttin'. From the looks o' that 'ere tree uber must be a sight o' sweet stuff laid away in that 'ere holler."—M. F.* in Atlantic Constitution.

The Machinist's Trade.

Will you please oblige me by stating if there is an institution in the United States where the machinist's trade is taught.—R. S.

The Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N. J. The Rose Polytechnic institute at Terre Haute, Ind. There is also a similar institution at Cincinnati. At New York and Chicago there are training schools for boys.

Bunker Hill.

Who won the battle of Bunker Hill, the English or Americans? W. T.

The Americans were driven from their redoubt on Bunker Hill and the British remained in possession of the ground; yet the loss of the British was so great that the moral effect was in favor of the Americans.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE.

Just Received from the Mills

AN INVOICE

of the

FAMOUS

WARREN MILLS

CHEVIOTS

and during the dull season we offer the

To Order at $16.

These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.

N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER.

Boston Clothing House

29 Park avenue.

R. J. PERKINS.

FOR BARGAINS

in new and second-hand

House Furnishing

GOODS

and for

FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK

and

UPHOLSTERING

call at the store of

J. S. POWLISON,

55 WEST FRONT STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER

has a number of desirable

HORSES

in spans and single drivers for sale at Laing's stables, Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

These horses are from Central New York and GUARANTEED right in every respect.

Don't go out of town, when you can buy the best here.

P. T. B. Nevius,

agent for owner. 21-2 tfn

One Thousand

pairs of

PANTALOONS

the latest styles. Prices

From 50c to $6

JUST RECEIVED AT

Schwed Brothers,

EAST FRONT STREET.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND

DRY FEET AS A SURE

preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the

CORK-SOLED

SHOES

which

John J. Kenney's

is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city.

SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, before he expends a cent. Sent postpaid. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while he/him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement. *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 70 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

A. M. RUNYON & SON

Undertakers and Embalmers

18 PARK AVENUE.

Telephone Call 40. Residence 45 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Office or Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, Residence and Factory No. 24 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call No. 47.

THIS WEEK

We will also call attention to the fact that we have a large line of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

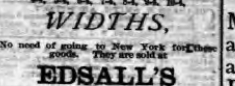
44, 54, 54, 74, 84, 94, 104,

WIDTHS,

No need of going to New York for these goods. They are sold at

EDSALL'S

just as cheap. Also many other new special bargains will be offered. Our great Special Sale last week was a grand success and we will try to make our store an every day week. Save money and buy good. Standard Goods at Edsall's.



I have secured the agency for the above celebrated lenses. They bring out, sharpen and round at near the axis as possible, and devise a peculiar amount of convexity or concavity, and immediately over the center of grain found in all petals. It allows the ray of light to enter the eye with the least possible resistance.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHOEING OF ROAD AND TROTTING HORSES.

Agents for THE CITY for Shepard's Improved Hoof Expander, which cures ALL cases of CONTRACTION. "A give a week's trial with no charge unless satisfactory. Remember CONTRACTION causes nineteen-twentieths of all cases of HORSE LAMENESS. Please call and investigate.

McDONOUGH & MARTIN,

Horseshoers, 30 Somerset Street.

J. P. LAIRE & Co.

sells

HARDWARE,

House Furnishings,

STOVES, RANGES,

Imperial Egg Food,

GROUND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc.

AS USUAL CHEAP.

Corner Front street and Park avenue.

NEW DESIGNS IN

VALENTINES

are still coming in at

ALLEN'S

The Stationer, 23 East Front street,

who has the

BEST DESIGNS

of the best makers.

Special designs, etc., at prices which our customers say are low.

FURNITURE.

FAIRCHILD'S

Furniture Warerooms

2 EAST FRONT STREET

Parlor and Chamber

FURNITURE.

LOUNGES, SPRING BEDS, TABLES AND, CHAIRS.

RANDOLPH'S

SHOE STORE

for

Boots, Shoes, Slippers

etc., also agents for

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

Agents for Life and Fire Insurance

12 WEST FRONT STREET.

John P. Emmons,

Successor to Emmons Bros.,

Mason and Builder.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

Corner of Washington avenue and Prospect Place. P. O. Box 144.

THE WEEK

We will also call attention to the fact that we have a large line of BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

MUSLIN

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NOTICE.

The Plainfield Electric Light Co.

Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield. Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co.

ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

MRS. A. CORWIN

Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets

Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest style. 15 Park Place, Grant block.

Isaac Brokaw,

Real Estate and Insurance.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Dunellen street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs,

Grapevines, Clematis,

Paeonies, Phlox, Hardy Flowers, for sale by John Lindsey. Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsey, No. 9 Wen Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard,

16 North avenue,

Shaving and Hair Cutting,

Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier,

(From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.)

Ladies' Hair Dresser,

Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, tonics and powders. Masquerade and theatrical costumes to hire. 19 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna,

Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road,

dealer in all kinds of

Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,

At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,

North avenue,

Meat Market,

Orders delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's

Meat Market,

Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy,

Driven Wells,

Gas Fitter and Well Driven Old wells made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of receiving a share of trusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop St. E Front.

T. E. Morgans,

Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 37 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,

Somerset street, near Front.

Boarding, Permanent and Transient,

Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bihme, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 68 Somerset Street,

Grocer and Seedsman,

Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour. Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Lard. Canned Goods. Cider Vinegar three years old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Ironstone, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

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SULPHUR AND MEDICATED **VAPOR**

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East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace streets.

Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases regulates the circulation, cleanses and purifies the blood, cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver Kidney, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Palsy and all Blood and Skin diseases.

It cures the most obstinate cases of Scrofula or fever sore all material disorders.

Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Closed for business on Saturdays.

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Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.

Great Success with Children's Portraits.

THORN'S,

opp. Post Office.

Ranges & Stoves

of all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of

House Furnishing Articles

will be found at the well known store on the corner of Front and Plain streets, where I am selling at the lowest prices. Repairing promptly attended to. D. F. LINCOLN.

Dr. Boschee's German Syrup

Is a Positive Cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough, Pleurisy, Pain in the Side and Chest, Lung Fever, Influenza, Tightness across the Chest, Night Sweats, Lung Troubles, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by druggists. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.07, 5.45, 6.12, 7.08, 7.56, 7.59, 8.08, 8.23, 8.43, 9.08, 10.37, 11.08, a. m.; 12.08, 1.08, 1.38, 2.57, 3.51, 4.05, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.05, 7.25, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.07, 8.08, 9.08 a. m.; 5.45, 6.12, 6.45, 10.53, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.05, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.00 a. m.; 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.38, 11.00, 11.54 a. m.; 2.05, 3.15, 4.53, 5.19, 6.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 5.07, 10.53, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 8.39 a. m.; 5.45, 7.14, 6.45, 10.53, p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.00, 7.00, 8.05, 8.35, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Elizabeth.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.38, 11.00, 11.54 a. m.; 2.05, 3.15, 4.53, 5.19, 6.05, 7.10, 8.10, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 5.07, 10.53, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 8.39 a. m.; 5.45, 7.14, 6.45, 10.53, p. m.

Leave Elizabeth at 6.00, 7.00, 8.05, 8.35, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Miscellaneous Connections.

8.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Bound Brook, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, etc.

1.05 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delton, Hazleton, Shamokin, Mahanoy City, etc.

2.25 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Stanhope, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Mahanoy City, etc.

6.00 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Delton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

8.00 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Stanhope, etc.

9.55 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Westward Connections.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.38 a. m., 2.05, 3.15, 4.53, 6.05, 8.10, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.38 a. m., 5.45, 7.14, 6.45, 10.53, p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.15, 8.27 a. m.; 12.40, 3.05, 4.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 6.00 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Jersey City.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.38, 5.10*, 8.00, 9.43, 11.44 a. m., 2.32, 5.19, 9.35 p. m. Sunday at 1.38, 5.10*, 9.35 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia (Fifth and Green streets, at 5.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.45, 4.45, 7.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.30 a. m., 5.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton at 6.30, 10.00 a. m.; 2.00, 5.30, 8.30 p. m. Sunday at 10.00 a. m., 8.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Chambers streets, at 5.28, 9.00, 10.00 a. m.; 12.30 p. m.; 1.54, 4.52, 6.54, 7.40 p. m. Sunday at 10.00 a. m.; 6.10, 9.00* p. m.; 6.15 p. m.

*Limited express trains. All other trains stop at Somerville, Plainfield, N. J.

T. H. PARADINE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. H. OLIVER, Gen. Supt.

Charles Bock,

7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.

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American WINES, Extra Fine.

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ROSELING (Rhine Wine)	25c	$1.00
BURGANDY (Claret)	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
MUSCATTEL	25c	1.00

Plainfield Ales and Porter, own bottling, by the dozen or case, and for sale in kegs and pocket bottles. PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne) counts by the dozen or case, and by the 50c per gallon. Demijohns of Whiskies, prices $4.00 to $10.00. Wines and Liquors retailed at wholesale rates by the bottle or keg. All orders may be left P.O. Box 99 or private residence 8 East Second street. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

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All Goods at REASONABLE Prices

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WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Miller's Cough Candy,

10c a pound.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

SKILLED IN FIGURES.

A PROFESSION IN WHICH THERE IS STILL ROOM.

Accountants and Their "Ways and Their Manners"—The Accountant Not to be Confounded With the Bookkeeper. The Pay That Some Accountants Draw.

[Special Correspondence.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—There is at least one profession that is not overcrowded, one where there is room on all the rungs of the ladder—accountancy. I do not mean bookkeeping, for the two are as distinct as the army and navy. The accountant is the result of the evolution of the bookkeeper. To most people the terms accountant, bookkeeper and auditor are almost synonymous, but the professional accountant would not allow you to call him a bookkeeper, and would not employ the ordinary office clerk for an assistant, the reason for this being that a man may be a bookkeeper, but a bookkeeper for only one line of business, while the accountant must know the debit and credit systems of all business. Owing to the peculiar nature of our bankruptcy and similar laws, the accountant has not flourished in this country, and he is found in some few of the larger cities only. New York has about seventeen, one-half of whom, probably, have hung out their shingles during the past year. Boston may have half a dozen, and Chicago three. But the many defalcations and other "accidents" which have occurred in our financial institutions seem to render necessary the ministration of the scrutinizing eagle, and new recruits for the honor are constantly appearing.

The accountant is an emigrant from Great Britain, where his brethren have formed themselves into a body charged with entrance examinations, fellowships, rules and regulations, etc. Consequently the business here is mainly carried on by Englishmen and Scotchmen, though in its present onward march it is being joined by some Yankee recruits, graduates from the counting house stool. As a trading school the counting house or business office is not regarded in a very favorable light by the professional accountant. He says that a bookkeeper in the dry goods trade may know the cash book and ledger of that business as well as his dear employer's bewhiskered countenance, but if the same bookkeeper be taken up bodily and placed on a stool in the office of a beer brewery he will be as badly at sea as the veriest tyro, and will have to learn his business all over again.

The accountant finds his services most in demand by insurance companies, breweries, corporations, banking firms, and lawyers, etc. He is also called upon to prepare balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, financial statements, etc. His work is charged for at so much a day, though he sometimes makes a contract. Sometimes a suspected clerk is given a short vacation, or is sent away on some small matter of business; then the accountant is set to work to find experienced eye loose on the books, and if there be the slightest evidence of their being crooked he will discover it. He knows just where to look, and although it may take him months to prepare a detailed, infallible statement of his findings, only a few hours are needed for him to decide whether the matter warrants further inquiry.

The incomes made by accountants are in some cases very considerable. I know of one gentleman who for three years went to Harrisburg the state of New York by himself and his assistants, sent in a bill for $10,000, and one has testified in a civil suit that his net profits for a year's work were $20,000, he didn't know which. The checks are paid from $20 to $50 a week, and must be better men than first rate bookkeepers. Illustrated, however, the accountant has generally gone by the own clocking, and carried his offices in his hat, but now the business is on a larger scale, more clerks are needed, and it is not a bad employment for young men. The course of training lasts about five years, and at the end of this time they would know their business pretty well and would be receiving a "living" salary.

The work is hard, confining, lacking in variety; and good eyesight, a clear brain, and steady nerves are requisite. A silent tongue is essential. No "peeping" is permitted, as things get mixed enough without the aid of liquor. A managing clerk in one of the larger offices told me that for years he had been haunted by the small details of his day's work, that even when he had escaped from the realm of debits and credits and gone to his mother-in-law to dine, his brain continued working on some spectral problem, and repeating that nine and seven is sixteen and eight is twenty-four, etc. So it kept on night and day.

A day's work consists of seven or eight hours, though in the $10,000 case before alluded to the principal and fifteen assistants labored from 9 a day for the three months. The auditor's office at Washington contains a number of skilled accountants, some of whom have rendered excellent service to the public. But the persons whose names appear in the lists of railroad officials as "auditors" are usually such in name only, the real auditing being done by some subordinate with an extensive knowledge of bookkeeping and a diminutive salary. ALFRED ARNOT.

Winter in Canada.

Canadians enjoy their winters more than their brethren of the states, for the reason, among others, that there is a good deal more of it to enjoy. They froze in it. They know that when winter comes it comes to stay. It will not freeze to-day and thaw to-morrow. And skaters, snowshoers and devotees of other winter sports there avail because they can practice months while their American brethren can only practice weeks. But there are some other reasons, too, why American skaters can not compete with long distance ease with the Canadians. John Eanis, of Stamford, one of the best long distance skaters in the United States, found this out three years ago. At that time he said:

"We must have flatter skates in the United States. Our skates are curved, and only a small piece of the blade touches the ice. This is exactly what is required for fancy work, and is good enough for pleasure skating, but it does not do for racing. Here in Montreal they use a flat skate for distance skating and for racing. Nearly the entire blade rests on the ice. Then the ice here is ever so much better than we have in the states. They know how to make ice here. They don't flood it, as we do. That produces an ice that flakes off or breaks in slivers. They sprinkle water upon their warm ice, and in a few hours evenly the surface of the sort of ice called is needed. I was surprised at it. I can do a mile on it in 4 minutes easier than I can do one in 4m. 20s. on the skates."

The rinks in Montreal help the skaters there a great deal. They are covered and the ice in them is always good even on sunny days when outside it is soft and slushy. The best rink is said to be the Victoria.

Until 1825 students at both Harvard and Yale were required entirely preceding to social position. Rank fell to the class standing reached in the 12th century at the beginning of freshmen year, and were eagerly availed. Take was that rank forbidden the rooms, and Harvard followed suit five years later.

"THE FINEST."

When I was a child and my brown locks were curly,
And my eyes were bright as diamonds and my figure was polite,
I was very prim and proper, and no man, much less a "copper,"
Ever caught me looking sweet at him or flirting on the street.

Yet somehow it happened, whether it was bright or stormy weather,
Or whether in the twilight dusk or by the light of day,
That when I was young and pretty and lived in a city,
I never crossed the street alone—I wasn't built that way.

When I chanced to be belated, if beneath a lamp I waited,
Just a moment, while I tried to look afraid and at a loss;
Soon a member of the finest saw me, and his royal highness
Sure, would tuck me underneath his arm and pilot me across.

Or if old Broadway were sloppy, I would pause beside a puppy,
And with a look of pathos fit to melt a heart of stone,
I would view my boots so dainty, and look so distressed and pitying,
Just couldn't—why, how could he—let me wade across alone.

Or when vehicles were speeding, if I, thoughtless and unheeding,
Right before the plunging horses silly made a feint to dart;
Born my guardian, ang-lic, swooped and caught me, and in Gaelic
Accents cursed the careless drivers while he pressed me to his heart.

—J. C. Davis in Judge.

Mr. Grady Asks a Blessing.

A gentleman recently returned from Atlanta tells a good story at the expense of Henry W. Grady, of The Constitution. Grady was telling a story about a celebrated vendetta at the tenthble, concluding by saying: "The two men approached each other with bowie knives. Simultaneously they plunged the gleaming blades into each other's hearts."

"Henry," interrupted Mrs. Grady, with a meaning glance, "the blessing, please."

With a meek face the orator said: "O Lord, make us truly grateful for what we are about to receive—and, Mr. Blank—the blood spurted out and both men fell dead in the street."—Washington Gossip in Boston Traveller.

A French Opinion of Cocktails.

Baron de Sellfere became very attached to my American friend while he left his country. I think it was the Manhattan brand that slipped easiest under the little waxed mustache. "Zee coquetail ees one perfidious, I heard him say to Delmonico's one day. "Zey puts in zee bitaires to make him bitaire, zee sugaire to make him sweet, zee vitriol to to make him strong, zee ice to make him weak. I say hereafter you, I drink him myself! Vair funny! Vair drole! Waiter, another paradox."—New York Star.

As to the Course of True Love.

The course of true love may be traced in the eight letters produced at the hearing of a breach of promise case. The book left during manoeuvre "Dear Mr. Smith," then followed "My Dear John," then "My Darling John," "My Own Darling Jack," "My Darling John," "Dear John," "Dear Sir," "Sir," and all was over.—Jackson (Ga.) Times.

Little Laughs.

A prominent lawyer in this city recently secured a client in the person of a man charged with counterfeiting and receiving four new $50 bills as a retainer. When the bond light went to deposit them in bank he discovered that they were bogus, and with remarkable presence of mind withdrew from the case.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

This is one washed up by the waves of society: Caller (at the MacQuiggan residence) —I hear your daughter was taken up painting. Mrs. MacQuiggan (proudly)—Yes, indeed. She goes to the Corcoran Art gallery every other day. Has just finished a copy of that lovely Charlotte Corduroy.

When we talk about mean temperature in New England we don't by no mean what we say.—New Haven News.

Why is it that the newspapers never say anything about Mrs. James Brown Potter? Here is a lady who is celebrated for—by the way, what is she celebrated for?—Philadelphia Call.

A guest who was walking out of a Chicago hotel a few mornings ago absorbed in a newspaper, ran against a big Irishman and came near falling over somebody who was down on the floor. "Hello! what's this?" he exclaimed, hastily, as he recovered himself. "I'm a scrub lady, sir!" replied a belligerent but proud female, who rose to a kneeling posture, scrubbing brush in hand, and looked at him with a withering glance.—Chicago Tribune.

"I can notice with some surprise," says Mrs. Bagley, "that a gentleman always takes out his cigar, bites off the end, lights the match and takes two puffs before he asks, 'Is smoking disagreeable to you?'"

"Look here," said a man this morning, going into his grocer's, "those eggs you sold me New Year's were bad." "Well, that wasn't my fault." "Whose fault was it then?" "Hanged if I know." How should I tell what was inside of them? I'm a grocer, man; I'm no mind reader."—Washington Critic.

Wife (head out of second story window)—Is that you, dear Gambit Husband (at front door)—Yesh, m' dear. Wife—Well, say chrysanthemum, or you don't get into this house to-night. Husband (heroically)—Ch-Chrysanthemum, m' dear. Wife (banging down the window)—Good night.—New York Sun.

Woman on tramps—I kin give ye some cold buckwheat cakes an' a piece o' mince pie. Tramp (frightened)—Wha-what's that? Woman—Cold buckwheat cakes an' mince pie. Tramp (heroically)—Throw in a small section of a graveyard, m' dear. I'll take the chances.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Bridget (who has been seat to crack some nuts in preparation for Mrs. Blank's little dinner party, to be held during the evening, finishes a few hasty crackings and goes to the door)—Is Mrs. Blank to home? Caller—Yes. Bridget—Ah, sure, Mrs. Blank, OCH I've no place before to leave me. Ach a one-tid say more to me! I'm forbidden the cocoa, and Harvard followed suit five years later.

Professional Cards.

ELECTRIC BATHS.
Dr. Griffen is prepared to treat all nervous and chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, constipation, Kidney Diseases, Paralysis, Loss of Vitality, Female Weakness, Baldness, etc. Rooms 2 and 3 Fast Front street, corner of Washington street.

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12 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware store, formerly at 22 East Second street. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THEIRS, DENTIST,
20 West Front street. A new local anesthetic application for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

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at the Plainfield
BARGAIN HOUSE
OUR PRICE ON LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY
Hosiery sales are not very common at present, so White & Son will commence on Monday a Special Sale of Hosiery.

we will sell Children's
Full regular Cashmere Hose at 15c, worth 25c
" " " " 18c " 25c
" " Silk and Cot. Ribbed 12 1-2 " 20c
" " " " 15c " 25c
" " " " 18c " 30c

We Will Sell Ladies'
Full regular Balbriggan Hose 12 1-2c, were 20c, now 15c
" extra heavy " 20c " 25c
" black split foot 25c " 35c
" superfine " 35c " 50c
" Fancy Spring Styles 29c " 35c
" " " 35c " 45c
" Imperial Lisle Thread 37c " 45c

We Will Sell Gents'
Full regular colored 1-2 hose 12 1-2c worth 18c,
" Brown " 20c " 30c,
and don't forget because we advertise hosiery we have no other bargains. Our store is just full of them.

J. E. White & Son.

AT
THE BEE HIVE,
10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size to 4, regular price 40c, at 25c each.
Children's Knit Hose, black and colors white feet, full regular made 5 to 6-2 15c, and 7 to 8 at 18c per pair.
1 DOZEN Ladies' Lot of Ladies' Coat Back Bounce Jerseys, former price $1.50 now offered at $1.00.
Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00.
We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" shirt (the best shirt made at 89c.

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Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at
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Blinds and all kinds of Scroll and Turned work at reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

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38 W. Front Street,
in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of carpet weaving and sewing of silk curtains, mats etc. Also a line of Tri-cross rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

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It Is a Great Mistake
to think that accident insurance is necessary only to those engaged in all sorts of dangerous occupations. Accidents happen to men who are in the best regulated families," so will they to the most careful and prudent. Insurance is a necessity to a man's family, and a very small one, at that. Fall down stairs, slip on a piece of ice, have a horse run away with you, be struck by some flying from a horse car, etc. Our records are full of such cases, and the amount of solid comfort afforded by the insurance of a few dollars of a policy in a reliable company is simply inestimable.
Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries—with wives and children to provide for. The sudden stoppage of salary by forfeited, when necessity probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that the family from the liability and insurance will surely be provided for. Such a man ought to regard an accident policy as a positive necessity, not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against their death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year premium—pay the price of one cigar a day—no man who really loves his fireside welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.
Accidents are frequent and the undersigned as fire insurance, for such projects through the law of average. Many a man will pay that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be off work for a week or two, and does pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite consoling to feel that, although the fire has destroyed the stock, while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident proves fatal, the ready cash one leaves for his family is a proof of sound judgment and economy for their welfare.
There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy in the safe deposit vault or Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well assorted bundle of fire insurance policies, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.
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Electrical Work of all descriptions put up and repaired. All work guaranteed.
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50 NEW STYLES
Cardigan Jackets
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FUR CAPS $1.25 up
SEAL CAPS and GLOVES OF ALL KINDS
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Molasses Creams,
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OUR OWN MAKE.
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CHEAP for Cash.

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The largest and most complete Pharmacy in the city.
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Vaseline, (petroleum jelly) 10c per bottle.
Cocompound Syrup Sarsaparilla, equal in size and quality to any made, 75c a bottle.
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Balsam Lungwort Tar and Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, Cures young and old.
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil 75c a bottle.
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All goods at popular prices.
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Respectfully,
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Our usually large stock of canned goods has been recently replenished, and new varieties added until we count them by the hundred.
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We wish to especially call the attention of the public to our "Perfect Blend" Brand of Coffee. It is a combination of the choicest Coffee ground and mixed in a manner to suit the most fastidious taste.
Our teas are selected with care and we are confident that our flavor and fine drawing qualities they will meet the approval of all.
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Goods delivered promptly to any part of the city.

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SHEET IRON AND
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TELEPHONE CALL 6.
GRIFFEN,
12 EAST FRONT STREET.

SPECIAL DESIGNS
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VALENTINES,
Our prices are the lowest and our stock the most complete.
Valentine Cards,
from 1c up, Frames, Tucks, H. & F. etc. Frosted and Fringed cards from 1c up.
Our special cards 2 1-2 and 5c Frosted landscape surmounted by embossed roses only 5c. Envelopes furnished free for all valentines 5c or more.
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Carpenter & Builder
OFFICE, 4 WEST THIRD STREET.
Shop, South, Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

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Carney Brothers,
7 and 9 SOMERSET STREET.
Tinners and Plumbers
HEATER WORK A SPECIALTY.
We employ in this Department none but
THE BEST WORKMEN
Men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your furnace does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

PAINTERS.
Woolston & Buckle
26 NORTH AVENUE.
Painters and Paper Hangers.
WALL PAPERS, PAINTERS SUPPLIES
Brushes, etc.

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CARRIAGE
Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES.
CHEAP,
for Prompt Cash.
Repairing in all its Branches 26 short notice.
18 Somerset Street.

W. N. ROWE,
(Successor to Rowe & Westervelt.)
PAINTER,
DECORATOR AND PAPER HANGER.
Painters' Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York Prices.
White Lead and Linseed Oil at Wholesale.
None but
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED
and satisfaction guaranteed.
18 East Front street,
Plainfield, P. O. Box 1288.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry,
Established 1877,
EAST THIRD STREET,
A. G. THORN,
Proprietor.
Laundering in all its branches.
COLLARS AND CUFFS A SPECIALTY.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at E. R. Laing's, Park avenue. Goods called for at residences.

CAMPBELL'S COMPORTS
In the Line of
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify.
WE MANUFACTURE
on the premises and have the benefit of nearly
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
manufacturing in the upper part of the building. We have superior facilities for turning out our own goods and can fill orders at short notice, either hand or machine made. We also make a specialty of repairing, and can make a pair of boots look like new. The finest lady's dress kid boots, button or lace, without using any nails and made quite new.
NO. 6 WEST FRONT STREET.

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Wm. A. Woodruff,
Represents the following first-class Insurance companies:
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MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security and has bargains in
REAL ESTATE
Office Berry's Building, corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence cor. E. Second st.

J. A. HOPKINS,
Proprietor of the
PARK HOUSE,
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EIGHTH STREET and PARK AVENUE.
Open for the accommodation Winter and Spring guests. Good table and attendance. Hitching Room. Play room for children. Cleanliness throughout the house. Terms exceedingly moderate.

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Cold 302, 303 and 312 BROAD ST.
Rewards N. J. Under Private Hours, 1856.
Full course in Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Telegraphy, English, Mathematics, Languages, etc. Day and Evening Sessions. Circulars free. Call or address

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 46. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD,

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate in the heart of the Raritan valley about twenty square miles, including the boroughs, is about five miles long by four miles wide, and lies mostly in the northerly portion. Mechanicsville, the southern portion, and Grant Hill, the southeastern portion, are the highest points in the city, the watershed mountains, 500 feet high, on its south, westerly border, over the Watchung mountains, and macadamized, including avenues, streets, roads and walks, with 15 miles of sidewalks lighted by electric lights, and a perfect system of sewerage, with four handsome depots conveniently located in different parts of the city, and on which connect 40 trains, 20 each way, daily, twenty through, and also distributed by twenty six trains each way daily, excepting from half an hour to an hour for the journey. The annual rainfall averages 47.50 per month by the year and rests on humus range for an entire month from 4.15 to 6.00 inches, according to the neighborhood. The locality abounds in beautiful, comfortable homes, and the most ample and improved educational facilities, including academies, high schools, private schools, public libraries, art galleries and museums in the State, the largest and grandest literary and scientific association in the world, has the reputation of statistically being unsurpassed for healthfulness and excelled in the average purity of the public drinking water supply. It is the principal manufacturing city in the United States. Read the latest issue of the Plainfield columns of The Press and the splendidly colored map of our county by the State Geological Survey, and be convinced about the public spirit and the business enterprise of the people who encourage and support the Plainfield Press, and in other ways show that they are devoted to Plainfield and well, some all worthy people. Send for it and it will be favored by pictures and embellished by art in every way to make it the most attractive city of its size in the country.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for the week, kept by Mr. Stelle, date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

7 a. m.	28	38	Sun rises.....	6 39
2 p. m.	35	42	Sun set.....	5 48
10 p. m.	35	37	Moon rises.....	12 13
5 p. m.	38	39	Moon sets.....	9 25

FOR PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES, TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—Bishop Scarborough will be at St. John's church, Somerville, to-morrow, and administer the rite of confirmation.

—Scarlet fever is said to be prevalent at Dunellen, where a number of new cases have been reported within the past few days.

—Street Commissioner Angleman yesterday scraped the mud from Watchung avenue, and the appearance of that thoroughfare was greatly improved thereby.

—Service in the Park avenue Baptist church to-morrow. Preaching by the pastor Rev. Asa B. Dilts at 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Morning theme: "The value of a Soul." Sunday school at 3 p. m.

—The case of Henry Woehl and George Conover of North Plainfield, who are charged by Charles Graeder with malicious mischief which was to have come up for trial before Justice Austin this morning was adjourned over for a week.

—A cow belonging to John Finley of East Third street gave birth to a calf yesterday morning which had six legs. In every other respect the calf was perfectly formed. David Jones took charge of the animal which he proposes to have stuffed and placed on exhibition.

—The employes of the Taylor Iron works at High Bridge, on the line of the Central railroad, were on Wednesday accorded an increase of from ten to twelve per cent. in their wages. About two hundred men are employed at the works, and the advance was unsolicited.

—A case of considerable magnitude is set down for trial before Justice Nash on Tuesday. The action is brought by the State vs. Dorman for obtaining goods under false pretences. The amount of money involved in the case is about nine hundred dollars, and the offence is considered a crime which is punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment, or both.

—The usual Sunday evening services at the Warren Union Mission will be held to-morrow evening, and special services will be continued during next week (excepting Wednesday evening.) The service of song will commence at 7.30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Bridge will have charge of the devotional exercises to-morrow evening. Mr. C. E. Tyler will also be present.

—Lodge of the Castle, No. 82, K. of P., will have some prominent visitors Monday night. Among the guests expected are Gen. Wm. Ward, Supreme Vice Chancellor of the World; H. C. Housell, Grand Chancellor of the State; W. A. Cotter, P. D. G. C.; Charles W. Kilbourn, G. C.; Gottlob Uhrich, P. C., and City Judge of Plainfield. The Uniform members will be present in full uniform. The amplified third degree will be worked on three candidates.—Somerset Messenger.

—Postal to Dr. Abbie Cutter:—"Some of us are limited as to our attendance at your lectures. Can you not give another lecture upon the "Heart and Lungs?" If so, you will confer a favor upon many. In compliance with the request, Mrs. Cutter will repeat the lecture as announced in the advertisements. Those lectures are spoken of in the highest terms by those who attended them. One lady states that she wishes all the women, young and old, for their own comfort, could attend them.

—A leading official of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is reported to have said that the statement that the control of the New Jersey Central by Austin Corbin and associates, who purchased the Reading, would have the effect of cutting off the Baltimore and Ohio entirely from an entrance into New York, except upon such terms as the Pennsylvania Railroad should dictate, was untrue. He said that the understanding between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the managers of the Reading was distinct, clear and cordial, and that there was no apprehension that the New York traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would in any way be interfered with.

A Night of Knights.

Last evening Crescent Division of this city, headed by the Plainfield Cornet Band, took the 7.01 p. m. train to Fanwood to attend a district meeting held in Good Will Lodge of that place, on which occasion the Supreme Vice-Chancellor of the world, Gen. Wm. Ward, congratulated District No. 14 on the progress it has made, after which Grand Chancellor Henry C. Housell addressed the assemblage in a few well-chosen remarks and returned thanks to Good Will Lodge for the kind reception tendered him. Supreme Representative Jos. P. Miller drew attention to the fact that he stood ever ready to present, in its proper light, any grievance that District 14 had before the Supreme Lodge at its next session. Then District Deputy Grand Chancellor Hosinger informed the distinguished gentlemen that with their kind permission Good Will Lodge would confer the fifth degree. Escorted by the Plainfield Band they were marched to Excelsior Hall, where four large tables of substantials were attended by the wives and daughters of Good Will Lodge, amply supplied them. After the repast, which seemed to be greatly enjoyed, Supreme Representative Cotter of Kentucky exposed the secret work of the order in an able manner, Grand K. of R. and S. Eugene V. Lorton of West Front street, informed the audience that with the combination of Lodges in District No. 14 it was bound to succeed. "We have," said he, "the Good Will, Unity Olive Branch, Perseverance, Harmony, and last, but by no means least, the Crescent, forming a circle, as it were, around the entire district. Grand Outer Guard Gilbourn informed the audience that they had a Ward to protect, and also a Mill, to take up their time and grind before the Supreme Lodge. Humorous songs, recitations and sayings were indulged in till an early hour of the morning, when the members of the residents were again awakened by the marching of the Crescent, headed by the band, returning home, never to forget the above occasion.

The Evona Depot Broken Open.

The Central Railroad depot at Evona, was broken into last night, but nothing of great value was stolen. The entrance to the place was effected by bursting open the front door of the waiting room. Mrs. Wheeler the agent, occupies the upper story of the building with her daughter, Miss Grace and a youth named Fred Haines. The young man says that they were close and properly locked for the night, about a quarter before nine o'clock last evening and that no unusual noise was heard during the night. He says that Mrs. Wheeler and himself went into the waiting room about six o'clock this morning, when the front door was found to be partly open and the key was missing. The key in the back door was also gone, together with a green lantern which had been left in the waiting room. The ticket office had not been disturbed, and the supposition is that the intruders were frightened away before accomplishing their design.

—The best advice which can be given for the next two months is: "Don't take off your flannels."

—A severe snow storm set in this morning, and for several hours the snow has continued to fall. By noon the average depth was about eight inches, and numerous sleighs were out this afternoon.

—Sarah Cannon, a decidedly dark complexioned female was arrested by Borough Marshal Becker on Somerset street, Thursday night, for being intoxicated. Yesterday she was released upon promising to keep out of the borough in the future.

—A good audience greeted Prof. Holmes Dysart, III. at the M. E. hall on Thursday evening and listened with apparent delight to his lecture on "William the Conqueror." The lecture was most interesting throughout, and those who attended it were highly pleased.

—An old fashioned tea by the Mah Mayh Mission Band will be given in the basement of the First Baptist church on Tuesday evening next. The ladies who are arranging the "tea" will appear dressed in unique costumes, and a very enjoyable time is promised. The price of admission is twenty cents, and a nominal price is charged in addition for supper.

—"The Royal Craftsman" is the name of a new monthly Masonic periodical started by Judge Alan Uhrich and which, by the earnest wishes of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., which, we understand, has made the paper its official organ, and this ought to insure its success, especially with the enterprising Judge at the helm. It is well edited and handsomely printed, and starts off with a very creditable list of subscribers among members in all parts of the State. We most cordially wish the new venture the success its merits deserve.

—Messrs. A. I. and N. B. Smalley have disposed of the meat market on North avenue and gone into partnership at their old stand, No. 79 Somerset street, which they have thoroughly refitted to resume business Monday morning together, to which they ask us to call attention and to their changed advertisement elsewhere. Their telephone call is No. 14 and if you call through it "Hello, Smalley, send me some of your best beef or roast" you will get the best in the market every time, we are sure, for these are men of good repute for fair dealing which nobody will deny who knows.

—About the "Rag Baby," the latest to appear at Music Hall, is the following: "Mr. Hoyt of Boston, the author of 'A Bunch of Keys' and 'A Rag Baby' has struck the keynote of a strain of humor perfectly in harmony with the American public. Mr. Hoyt is to be congratulated for two reasons; first, as a benefactor who kills the blue devils in this work-a-day world; second, as the factor of his own and several other people's fortunes. For 'A Rag Baby' is destined to become a sort of traveling mint or gold mine, and also a pharmacy of fun. It will doubtless enjoy a long run in this city. Frank Daniels is the rolling spirit. He is a genuine comedian, not a simile. He has a keen appreciation of humor, and could execute a new part, we should think, and invest it with originality and distinctive individuality. He has made a decided hit in this city, and will of course repeat this success."—N. Y. Telegram.

Close of the Tournament.

The first annual shooting tournament of the Matchaponix County Gun Club came to an end on the grounds of the club at Dunellen yesterday. The success of the undertaking was in a large degree due to the able management, and those having the matter in charge are to be congratulated on the manner in which the series of contests have been carried through. Some of the best wing shooters in the county were in attendance and competed for the various prizes offered by the association. Graham, the English champion, was present and did some good shooting. Stice, of Jacksonville, Ill., also did some extraordinary work. C. W. Budd, of Iowa, was very close to Stice in his shooting, and it is hard to decide which is the best man. Brewer, of Philadelphia; Wadsworth, of Chicago; Eley, of Philadelphia; Kleinz, of Philadelphia; Hank White and Bob White, of New Jersey, have all made good scores during the week.

The last day's contest opened with a match at live pigeons, ten birds, Hurlingham rules, $10 entrance fee. There were fourteen entries. Stice (61 yards and Brewer (80 yards) divided first money, killing ten each. Seven tied for second money, killing nine each, which was tied on the shoot off between Wadsworth and James. The third money was divided between Cannon and Eley, each killing two birds on the tie. The fourth money was taken by J. Smith, killing seven.

THE SCORE.

The following is the score of the shoot:—

	Yards.	Killed.	Missed.	Ties.
Stice	51	1111111111	10	0
Budd	30	1111111110	9	1
Brewer	30	1111111111	10	0
White	30	1110111111	9	1
Wadsworth	30	1111111110	9	1
S. Smith	30	1111110111	9	1
James	30	1111011111	9	1
Hoadden	30	0010111110	8	2
Dickens	30	1110111011	8	2
Cannon	30	1011111110	8	2
Eley	30	1111111011	9	1
W. Lewis	31	1110111110	8	2
James	30	1101111111	9	1
J. Smith	30	1111011111	9	1

The second match of the day was at twenty single clay pigeons, $10 entrance. There were nine entries. Brewer and Ziegler divided first money with a score of 18. Stice and James were second with 15. Ten pairs of live pigeons were then shot at, $10 entrance, ten entries. Hank White, at 22 yards, killed 17 and won first. Brewer took second, with 15. Budd and Ziegler divided third.

The score follows:—

	Killed.	Missed.
Stice	19	01
Budd	18	02
Brewer	18	02
Eley	17	03
Cameron	16	04
White	17	03
Ziegler	18	02
Lewis	16	04
Voorhees	15	05

The next event was a match at clay pigeons, twelve entries. Budd and Brewer divided first money with each, and Waggoner took second with nine. In the next, at ten clay birds, eight entries, Stice and Budd were first, with eight each; Brewer, Fox, Eley and Smith second, with seven each. The last shoot of the tournament was at live pigeons, nine and out. Seven entered. Stice, Eley and Brewer divided, after killing eight each.

The following is the score:—

Stice	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—Divided
Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Brewer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—Divided
Williams	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Eley	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—Divided
Cannon	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Smith	1-1*

*Out.

A Trial by Jury.

The trial of Phillip Heidelolf, who was arrested by Chief Dodd on Monday, the 14th inst., for fast driving, whereby the young daughter of Thomas Clarkson of Liberty street was knocked down at the corner of Front street and Park avenue, came up before Judge Ulrich and a jury in the City Court room yesterday afternoon. Corporation Counsel C. A. Marsh, conducted the prosecution and Walter Heidelolf appeared for the defendants. The case proved sufficiently interesting to keep the court room crowded for nearly three hours. The city called five witnesses and the defendants called eight. The verdict was in favor of the city, and Judge Ulrich fined the defendant $10 and costs. The extreme penalty on this conviction is sixty days imprisonment or $100 or both; but it is probable that the court will act in accordance with the jury's recommendation that the court be merciful.

North Plainfield Democrats Meet.

An informal meeting of the Democrats of North Plainfield was held in the basement of the public school building on Somerset street last evening for the purpose of considering the best plans to adopt with reference to the approaching borough and township election, which takes place on Tuesday, March 8th. The meeting was called by the Democratic Executive Committee of North Plainfield Township, and David J. Carney was elected chairman and Borough Counsel John R. Jackson secretary. Remarks were made by a number of those present, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again.

PERSONAL.

Rev. John S. DeWit of New Brunswick will preach at the Trinity Reformed church to-morrow morning and evening.

Miss Minnie Spencer, of Washington Valley, who has been spending the winter in Brooklyn, N. Y., has returned home.

Mr. J. B. Weaver, of LaGrand avenue who has been traveling out west for the past two months has returned to his family, in the best of health.

William H. Sampson, Capt. Ostrom and Judge Nathan Harper are the speakers announced to address the Reform Club meeting to-morrow evening.

Judson C. Brown of Duer street, North Plainfield, will occupy the house at the corner of Grove and Emily streets, on or about April first. Mr. Brown is cashier of The New York Herald, and has been a resident of Duer street for a long time.

The Lamplighter's Sad Story.

Poor John Naylor, to whose especially sad case we referred yesterday, has had scarlet fever in his family for eight weeks past. He has been a sufferer from liver troubles for years, so that he has been unable to follow his trade, that of a carpenter, but struggled to eke out a subsistence for himself and family by lighting gas lamps. When this failed him by reason of the city adopting electric lights, he had only employment at lighting gasoline lamps, at $10 per month, to support a wife and large family of children. All his children, we understand, have had a seige of scarlet fever, and the last two died a few days ago. The family have kept their sufferings to themselves, not wishing to be considered paupers, until hunger and destitution drove them to desperation. Councilman Dunham has known Mr. Naylor for years and speaks in the highest terms of him as a worthy man. Mr. Dunham visited the Relief Association meeting yesterday and was cordially welcomed by the ladies to consider the matter. Clothing was promptly provided by the ladies for all the family, and Mr. Dunham, as chairman of the Alms House committee, agreed to board, lodge and went with both to the family. He found Mr. Naylor in the miserable place, which he is coming back and forth distracted at his pitiable condition, without food or clothing, or money to supply his destitute family, and an object of charity. Mr. Naylor was too full for utterance. He and his wife and children ate the meal they so eagerly their ravenous hunger. Mr. Dunham told them not to worry about the sheets for burying their dead darlings. Undertaker Runyon had been told to go to see them a decent burial. Mayor Job Male had taken hold of the matter, and he and Councilman Dunham had not any question as to the payment of all the expenses, but personally were to attend the funeral this afternoon.

The ladies of the Relief Association are delighted that they have found such hearty cooperation on the part of the city, to relieve such deserving cases of distress.

More Bills Introduced.

Additional bills were introduced at Trenton recently as follows:

HOUSE BILLS.

No. 192—A substitute for all the bills introduced regulating the Railroad and Canal Taxation question. It provides for equal taxation, and its provisions are in conformity to the last decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

No. 193—Provides for local governments licensing carriages, carts, hack, car, omnibus, stage, and truck owners and drivers, and carriages and vehicles used by them.

No. 194—Gives the right to either side in civil or criminal suit to peremptorily challenge six of the general panel of jurors.

No. 195—Prevents any railroad company from discriminating against any opposition telegraph or telephone company by refusing to furnish transportation for their linemen.

No. 196—Gives Freeholders power to decide on compensation of several clerks at the Boards of County Canvassers in each county.

No. 197—Validates and confirms sales for taxes, and certificates and declarations issued in pursuance thereof, and tax titles and rights acquired thereunder.

No. 198—Authorizes any cemetery or burial ground governed by a board of directors, trustees or managers to invest any surplus funds received from the sale of lots or graves.

No. 199—Provides that common councils or other governing bodies in cities shall appoint all inspectors of public works in such cities.

No. 170—Authorizing the common council or other governing body in the cities of this State to designate who shall perform the duties of such officials when such officials are temporarily absent or unable to perform their duties by reason of sickness.

No. 171—Provides for the appointment of an officer by common councils to make searches regarding upon taxes.

No. 172—Provides that election inspection must always consist of two members, one from each political party.

No. 173—Provides that all tangible personal property shall be assessed for taxes, wherever the same is used or enjoyed.

DUNELLEN.

Another doctor has made his appearance in our midst.

For a week or more past the roads in this vicinity have been very muddy, and they will probably need considerable working in the spring to get them in good condition.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a Martha Washington tea party at the residence of Mrs. Doolittle on Prospect avenue, Washington's Birthday, and the affair terminated in a grand success for those having the matter in charge.

The first annual shooting tournament of the Middlesex Gun Club on the grounds of the association here which has been in progress for the past three days, proved a benefit to a large number of crack shooters. The men were orderly and no excitement was occasioned by the shooting here.

John Apgar who is constructing the new building on Main street for Mr. O. M. Dunham, met with a severe loss on Wednesday. He was engaged in placing in position in the front window, a large plate glass, when a gust of wind wrenched it from its surroundings, blowing it into many pieces. The glass was shipped at the builder's risk, and consequently Mr. Apgar is the loser.

WESTFIELD.

John S. Burhans has returned from a three months' hunting and trapping expedition in Virginia.

The tax collector's report shows $1,676.85 of outstanding taxes for 1886, the names of persons who have not paid their poll tax.

At the annual election of Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, Gustave Kesser was elected foreman, Chas. H. French first assistant, Edgar R. Pearsall second assistant, F. A. Burdick secretary, and Wm. Miller treasurer. John S. Burhans and A. J. Miller were chosen as representatives to the fire department.

Latest Dispatches

A Shooting Scene.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 26.—Charles Grunewald, a saloon keeper on Hiram street, and Mrs. Grunewald were caught on the gigantic debiota late last night in a bedroom at Reeves' home on New street, by her husband, a baker, on Church street, who was laid beneath the bed. Reeves rushed upon Grunewald, as the latter attempted to escape, struck him with a revolver on the head, felled him down stairs, and shot at him several times, but was so nervous with excitement that he could not hit him. Grunewald left his hat behind him, and has disappeared. There will probably be one saloon-keeper less in New Brunswick in consequence.

Scut-a-Word-Column.

A GIRL WANTED for general house work. Must be a neat worker and good laundress. Good wages to the right person. Apply at 45 La Grande avenue. 15-3t

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 28 North avenue. 15-3t

FOR RENT—A three story and basement 8 French roof house, 37 West Fourth street, second door south west of Central avenue, furnished or unfurnished. Modern improvements. A delightful place. Address owner. Apply to owner on premises. Possession immediately. 2-2t

FOR SALE—From 500 to 5000 yards of gravel and soil, centrally located. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot. 2-19-tf

FOR SALE—By residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a doctor, dentist, lawyer or business man. F. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 31 tf

UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-26-1t

FOR SALE or exchange, a number of houses. Enquire of E. C. Mulford. 2-18-tf

NETHERWOOD—For Sale, a bargain, a new house, containing nine rooms, seven rooms in the attic, not plastered, one and one half acres of land, on a macadamized road, eight minutes walk from depot. Price $2,000. Box 485 Plainfield. 24-6-26

TWO HOUSES for sale. One at 118 East Second street, containing seven rooms, and a lot 50x200 feet with pear trees and fruit-trees, price $2,500, and another house on East Third street, containing eight rooms on a lot 40x100 feet, price $3,000. Will be sold separate if desired. Easy terms of payment Address Bargain, P. O. Box 1466. 26-3

TWO well furnished houses to let by the week, No. 7 and 9 Prospect street; seven minutes walk from depot. Apply to E. C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37, opposite depot. 2-7-tf

TO LET—Furnished house, all improvements, 41 Madison avenue. May first or before for six months or longer. Address Jas. P. Hotchkiss, 16 John street, New York. 2-25-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress. Apply at once. Good wages. Address W. Worle, Plainfield. 25 2

WANTED—Medium sized house with modern improvements in first class order and good neighborhood. Lester Andrews. 21 eod tf

WANTED—In a plain, quiet family, board for an invalid lady and perhaps a nurse. Address, for one week, "Invalid," care of EVENING NEWS. 21-6

WANTED—A smart, active, single young man of good address, one who has some knowledge of the grocery business preferred. Must reside with his parents. Address Box 630 post office. 24-3

Special Notices.

LADIES

Have your own dyeing, at home, with Peerless Dyes. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. 10 cents a package. 41 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by R. J. Shaw, druggist, Plainfield, N. J. 2-17-1y

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.

Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, funerals and parties. Floral Emblems a specialty in the latest styles of art. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

PROF. F. DENNSTAEDT

Is now giving a class for advanced pupils, to be taught the Norwegian Lancers and the New Kentucky Waltz, in five lessons, $5.00. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

TO LET.

The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x165 feet with ample dressing and retiring rooms to let for balls, dances, private entertainments, etc. Charges moderate. Apply to J. S. Martin, Laing's Hotel, or at the Casino from 8 to 6 p. m.

A HOUSE

on Clinton avenue near Clinton avenue for sale or to let, containing 14 rooms, all improvements, with barn and outhouses; new. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale within 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also a house on Liberty street containing 12 rooms for sale. Ten minutes from depot. Apply to Mrs. Ann Eliza Gray. Apply for further particulars call at 54 East Front street or address P. O. Box 167, Plainfield, N. J. 1-30-tf

J. H. HOUSE.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at R. J. Shaw's drug store still continues on account of the great success with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Dr. Boschee's German Syrup seems for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guarantee and is giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard remedy. Price 50 cents and $1. Trial size free.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of

J. H. FERSTER, Laing's Livery Office.

22 East Fifth street,

Or at J. W. Laing's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC.

Is furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. At his old corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1279.

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ELOCUTION.

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Albertl, P. O. Box 1099.

T. E. HAZELL,

Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in singing. Sight reading a specialty. Harmony and violin. 38 Duer street, North Plainfield.

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Teacher of Drawing and painting, Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1092.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,

Will give piano playing lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1092.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

The books of the Overseer of the Poor are now open for the assessment for six months, at the office of that officer, No. 26 East Second street.

ALBERT GIFFORD,
Overseer of Poor.

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the account of the undersigned, as executor of the last will and testament of Hannah B. Giles, deceased, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for settlement and allowance, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1887, at which time and place all persons interested may attend.

FRANK McCONNAUGHEY,
W. H. CUDDINGTON,
Executors.

Dated, Plainfield, Feb. 12th, 1887. 2-19-4t ow

Don't Wait to Follow the Crowd, but Precede it.

No Lady Who Values a Dollar can Afford to Miss the

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF WHITE and SON.

Owing to extensive additions and improvements to our store which will make it necessary for us to reduce our stock while the work is in progress, we shall, commencing on Monday, offer our whole stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CARPETS, RUGS, etc., AT COST for the next Thirty Days, giving everyone an opportunity to buy merchandise at lower prices than have ever been offered in Plainfield. Terms positively cash.

J. E. WHITE & SON,

18 WEST FRONT STREET.

Amusements.

STILLMAN MUSIC HALL.

Thursday, March 3,

the Comedy Event of the Season.

Charles H. Hoyt's Great Laughing Hit,

"A RAG BABY"

MR. FRANK DANIELS

the Inimitable Comedian in his Original creation

"OLD SPORT"

Entirely New Music and Funny Situations

"GRAB IT QUICK."

Tickets on sale Saturday.

AN *Old Fashioned Tea*

by

MAH MYAH MISSION BAND

at

First Baptist Church

on

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st, 1887.

Admission 20 cents. Supper 25 cents.

Tickets for sale at Reynolds' and Stelle's Pharmacies.

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, Subject for Tuesday, March 1st, at 1st, at 3 p. m. by special request will be upon the "The Heart and Lungs." Illustrated manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and simplified methods. Can locate every case in a few minutes without a question. Cures all diseases of the throat, lungs without the use of poisonous drugs. Also cancers and tumors without the knife or pain. Will instruct students how to do the same. Best of references from parties, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1. 1-5-6

ESTABLISHED 1845.

W. & J. SLOANE

Importers and Manufacturers of

WILTON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, VELVET, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN

CARPETINGS.

Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Cocticine, Mattings, Mats Rugs and Floor Cloths of every description.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Upholstery Goods.

The Largest Assortment in the United States at very Low Prices. Samples sent if desired. Correspondence invited.

BROADWAY, 19th and 20th STREETS NEW YORK.

FOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

go to

Frank C. Green's

and get his prices and

SEE His Display.

HIS STOCK IS

COMPLETE, His

Prices LOWER

than any house in New York.

DON'T FAIL

to give him a call.

FOR SALE,

REAL ESTATE

35 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

in North Plainfield, one mile from post office, fronting on Stoney Brook Road, near Rock view avenue. There is a fine brick house, 12 rooms, with cellar under the same, and gas fixtures all through, with all modern improvements. Also a frame house and barn. Terms easy. Will sell or rent. Prices moderate and terms easy. Inquire on the premises or address and respond with the undersigned on the premises. Title perfect.

13-2m JOHN C. CLARKE, Plainfield, N. J.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of

Valuable Real Estate

The subscribers executors, etc., of Hannah B. Giles, deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Monday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1887, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the store and dwelling house of Reuben as No. 8 West Second street, near Park avenue, in the city of Plainfield, New Jersey, said lot is twenty-four feet front and rear by 132 feet deep, together with the right of way twelve feet in width, over a strip of said lot to Furnace street. Possession will be given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

FRANK McCONNAUGHEY,
W. H. CUDDINGTON,
Executors.

Dated, Plainfield, Feb. 12th, 1887. 2-19-4t ow

THE SUBSCRIBER

has a number of desirable

HORSES

in spans and single drivers for sale at Laing's Livery Stable, Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

These horses are from Central New York and GUARANTEED right in every respect.

Don't go out of town, when you can buy the best here.

P. T. B. Nevius,

agent for owner. 21-3-3m

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale and To Let.

TO LET FURNISHED.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

Desirable Bargains in

BUILDING LOTS

FIRE INSURANCE.

Sole Agency for North America, Philadelphia Underwriters, Boston Underwriters, Queen of Liverpool, Standard of London, Queen of St. Paul, Norwich.

Edward C. Mulford,

Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 North avenue, opposite N. Y. Station, Plainfield.

Telephone No. 41.

Plainfield Evening News,

T. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

is published every afternoon at No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J., and delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week, or by mail postage prepaid to subscribers at the following places at one dollar per year payable in advance.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

KNIGHT BAILEY DENOUNCED.

Mr. Powderly to be Asked to Undo the Work.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—The action of W. H. Bailey, of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, in ordering "seats" to take the places of the Iron and Steel associations men who struck at Rising Sun Junction, O., surprised everybody in this section.

Bailey is denounced on all hands, and Mr. Powderly will be asked to come here and undo Bailey's work. Bailey is a young man and a man of only average intelligence, and he is regarded as no more competent to settle as to the price of steel than he would be to suppress the law of gravitation.

Secretary Marten, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, issued a proclamation denouncing Bailey's unauthorized action. He says:

In officially declaring the works open to all Knights of Labor W. H. Bailey, of the executive board, Knights of Labor, has arrogated powers to himself that belong to our society. The Amalgamated association has legalized the strike, and they alone have the right to declare the mill open. The Knights of Labor action is the same as a breach of union principles will come here to work. The men on a strike are all members of both organizations and they unanimously refuse to allow the Knights of Labor to handle the trouble. We deny the right of Mr. Bailey to interfere. If Mr. Powderly understood the case he would not permit the order of the Knights of Labor to be made a cat's paw of to wipe out an organization that has done more to make the Knights of Labor what they are than any other distinctive trades union.

Army Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A general army order has been issued limiting the term of service of regimental adjutants and quartermasters to four years, and providing that they shall not be eligible for a second term of such duty, nor shall an officer who served in either capacity be eligible to appointment to the staff except as an inspector general for four years. This order is regarded as a natural sequence of the order of 1885, limiting the term of service of aides-de-camp to four years. Two officers under the army forces law that such would be the result and made changes in their adjutants and quartermasters, but the other thirty-eight will be compelled to make a change required by the new order as soon as the four years of service allowed have expired.

Agitating High Figures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A largely attended meeting of citizens in favor of high license for liquor selling was held at Chickering hall last night. Ex-Judge Noah Davis presided and spoke. Speeches were also made by Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. H. W. Beecher, ex-Governor Chamberlain, Joseph H. Choate and others. Two months ago Mayor Hewitt sent a letter of approval. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the Crosby high license bill.

Maine Quarantines Cattle.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 26.—The state commission on cattle diseases have ordered quarantine against Pleuro-pneumonia cattle, New York and Illinois, except that such cattle may be shipped through the state to seaports without being unloaded, entering the state for shipment abroad and all cars and wharves used for this purpose shall be disinfected immediately at the expense of the owners.

Irving Hall Politics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Irving hall general committee has elected Joseph H. Toohier chairman for the ensuing year, and adopted resolutions indorsing President Cleveland and Governor Hill, condemning Mayor Hewitt's strictures on labor organizations, denouncing civil service reform, recommending abolition of all internal revenue taxes, and denouncing the combination of Tammany and the County Democracy.

A Unique Will.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—The will of Dr. Edmund Rogers, brother of Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, who died at Quincy a few days ago, has been probated. After bequeathing about $30,000 to relatives, he leaves the bulk of his large fortune to the six women whose husbands are drunkards. Rogers was a bachelor, and his will is considered unique.

Burned to Death.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Mosher Drum were found in the cellar of their home on Big Flats, near Horseheads, they having been burned to death. They were alone in the house, and believe is due to the origin of the fire. They were about 50 years of age.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—For New England and middle Atlantic states, local rains, easterly winds, shifting to northerly.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Money closed at 2 per cent. The highest rate was 4 and the lowest 2. Exchange—Steady; posted rates, 4.86 @4.86½; actual rates, 4.82@4.82½ for sixty days and 4.86@4.86½ for demand. Governments closed firm; currency, 1½s, 104½ bid; 4s, coup., 125¾ bid; 4½s, coup., 107¾ bid.

The stock market was not so firm after middday. A number of some of the leading stocks by the small holders caused a reaction. The closing prices, however, were generally from ¼ to 1 per cent higher than the closing last night. Erie preferred was exceptionally strong, ek ing 3¼ per cent. higher.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—FLOUR—Closed steady, after a steady two days' business; receipts, 17,000 extra, $3.30@3.70; Minnesota extra, $3.30@3.35; city mill extra, $4.00@4.65. Southern flour closed dull and easy; common to choice extra, $3.60@5.30.

WHEAT—Options were fairly active, while prices opened lower and irregular, closing steady and 1@1½c higher. Spot lots closed ¼@½c lower, and weak. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 89½c; No. 2 do., 89½c; ungraded red, 89@89½c; No. 3 red winter, 86c; No. 2 red winter, 89½c; No. 1 red winter, March, 89½@89¾c; do. April, 90@90¼c.

CORN—Options were dull and heavy, closing at a slight decline. Spot sales of No. 2 at a slight decline and weak. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed, afloat, at 58½c; ungraded mixed, 47@48c; No. 2 mixed, March, 47½c bid; do. May sold at 48c.

OATS—Options were moderately active, but weak, and closed at a decline of ½@¾c. Spot lots closed ½c lower. Regular sales of No. 1 white state at 36½@36¾c; No. 2 do., 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 32@32½; No. 1 do., 34@34½c.

RYE—Steady; 80@80½c; western, 79@80c.

BARLEY—Dull.

PORK—Quiet; new mess, $10.9.

IN CONGRESS.

THE SENATE TAKES A TILT ON THE FISHERY DISPUTE.

Sir John A. Macdonald Fires the Patriotic Soul of Mr. Hear—Fleets—Pneumonia—Pacific Railroad Finances—What the Lower House is Doing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the senate the bill to amend the act for the construction of a bridge across the Staten Island sound was reported adversely.

Mr. Ingalls was elected president pro tem. to take office at 1 p. m. to-day, at which time Mr. Sherman's resignation takes effect.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar declaring it as the judgment of the senate that under present circumstances no negotiations should be undertaken with Great Britain in regard to existing difficulties with the Canadian provinces leaving for its object a change or abolition of any of the existing duties on imports, was taken up.

Mr. Hoar said that within the last few days there had been an election in Canada, which had resulted in the support of the premier, and the premier had declared, in a speech made since the election, that its significance was a declaration of confidence in his policy, and that his policy was to compel the United States to open up their markets, and that that result would be accomplished. He did not believe there was a single senator on either side of the chamber, whether he be for free trade or for protection, who would not indignantly spurn the notion that the United States would ever, after, even a commodity in any way, by a hair's breadth, its domestic legislation on the subject of duties on imports as a means of settling a controversy growing out of such a threat, or as a means of buying peace for American fishermen or respect for the American flag in foreign waters. He had no doubt that when that was understood the senate would treat American fishermen hospitably and courteously and in compliance with the law of nations and the rules of conduct for civilized men.

The resolution was referred to the finance committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. Van Wyck, proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, was taken up, and Mr. Van Wyck addressed the senate in favor of it.

A message was submitted from the president vetoing a bill for the erection of a postoffice building at Lynn, Mass., on the ground that there was no necessity for the expenditure of $100,000 at that time other than to meet the postal wants of the government at that point.

The senate then resumed consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Vest requiring the assent of the authorities of a state before the cattle commission can operate therein. After a discussion in which the constitutionality of the bill was vehemently attacked by Messrs. Vest, Saulsbury, Harris and Blair, the amendment was rejected—yeas 26, nays 31.

Mr. Edmunds then offered, as a substitute for the bill, a bill appropriating $1,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the president of the United States, and in his discretion, through the commissioner of agriculture, to aid the proper authorities of the several states in preventing the spread of the disease commonly known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, the appropriation to expire at the end of two years. After debate the substitute was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 27.

Mr. Dawes moved to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute, saying that he came into the chamber from a conference meeting while the vote was being taken, and voted for the substitute without understanding it.

At the suggestion of Mr. Miller the bill was allowed to remain. When it was up again the first vote will be on Mr. Dawes' motion to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute.

The senate held an evening session to consider the house joint resolution for an investigation of the books of the Pacific railroads with the view of ascertaining therefrom the nature of a substitute. On motion of Mr. McPherson sections 5 and 6 of the substitute were stricken out, by a vote of 26 to 14.

These sections increase to 40 per cent. of their net earnings the amount to be paid by the companies into the sinking fund, and authorize the investment of the sinking fund in the first mortgage bonds of the companies.

Mr. McPherson then moved to strike out the fourth section, authorizing the president to redeem prior mortgages, which amount to about $64,000,000. In case the companies failed to pay the interest or principal on maturity.

IN THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Belmont the house insisted on its amendments to the senate retaliation bill; and Messrs. Belmont, Clements and Rice were appointed conferees.

Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill, providing for agricultural experiment stations. Agreed to—182 to 57.

Mr. Townsend submitted the conference report on the invalid pension appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. The only points of difference were in regard to the provision for the offices of pension agents. As agreed to the bill appropriates $89,000 for the rent of such offices, and requires the secretary of the treasury to furnish suitable rooms in public buildings for the occupancy of pension agencies, when possible.

Private business having been dispensed with, the house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that appropriating $12,000 for the repair of the naval war college building on Coaster's island. It was rejected—83 to 88.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle the committee adopted an amendment appropriating $200,000 for repairs to the Hartford, Kearsarge, Trenton, Swatara, Thetis, Nipsic, Richmond and Enterprise. The committee then rose.

C. H. Page, recently elected representative from the Second congressional district of Rhode Island, appeared before the bar of the house and took the oath of office, being greeted with applause from the Democratic side.

Mr. Herbert asked unanimous consent that the session of the house be extended until the consideration of the naval appropriation bill be completed.

Mr. Wolford objected, and on motion of Mr. Herbert, by a vote of 117 yeas to 104 nays, the house adjourned, thus dispensing with the usual Friday night session for pension bills.

The Captain Not to Blame.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The court of inquiry into the cause of the stranding of the Guion line steamer Wisconsin near Fire Island last week has decided that Capt. Beverly could not be held responsible for the accident, and in accordance his certificate was returned.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The president has notified Senator Sherman, a president pro tem. of the senate that he does not at present deem a special session of the senate necessary and that he will not call one unless an emergency arises.

THE SCARE NOT ABATED.

Many Additional Victims Being Discovered Every Day.

GUSHA, Feb. 26.—The cholera scare has not yet abated. Business is almost completely paralyzed and the streets are filled with people. Nearly all of the inhabitants remaining in the city sleep in the open air at night, or look refuge on board the many vessels anchored in the harbor. At least 20,000 persons, tourists and residents, have fled the city, many of them leaving all their belongings behind, and each successive railway train departing is filled to its full capacity with terror stricken men, women and children.

Further details have been received from Diano Marino showing the disaster at that place to have been greater than was supposed from previous reports. When the shock came a dance was in progress in a large house situated near a church. Without warning the house fell upon the heads of the dancers and the church toppled down upon the house. Subsequent examination disclosed the dead piled in heaps where they were caught by the falling buildings. Underneath many of the buildings destroyed were large tanks containing new olive oil, the manufacture of which is the chief industry of the town, which it was intended at the proper season to export to Great Britain and Germany. Many of these tanks are found to be perfectly dry, their contents having escaped through the fissures caused by the earthquake, while from others the oil was expelled by the debris which filled them.

Some soldiers exploring the ruins of Diano Marino, found Judge Rossi beneath the ruins of his house, but still alive. The soldiers attempted to extricate him and, seizing him by the legs, tried to pull him out. They succeeded in freeing his body from the weight which held it down, but in so doing were killing the judge and wounding his rescuers.

NICE, Feb. 26.—Fifteen thousands persons have left here within the last two days, and the streets from all parts of the district continues. All the railway stations are blocked with people, and the railway facilities are taxed to the utmost to meet the demand.

It has transpired that during the panic on Wednesday, while persons of all classes and conditions were huddled together under impending danger, a number of the more timid ensconced in one of the public gardens. A French countess, sojourning here, was prematurely accouched in one of the public gardens. A child was born, and the mother was hastily placed on a couch and where she has since remained. Her condition is favorable to recovery.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Her Legislators Live Through a Day without a Fight.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The belligerent forces seem to have all quieted down. The Republicans in the conservatively anti-peace, and think that Robertson in the role of a martyr will secure him the governorship next year. The Democrats are alert and say that the peace talk of the Republicans is deceitful. They think they have discovered another violent programme upon the part of the Republicans.

The Democratic state officers bounced the old Democratic board of police commissioners and appointed another composed of Republicans, with one Democrat. The latter, the Democrats say, is unreliable. They say that orders will be given to the Metropolitan police to protect Robertson in another attempt to take possession of the presiding officer's chair. The Democrats are relying in the case of the lieutenant governorship will be filed in the supreme court by Judge Turpie and Alson Brown, representing the appellee, Alonzo G. Smith, presiding officer of the senate.

Minnie and Oscar Go Away.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 26.—Minnie Earl, aged 20, daughter of George Earl, a prominent citizen, left town last Friday morning, ostensibly to visit friends in Brockton. Oscar E. Bliss, of Lucas & Bliss, grocers, a married man, left on the same train, on the pretense of spending Sunday with a friend in Weymouth. Neither party has returned. On Wednesday anxious friends telegraphed and found that nothing had been seen of Bliss in Waltham or Minnie in Brockton. It is now reported that the couple have fled to Canada. Bliss is about 35 years of age. He has heretofore borne a good reputation, and is a prominent Odd Fellow. His wife is prostrated with the shock. It is rumored that a large sum of money belonging to the firm has disappeared with Bliss.

Cardinal Jacobini Dying.

ROME, Feb. 26.—Cardinal Jacobini's condition suddenly and decidedly changed for the worse last evening. The rheumatic gout, from which the cardinal suffered, attacked his chest and reached the heart, and his physicians being unable to relieve him pronounced his case hopeless. The change in the condition of the cardinal was immediately communicated to the pope, who visited the bedside of the sick man and personally consoled him. The last sacrament was administered to Cardinal Jacobini, and he is now slowly dying.

Psi Upsilon Banquet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—About 1,500 members of the Psi Upsilon fraternity from nearly every college in the country were present at a banquet at the Metropolitan opera house last night in celebration of the 50th year of the existence of the fraternity. Charles Dudley Warner presided, and among the after-dinner speakers were ex-Judge Joseph H. Choate, Andrew D. White, ex-Mayor Palmer, of Baltimore, and ex-Judge Van Vorst. References to President Cleveland and the civil service policy were loudly applauded.

Youthful Highwaymen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Joseph Harabur, a Pole, working in a mill at Manayunk, was held up last night on his way home from work by Morgan Carr, an 18-year-old boy and two younger companions, who demanded his money or his life. He refused to give it, and they followed and attempted to proceed, when Carr drew a knife and plunged the blade into his breast. The boys were arrested. They had been reading dime novels. Harabur's wound is dangerous.

Good For Another Week.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.—There were five absentees from the legislature yesterday, three Democrats and two Reps. illegans. A ballot was taken with this result: Sewell, 34; Abbett, 24; Green, 21; Kaye, 2; E. R. Fotter, 2; scattering, 4. There was no election. There are sixty-eight members paired for to-day and Monday, and the deadlock is good for another week at least.

Big Money for Mand S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—It is announced that Mr. Frank Siddall, of Philadelphia, who recently offered $100,000 for Maud S., has increased the offer to $132,000. Mr. Bonner, who refused the previous offer, has not yet replied to the latest one.

Temperance in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 26.—The state senate to-day voted—21 to 6—to submit the question of a prohibition amendment of the constitution to popular vote on the first Thursday of August next.

FIXING THE BLAME.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE STRIKE

Submit Their Report—The Enormous Cost to Labor and Commerce—District 49 Blamed With the Whole Trouble. Legislation Asked to Meet Such Cases.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Assemblyman Hogeboom's coal strike committee has reported to the house the results of their inquiry into the strike engineered by District Assembly 49. The report is quite voluminous and gives a thorough digest of the testimony secured. The cause of all the trouble is laid at the door of District Assembly 49, K. of L., in directing handlers and boatmen to unite with strikers at Elizabethport, N. J., and prevent a reduction in the earning of eighty tugboats from 22½ to 20 cents per hour. The report continues:

The claim of the district assembly was that an injury to one was an injury to all, and hence it forced the issue, with a view of establishing a uniform rate of 22½ cents per hour. In pursuance of this policy the strike was extended to longshoremen, boatmen, coal handlers, factory operatives, mill employes and other workmen, all aggregating over 30,000 at the minimum, at a loss in wages of $30,000 per day, and in domestic trade of over $30,000,000, with no practical benefit to the workmen. It has not resulted in any success, either in advantage of position or pay, and recognizes the right of the producers of the necessaries of life, to whom are surrendered by the people public powers, to combine to limit the production of those necessaries of use to a reasonable price or, on the other hand, the lawful power of any organization to deprive any workman, union or non-union, by force, oppression or boycott, of his permission to labor for any employer on terms satisfactory to himself. These views are embodied in a section of the proposed act accompanying this report, which declares and legislative declaration of the unlawfulness of the wrongs referred to. Once declared unlawful, other remedies known to the law provide for their prevention or cessation. We have the views of representatives, workmen and employes upon the subject of arbitration. The majority of both classes agree that where differences arise arbitration should be resorted to and compelled. Some favor selected, others state arbitration; a few think that compulsory arbitration might be enforced against employer and employe alike. At present the influence of the state board of arbitration is felt only in the way of its existence and the moral weight of its recommendations when it acts. We think that state arbitration might safely be given the additional strength of a prima facie presumption in favor of the merits of their recommendations should the controversy be carried into the courts. Therefore we have incorporated such a provision into the act presented.

The report is signed by Chairman Hogeboom and Assemblymen Ainsworth and Kimball.

Messrs. Martin and Collins, the Democratic members of the committee, will submit here after a report dissenting from the foregoing. The majority report recommends the passage of an act in regard to the public duties of corporations and rights of workmen. Here it is:

Section 1. The courts of record of this state, of civil jurisdiction, have power to enforce by writ of injunction, at the application either of the attorney general for the people of the state, or of the party injured, the performances by corporations doing business in this state of their public statutes, and those which persons generally have the right to require, which shall include the usual and customary convenience offered by corporations to the public for shelter, safety and the dispatch of business.

Section 2. It is a violation of public duty and unlawful for any corporation to agree with another corporation or person unreasonably to limit the producers on fuel or food. It is also unlawful by force, duress or intimidation of other than lawful authority to prevent the free, voluntary labor of any person of suitable age for any employer he may choose. This section shall not prevent united action by peaceful means for grievance common to all seeking redress.

Section 3. The state board of arbitrators may accept the submission in writing of differences between employers and employes, and this written award shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of the facts and conclusions therein stated in favor of and against the parties submitting their principals.

Section 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Gen. Logan's Resting Place.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The commissioners appointed by the legislature to take in charge the erection of a monument in honor of the late Gen. John A. Logan, met in this city. Mrs. Logan was present at the meeting and announced to the commission that she had decided upon Chicago for the final interment of the remains of her husband, and that she had accepted the purchase of the location of the monument, to be erected, with the expenses understanding that Gen. Logan's remains shall be placed in the base of said monument. Mrs. Logan also stated, when asked to give her views as to the character of the monument, that her ideas in the matter were crude at present. All she desired was a lasting monument. The monument commission will now ask the legislature to authorize the park commissioners to grant the site selected by Mrs. Logan.

Said to Have Discovered Lincoln.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Feb. 26.—The Hon. Samuel Fell is dead, aged 75. The cause to this city in 1833, being the first lawyer to locate here. He is believed to have been the first man to propose and work for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In 1859 he was secretary of the Illinois state Republican committee.

Against Walking Delegates.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—The supreme court has confirmed the decision of the superior court of New Haven finding Giddings and others, the walking delegates who tried to enforce a boycott against The New Haven Journal and Courier, guilty of conspiracy.

A Guilty Policeman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The jury in the trial of Policeman Rourke for killing Roundsman Montgomery returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Rourke shot and killed Montgomery a few weeks ago because the latter found him intoxicated while on duty.

For Defrauding the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 26.—George Middour, formerly postmaster at Wayne, borough, Pa., was recently convicted of defrauding the government, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs and three months' imprisonment.

THE TEXAS INQUIRY.

Some of the Witnesses Forget They Are Not at Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Texas investigation John H. Roberts swore there was not a single Republican who had held office in Washington county since the war who had not been accused of stealing the public money. On the Sunday after the killing of Bolton the negroes collected at a church and made threats that if the negroes who were arrested for the murder were not released they would unite and make war on the whites. The whites were outnumbered by the negroes in the neighborhood in the ratio of six to one. A meeting was held by the whites, and the telegraphed the sheriff to come with fifty men to protect the whites. The sheriff came with seventeen men. W. W. Sarcy, a lawyer, and chairman of the county Democratic committee, during this examination was asked if he had taken an active and hostile part in this investigation.

Witness said: No, sir; I haven't had a word with but one witness; that was Joe Hoffman. I made some remark here in this room about Hoffman's politics, and Hoffman said: "You are a liar if you say that." I replied: "You won't go outside and say so." Upon that we both went outside, but some friends interposed and I promised not to have any trouble."

Witness further said he had told Hoffman: "I will settle this matter with you when you get back home."

P. E. Reichardt, president of the First National bank of Brenham, said that he knew of no instance of a man's personal or business relations being interfered with on account of politics. He believed that Democrats always could live peacefully and pursue their calling in Washington county. Although a Republican, he believed that white men should fill the offices as the negroes were too uneducated to rule.

E. Reichardt, a Democrat and a business man of Brenham, testified that Hackworth and Hill sold out their stock in trade; that they were deeply in debt; that they had no business in which money could be made. They could return to Washington county if they wanted to do so.

DEPEW HITS BACK.

The After Dinner Speaker Replies to Governor Hill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—President Chauncey M. Depew, at the social reunion of the Yale alumni last night, and before the collation tackled Governor Hill for the remark Governor Hill made about him at the dinner of the Young Democrats of Brooklyn. Governor Hill said that the new Yale catalogue is a good speech on after dinner occasions, where accuracy of statement does not seem to be essential, and where the audience is supposed to be in a condition when they are not very discriminating."

Mr. Depew said: This association has been highly honored by its president having been decorated at the Democratic banquet in Brooklyn by the governor of this great state. Governor Hill was as conspicuous by his presence as Mayor Hewitt's letter by its absence. The governor is the chief and accurate of the Democratic leaders in the country, and quick to see the secrets of success. He said that I was most effective in the after dinner speeches of statement yielded to imagination and the facts of history became hopelessly mingled with fiction, and then proceeded to make the most serious charges against me based upon this model. In these days of dull and stagnant politics if the governor has so fired the fancy and stirred the sentiments of his party that he carries off the nomination in the next national convention of his party, it will be because he depended so largely upon his imagination for his statements, and so decorated the facts of history as to present the most picturesque political fiction of the year.

The West Virginia Senatorial Contest.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 26.—Yesterday was the last day of the regular session of the legislature, and a great crowd gathered at the Capitol to witness the final balloting for senator. Three ballots were taken in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, without result. The joint assembly then took a recess until 7:30, and the caucus Democrats and the "Dickers" went into caucus together to try and make a compromise on some other candidate than Camden. They could not agree, however, and the legislature adjourned without electing a United States senator. This leaves the appointment to the governor, who will most likely appoint a man with free trade ideas.

The Boston Ideals to Disband.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Tom Karl, the tenor connected with the Boston Ideal Opera company, was brought into the city on his way to Buffalo, where the company are playing. Mr. Karl said that the Ideals will soon disband, on account of trouble with the manager. Mr. W. H. McDonald, E. C. Barnabee and all the principal members have signed a contract to form another company, which will include Miss Huntington, Marie Stone and her husband. The trouble has arisen over the conduct of Foster, the manager.

Canada's Premier Proposing Retaliation.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—A report is current here that at the next session of the house, which will meet on Monday, Sir John Macdonald will introduce a bill imposing a duty of 75 per cent. on all articles imported from the United States. This measure, it is said, is the complement to the bill which was recently passed at Washington. If such a policy is adopted, which is not at all probable, Canada, being thus placed at the mercy of the English markets, would be the greatest sufferer.

A Possible Rupture in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The idea is gaining ground that the enhanced strength of the National Liberals will lead to a possible rupture of the Bismarck Reichs and Conservative coalition after the passage by the reichstag of the septennate bill. The committee of the Reichstag to which the bill was referred by a second ballot for members of the committee the members of the party shall abstain from voting in every district where a new German Liberal opposes a Socialist.

Indicted for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—George W. Voice and P. O'Neil, the two policemen of East St. Louis who recently arrested Arnold, on the charge of murdering ex-Mayor John B. Bowman, of that city, on Nov. 20, 1885, were indicted by the grand jury at Belleville, Ills., for murder in the first degree.

A Respite for McCabe.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.—Governor Beaver has granted a reprieve to James McCabe, of the Wayne county murderers, until April 15, when he will be hanged. The execution of the sentence has been stayed until April 21, in order to present his case before the pardon board.

Limiting the Monuments.

GETTYSBURG, Feb. 26.—At a meeting of the managers of the Battlefield Memorial association, held here, it was resolved not to permit the erection of any more monuments or memorials not of granite or real bronze or grounds controlled by the association.

ECHOES OF THE STRIKE.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE OCEAN ASSOCIATION.

An Important Decision in the Suit of the Old Dominion Company for Damages—Both Civil and Criminal Law Declared to Have Been Violated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Judge Brown, of the United States district court, rendered an exceedingly important decision yesterday in the matter of the libel of the Mallory steamship company against John J. McKenna, T. R. Pannan, Patrick McGartland, Thomas McGrath and James E. Quinn, on a motion to discharge the prisoners from arrest. The action was brought to recover $250,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff through the unlawful action of the defendants in the recent strike of the longshoremen in their attempt to boycott the plaintiff in its business as a common carrier. "The defendants," says the court, "are alleged to constitute, or to style themselves, an 'executive board of the Ocean association of the Longshoremen's union.' They were arrested and held to bail under libel and other writs issued in conformity with the state practice, and the facts stated in the complaint and affidavit constitute a legal cause of action against all of the defendants. The actual damages suffered, for the following reasons: First. That the plaintiff was engaged in the legal calling of common carriers, owning vessels and employing men to work in the business, in the employment of which numerous workmen were necessary, who, as the complainant declares, were employed to the satisfaction which were just and satisfactory.' Second. The defendants not being in the plaintiff's employ, procured the latter's workmen in this city and in Southern ports to quit work in a body for the purpose of inflicting injury and damage upon the plaintiff, until it should accede to defendants' demands, which the company was under no obligation to grant. The act constitutes in law a malicious and illegal interference with the company's business, and is actionable. Third. After the plaintiff's workmen, through the defendants' procurement, had quit work, the defendants, for the further purpose of injuring the plaintiff's business and attempted to prevent the company from employing its vessels as common carriers, or using their vessels, etc., and endeavored to stop all dealings of other persons with the plaintiff by sending threatening notices to the customers of various customers and patrons, and to other companies dealing with the plaintiff, designed to intimidate them from having such dealings with the company."

Judge Brown holds that the acts of the defendants not only were "illegal, rendering them liable in damages, but were also misdemeanors at common law, and by the penal code of this state. "Associations," he says, "have no more right to inflict an injury upon others than individuals have. All combinations and associations designed to coerce workmen to become members or to interfere with, obstruct, vex or annoy them in working or obtaining work because they are not members, or to induce them to become members, or designed to prevent employers from making a distinction between those who are paid to the skillful and the unskillful, to the diligent and the lazy, or designed to interfere with the perfect freedom of employers in the management of their business, are illegal combinations and associations."

The magistrate cites various authorities in support of his conclusions, and denies the motion to discharge the defendants from arrest.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Arrived: Steamer City of Para, Aspinwall Feb. 17, with merchandise and passengers.

Steamer Monte Rosa, Leith Feb. 4, with merchandise.

Steamer Alamo, Galveston Feb. 18, with merchandise and passengers.

Steamer Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos Feb. 13, with merchandise and passengers.

Arrived out—At Southampton, North German Lloyd steamer Ems.

At Glasgow, State line steamer State of Nevada.

Killed by a Wronged Girl.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—Sarah May Moore, aged 17 and very pretty, has killed Henry Allen, aged 50, whom she charges with assault. The girl shot him five times, and as he fell dying at her feet she coolly attempted a double barrelled shotgun into him. The murderers and their victim lived three miles from Memphis, and Moore has a carpetbag manufactory here in this city. Allen lived with his brother-in-law, Dr. T. P. Hayes. The girl and her father are under arrest.

Heating Cars by Steam.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25.—There was a practical test of heating cars by steam from the engine yesterday on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. The experiment was made on a special train which covered the meeting of the general assembly to Meriden, where they inspected the State Reform school. The day was very cold, but the cars were kept agreeably warm and the plan was voted a success.

Henry George's Benefactor.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The will of George Hutchins, of Andover, N. Y., who left $30,000 to Henry George for the dissemination of Mr. George's writings, was admitted to probate here yesterday, after a contest by relatives of Hutchins. Mr. George has, however, agreed to make an amicable settlement with the heirs.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The pension agents in Washington will not fatten on fees derived from the dependent pension bill.

The emperor of China, who is only five feet high, is the shortest monarch in the world except the baby king of Spain. The tallest monarch is the Emperor William, of Germany, who has six feet.

Arrangements have been made by prominent clergymen and educators to hold an anti-secret society conference in Chicago on March 16.

The Central Labor union of New York has decided that union men who go into scab barber shops to be shaved shall be disciplined.

Numerous petitions have been presented to the board of education of Massachusetts that instruction in music shall be required in the public schools of that state.

A lively gas war is in progress in Chicago.

Hiram Hodges, Jr., and A. M. of New Haven, is still defying the grand lodge of Connecticut, and has the sympathy of nearly all the lodges in the state in the contest.

Over 200 divorces were granted in Philadelphia last year.

President Cleveland has received many telegrams of congratulation on the failure of the house to pass the dependent pension bill over his veto.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

APPOINTMENT CLERKS AND THEIR NEVER ENDING LABORS.

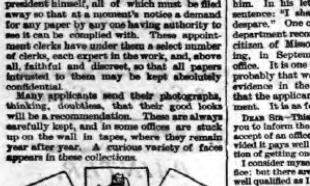
A Curious Letter With Many "Busts" in the Interior Department—A Singular Sort of Cabinet Used by the Postoffice Department—Photographs of Applicants.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—So much was said at the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's administration about the throng of office seekers, and so little about the throng of office holders, possibly, that the pressure for office has ceased. Of course there is nothing like the crowding and jamming there was in the spring of 1885 at all of the departments, but at the same time if any good business man had to endure the number of calls daily which the office seekers alone impose upon the heads of the various departments at Washington he would think himself sorely abused, and that he could do very little business under such annoyances. The fact is that so many vacancies occur from day to day by reason of death, expiration of service, resignation and necessity of removal for cause and misdemeanors, that in all the departments the appointment clerks find their hands full.

The appointment clerk is a curious official. His business concerns nothing but the work of receiving applications, filing them, and hearing complaints. Necessarily it is a very important trust. Whenever a vacancy occurs, or one is expected, scores and sometimes hundreds of people make a direct appeal by single day. With each application come petitions, letters and telegrams of indorsement, often photographs of the applicant, sometimes special recommendations from the head of the department or even from the president himself, all of which must be filed away so that at a moment's notice a demand for any paper may come having authority to see it can be complied with. These appointment clerks have under them a select number of clerks, each expert in the work, and, above all, faithful, for very often all the papers intrusted to them may be kept absolutely confidential.

Many applicants send their photographs, thinking, doubtless, that their good looks will be a recommendation. These are always carefully kept, and in some offices are stuck up on the wall for the inspection of every caller year after year. A curious variety of faces appears in these collections.



A FEW PICTURES.

The largest appointment division is in the treasury department, under Eugene Higgins, whose nomination to the important position of appointment clerk caused so much criticism. Mr. Higgins is an excellent character for the place, whatever his antecedents as a politician may be. I have seen him at his desk with a room packed full of men, women and children and with a large crowd standing out in the hall who could not gain admission, and for hours he would listen patiently to each applicant's story as it came, in turn noting methodically the points of merit in each case, gratifying the questions with jokes and keeping everybody in good spirits, at the same time hustling them along rapidly, as was necessary to give all a fair chance, until finally the last weary, waiting place hunter had been heard and sent away feeling that if there was any chance at all for him in that lottery of employment, he would have a good square show for it.

Higgins has under him a force of twenty clerks, who occupy the large apartment just west of the rooms allotted to the secretary and his assistants. To the south the windows open out on the beautiful White Lot, the white shaft of the monument and the tawny Potomac, stretching away southward, dotted with white sails. If the hundreds of thousands of papers and letters, all nicely indexed in this office, could be made accessible to the great American novelists of the future, he would find here romances that would make a new era in American literature. Human nature was never photographed anywhere by any camera as these records are. Every motive, every ambition, every fear, every hope known to the whole gamut of human passion, may here be found. Here are stories of the poverty of the rich, of the ambitious, of the desperate. If Washington should ever be the Pompeii of a later age the antiquarian of that far distant time will find here in this collection of papers the history of the American people.

After the treasury, the postoffice department, and then the interior, make the greatest number of appointments annually. In the state department it is a more simple and choice affair. Much of the work of selection, if not all, comes within the attention of Mr. Bayard and his secretary, Mr. Bryan. In the interior department perhaps the most important appointments in the whole civil service are made. The secretary of the interior touches our national life more intimately and effectively than almost any other cabinet minister. He has charge of an army of officials who have to deal with the public lands. The Indian service, scattered from one end of the land to the other, is in his hands. The endless ranks of pension officials are marshaled under him. He has also the bureau of education to direct, as well as boards the governors and the minor officials of the territories. What surveillance the general government maintains over the railroads of the country comes within his manifold duties. Upon him also rests largely the responsibility of appointments in the agricultural department. The geological survey is one of his trusts with all its large corps of scientists. There is hardly a branch of American industry that does not in some way depend upon his department for control and protection under the laws of the land. In the bulk of appointments the secretary of the treasury has more to do, but in variety and importance the secretary of the interior's service reaches further. The treasury department deals with the appointments of customs and internal revenue officers and has under its special charge the coast survey and lighthouse service of the country.

CLERK FOWLER.

The appointments made by the head of the postoffice department reach down among the people in finer ramifications than those of any other of the departments. Fifty-three thousand offices depend upon the judgment of the postmaster general and his assistants for the appointment of good officials. The appointing of this great army of subordinates has always cut a large figure in the politics of the country, and it has been an important matter in every administration that in the selection of the postmaster general not only administrative ability, but some of the political needs of the party in power be considered. The postmaster general appoints presidential postmasters. If first assistant postmasters he has his choice, and he has a number something like 50,000. Most of the work of selection in this great branch of the appointing division in this department is under the charge of Mr. Edwin Fowler, who has been in the department fifteen years. Few men have established for themselves such a record of judicious, discreet, confidential service as has he in this time. His predecessor in the main work of selecting this great army of small officials, Mr. Marr, now chief clerk in the first assistant postmaster general's office, has been in the department fifty years. He now retains his place, although incapacitated by old age from rendering active service. No one of the thousands of clerks is more regularly at his desk than Mr. Marr. Mr. Fowler appoints annually between 15,000 and 16,000 postmasters, a larger number than any one man has to do with. It is a great credit to him that his work provokes so little criticism, seeing that it deals with small communities where petty jealousies and rivalries so often cut a figure in the selection of the postmaster.

A great many curious things happen in the correspondence which comes before the appointment clerk. An applicant for an important office under the secretary of the interior wrote a letter to the president after the place had been filled by the appointment of another applicant, expressing the hope that something less important might be given him. In his letter occurred the following sentence: "I shal live in hops although I di in despare." One of the antiques in the interior department records is a letter written by a citizen of Missouri to the Hon. Thomas Ewing, in September, 1849, applying for an office. It is one of the most curious letters probably that was ever written. There is no evidence in the records of the departments that the applicant ever received an appointment. It is as follows:

DEAR SIR—This is to inform you, and through you to inform the president, that I am willing to accept of an office under the administration provided it pays well; but I have very little expectation of getting one.

I consider myself qualified to fill almost any office: but there are hundreds of others who are as well qualified as I am, and perhaps better.

I consider myself an honest man; but there are thousands of others equally honest.

I am a political friend of the president; but that is no good reason why I should receive an appointment.

I am a stranger to fame and fortune; but that is no good reason why I should not receive one.

I should, of course, like the best office; but "beggars must not be choosers."

I should like to have an office near home; but I do not wish any honest and capable officer turned out to make room for me on account of that.

I am a poor man; but I do not wish to plead poverty.

I am a farmer; but that argues nothing for or against me.

I am also a surveyor; but there may be a great many better ones.

I am a self taught man; but I have much yet to learn.

I have the reputation of a great mathematician; but I do not wish to boast of it.

I have a small family; but everybody also either has, or wishes to have.

I have lived several years in Missouri; but I am not unknown to fame.

I have sought offices, it is true; but I have seldom been successful.

I see a great many offices bestowed at Washington city, either with or without merit; but none have fallen to my share.

This looks somewhat strange; but how could it be otherwise?

The great probability is that I never will obtain one; but who knows?

You may perhaps think I am jesting with you in thus applying for office; but I assure you I am in earnest.

You may accuse me, too, of egotism and arrogance in thus addressing you; but how can I expect an office unless I ask for it?

You may perhaps wish to have my character before appointing me to office; but indeed I would not exchange my character for any office whatever.

I could perhaps get a good recommendation from my neighbors; but I do not wish to ask them to tell a lie for me.

If you wish a reference to some person high in office, *I will refer you to the* Hon. John F. Ryland, of our supreme court; but he knows very little of me, about me.

If you can do nothing for me in the way of office, please write and say so; but make no apologies.

I shall await anxiously a reply to this letter; but I shall be agreeably disappointed if I get one.

My address is Pleasant Hill postoffice, Cass (alias Van Buren) county, Mo.; but what of that?

In looking over this communication I see as many personal pronouns as if it had been written by Col. Benton himself; but I assure you it was not.

I could write more; but I fear it would be wasting time to no purpose.

No more; but remain yours, etc.,

Sept. 10, 1849. MARTIN SCOTT.

To the Hon. Thomas Ewing.

MR. NASH'S INGENIOUS CABINET.

In the postoffice department, in the chief clerk's room, there stands a small, neat, black walnut cabinet with a sliding lid of which is a large pane of glass. Under this, on a broad canvas belt revolving on rollers, arranged in the interior of the cabinet, is a great number of blue and red and buff slips of cardboard. On these slips are written names of various clerks, their salaries, age, sex, occupation and, possibly, previous condition of servitude. This is called the civil service reform cabinet. It is simply a device by which, at a glance, the entire official list of the department can be seen. It is the idea of the chief clerk, Mr. Nash, and has nothing to do with the political character of the clerks selected for service in the department. Mr. Nash has to stand a good many jokes over the affair, but, notwithstanding this, he takes a great deal of pride in it. Some of the other appointment clerks are seriously considering the advisability of providing themselves with similar cabinets.

JOHN AYR.

Wine has never been so cheap in Italy as at present. At Villacidro, in Sardinia, white wine is selling at the rate of five cents a gallon.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Facts, Theories and Experiences for Every Day Life.

Wrinkles are due chiefly to a certain shrinkage of the muscles. A shrinkage that characterizes, more or less, the entire system in the later period of life, hence wrinkles are as natural to old age as a full, smooth face to childhood.

While wrinkles result from the natural working of the system there may also be caused prematurely by a perverted condition of the system. There is nothing like care or worriment to plow furrows in the forehead and bring lines between and around the eyes, and these are marring greatly the face of the American woman. It is seen constantly women of 35 whose foreheads are more wrinkled than the brow ought to be at 70.

Care of the Baby's Feet.

The baby's feet are seldom properly cared for. This statement will astonish fond mothers, but it is true. Baby's little feet have two great needs, namely: Warmth and plenty of room. Constant care is required that the restless heels and toes do not kick away blankets and expose the little cold feet with undue exposure. When the little one begins to walk bear in mind that the cold quickly penetrates the soft hose and thin soles of baby's shoes. In nine times out of ten when the little toddlers fret and cry a remedy will be found for this discomfort in exposing their feet to a warm fire. Discretion is needed when selecting shoes for the baby; see to it that the width of sole, and height of instep and circuit of boot top, are enough and more than enough for the requirements of chubby, fast growing feet and ankles.

Massage Treatment.

While the massage treatment has been employed of late years with much success as a cure for many ailments, a correspondent in Nineteenth Century calls attention to the necessity of avoiding masseurs who have not a thorough knowledge of the art, as disastrous results follow from the violent treatment to which ignorant masseurs subject their patients. Dr. Hunerfauth, who is recognised authority, deprecates massage by machinery, as he considers that much delicacy is necessary in the manipulation of the complicated nervous system of the human frame.

Massage, combined with hygienic gymnastics, was practised by the Indians and Chinese, as may believe history, many centuries before the birth of Christ. It is therefore not a new treatment, as many suppose, but a revival of bygone ages.

Useful Hints.

Do not pack away clothing worn just before members of the family was taken ill. Always air such garments well, and in cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria disinfect them, even though they were not worn after the patient became ill. Clothing worn by children just previous to an attack of scarlet fever and put away without airing has been known, months after, to convey the disease to others of the household.

Sunlight and Disease Germs.

M. Duclaux has studied the influence of sunlight on the vitality of micrococci. A few hours' exposure to the sunlight weakened the pathogenic micrococci and finally killed them. The inference is that sunlight is a universal hygienic agent, one that is most active and powerful, common to both private and public sanitation.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Usages Practiced in Polite Society.

If good taste is important in dress it is far more important in manner, says Mrs. John Sherwood, and here we must pause to pay New York women a compliment. They are easy yet judicious and subtle with wit and play-ful, with great skill in exposing ridicule; a turn for satire, which they indulge in, not always in the best natured manner, yet, with irresistible effect. It is a word their fine ears require a pliability of movement which imparts a bewitching air of freedom and negligence, and makes even their best efforts seem only the exuberance of a mind capable of higher excellences, but unambitious to attain them.

There is something in the American temperament, educational or otherwise, or whatever it may be, which tempts the inhabitants to unseemly extravagance sometimes.

We are all the slaves of our temperaments. To people born to worry and to be anxious cannot help working and being anxious. People born to talk cannot help talking. People born to dansize mu dance. People born to politicize must politicize. It is the organ, and with a gay and laughing woman this excess becomes what one may call a tendency to be bouncing, while a nervous and dyspeptic person will have the fidgets. This is the most terrible disease, excepting the nettle rash in all the category of human affliction; it is the torture of the rack this nettle rash of the mind.

English women are much calmer. In the first place their climate calms them. Then their husbands are not half so indulgent. We must remember if we find American women querulous and disposed to become exigeants, as to diamonds and fine clothes, that half of them have been spoiled. There is an element of fussiness in the manners of English women which is a delight. They talk of ideas more than of people. Much in their manner is to be accredited to their aristocratic form of government. It is a perpetual lesson of dignity. Even if kings and queens and counts are not always models, there is a certain dignity of manner produced by the mere effect of supposing that they are.

It is a curious fact regarding the state of domestic service in America, that maids are further off from "the lady" than they are in the more aristocratic countries. In England a lady and her maid are very confidential and quite inseparable. The word "mistress" is now almost never used in America. The uttermost stretch on the part of an employe would be to use the words "the lady."

Ball Room Etiquette.

A young lady should never forget her ball room engagements. She ought also to be careful not to offend one gentleman by refusing to dance with him in order to accept the offer of another. Such things done by frivolous girls injure a young man's feelings unnecessarily, and give her acquaintances cause to cut her ruds.

A young man, it need hardly be told, should not forget that he has asked a young lady for a gurnan. He must send her a bouquet and be on hand to dance with her. If kept away by sickness or other good cause he must send her a note before the appointed hour. It is not necessary to take leave of your hostess at a ball. All that she requires of you is to bow to her on entering, and to make yourself as agreeable and happy as you can while in her house.

Finger Bowls.

Finger bowls are always in fashion, being too great a convenience to be dispensed with. These are quite as necessary for a small dinner as for a large one, and are also in order at any meal where fruit is eaten. The usual glass is to lay a small napkin on a plate of small or medium size and dip the finger bowl on this. There should be one finger bowl for each guest.

GETTING OLD.

As year succeeds to year, decidedly
Imperfect life's fruition seems,
Our dreams, as baseless as of yore,
Are not the same enchanting dreams.
The girls I knew now scare me silent—
How dull the boys who once seem'd witty!
Perhaps I'm getting old, but I'm still romantic—more's the pity!
—George Eliot.

A FRENCHMAN'S MANNERS.

His Squirmings and Twistings the Poetry of Contortion—An Artistic Swindle.

Many years ago I witnessed a leave taking on the platform of the railway station at Rome, Italy, which I never think of without associating it with the triumphant art of a Frenchman's manner. The gentleman was a member of the French legation at Naples. A lady and her daughter had come to see him off. He made his adieux infinitely expressive. His squirmings and twistings were the very poetry of contortion. You felt it was insincere, that he had perhaps gone through the same motions a thousand times before, but you couldn't deny that it was graceful and effective. The cheeks of the younger lady were pink with the emotion produced by the exuberance of his manner. She blushed, not because she was embarrassed, but because she liked it. The subtle art of the Frenchman's demonstrations made you forgive him for being such a professional humbug.

And this reminds me to say that no other man can maneuver his backbone in making a bow as a Frenchman can. He perfectly illustrates the idea expressed by the dictum that a curved line is the line of beauty. An Englishman rarely inclines the body in making a lady, and when he does, if your taste is exacting, you wish he hadn't. The American considers it enough to take off his hat. It saves his spine. And it is the conventional thing to do. But when a Frenchman salutes his entire anatomy is absorbed in the act. Every joint in his body is brought into play. Every muscle gets the benefit of the demand. Every nerve center recognizes the importance of the occasion. Viewed simply as a pantomime it strikes your admiration. The effect is most impressive, and when the object of it is an imaginative and sensitive woman you are disposed to pardon her betrayal of satisfaction.

Nevertheless, there is a disillusionizing sense that the the whole thing is an artistic swindle. His affections are no keener, his sympathies no deeper, his perceptions no finer than those of other men. He may have more quicksilver in his blood, more of the monkey in his suppleness, find more attraction in outward form and take greater delight in mere ceremonial, but at the heart and in truth he is not the incomparable chevalier. The master of mode and the knight examplar of etiquette is not the genuine expositor of real gallantry.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Age of the "Infinitely Little."

Cowardice is always vulgar, and the present age is pre-eminently cowardly; full of egotistic nervousness and unconcealed fear of all those physical dangers to which science has told all men they are liable. Pasteur is its god, and the microbe its Mephistopheles. A French writer defined it the other day as the age of the "infinitely little." It might be also called the age of the "infinitely small" consciousness. It is eternally placing itself in innumerable attitudes to pose before the cameras of a photographer. And the ugly, the obscene, the horrible delight in analyzing their likenesses on cardboard, even more than do the young, the beautiful, the famous and the well made.—Guida in North American Review.

Abraham Lincoln's Abstemiousness.

A reader of The Times, of Philadelphia, heard a man say that "Abraham Lincoln frequently went upon sprees in the company of Stephen A. Douglas," and wrote to Col. McClure asking if the statement was true. The answer was: "No man who knew Mr. Lincoln ever accused him of indulging in sprees. He was always a very abstemious man, and he was rarely accused of intoxication during his life time."

One Thousand pairs of PANTALOONS the latest styles. Prices From 50c to $6 JUST RECEIVED AT Schwed Brothers, EAST FRONT STREET.

LAST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SALE at POPE BROS.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES. A. SWALM, WALL PAPER, NO. 6 NORTH AVENUE.

SERRELL & POUND. Bicycles, Tricycles AND TANDEMS. English and American Sundries. Sole Agents Victor Club, Rudge, Humber, Rover, Safety and other cycles. R. POUND, 27 East Third street. H. SERRELL, Plainfield avenue.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE Just Received from the Mills AN INVOICE of the FAMOUS WARREN MILLS CHEVIOTS and during the Fall season we offer the To Order at $16.

These goods are fine wool "double twist," warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed.

N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER. Boston Clothing House 20 Park avenue. E. J. PERKINS.

FOR BARGAINS in new and second-hand House Furnishing GOODS and for FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK and UPHOLSTERING call at the store of F. S. POWLISON, 55 WEST FRONT STREET.

L. HEYNIGER, 63, 65 and 67 Somerset street. Dealer in FLOUR, FEED, WOODENWARE etc., at LESS than New York Prices. TELEPHONE CALL 12.

ROSE, WINTER KING, PILLSBURY and BONNY FLOUR.

JUKES Cozy Restaurant, 35 WEST FRONT STREET, Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J. Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of OYSTERS. HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY.

The Celebrated Dixon's Ice Cream

INSURANCE. Isaac Brokaw, REAL ESTATE and Fire Insurance, 12 DUER STREET, NORTH PLAINFIELD. Agent for the following first-class companies: Germania, of New York. Hanover of New York, Jersey City, of Jersey City N. J. Insurance effected on all kinds of property, furniture and dwellings a specialty at lowest rates. Money to Loan on first mortgages. Bargains in Real Estate. Houses rented and collections made. Prompt returns. COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND DRY FEET AS A SURE preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the CORK-SOLED SHOES which John F. Kenney's is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city. SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

A. M RUNYON & SON Undertakers and Embalmers 58 PARK AVENUE. Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Office of Hillside cemetery.

FORD & STILES Funeral Directors and PRACTICAL EMBALMERS. Office, successors and residence No. 21 East Front street, Plainfield. N. J. Telephone Call 40.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

Starting in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 16, 1887. Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.35, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 7.50, 8.03, 8.25, 8.50, 9.32, 10.37, 11.05 a. m., 12.15, 1.10, 2.05, 3.01, 3.40, 4.05, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.40, 8.15, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.37, 4.01, 5.37, 10.32, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.36, 5.21, 7.30, 7.50, 11.16 p. m.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street at 6.00, 7.00, 7.05, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 12.45 p. m., 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.30, 4.05, 4.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.35, 8.30, 9.00, 10.45, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m., 2.45, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 8.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.05, 2.16, 3.45, 4.55, 5.05, 5.53, 6.03, 6.55, 8.00, 9.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m.; 2.45, 9.14, 6.45, 10.05, a. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 7.55, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 3.00, 3.55, 5.00, 5.30, 6.05, 6.55, 8.15, 9.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.05, 9.35 a. m. 4.30, 5.16, 6.54, 6.35, 9.05, 11.57 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.35 a. m.; 5.16, 11.57 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40, 4.00, 6.05, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m., 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

8.35 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Rockaway, Dover, Mount Arlington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Tunkhannock, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.36 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

6.35 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Branchville, Stroudsburg, Mount Arlington, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

9.05 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 8.02, 11.08 A. M. 3.03, 6.04 P. M. Sunday 12.02 Ocean Grove 8.57 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook Route.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.40, 10* 4.30, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 4.14, 8.08, 6.00* 8.17, 11.55 p. m. Sunday at 1.39, 5.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 3.30*, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 7.00, 10.15 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.30,* 8.30,* 8.05 a. m.; 1.06, 4.30, 7.00, 10.15, 6.05,* p. m. Sunday at 8.18 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tyler Streets, at 4.25, 8.05, 10.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.54, 4.53, 7.40, 7.40* p. m. Sunday at 1.54, 4.53, 9.00* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield connects at Bound Brook with through cars at Bound Brook.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Charles Bock, 1 and 3 E. SECOND ST. WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Champagne, Wines, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUT. Agent for H. Clausen & Sons' CONCENTRATED LAGER BEER. Sole Agent for Piper Heidsieck, Veuve Clicquot, Carte Blanche and Ginger Ale. Also Agent Imported Bottled Ginger Ale. Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine, by bottle by gallon. ROSLING (Extra Wine) ..... 25c ..... $1.00 CATAWBA ..... 25c ..... 1.00 SWEET CATAWBA ..... 25c ..... 1.00 MUSCATEL ..... 25c 1.00

Philadelphia Ale and Porter, own bottling, by the case of 2 dozen pints, $2.50; by the case of 2 dozen quarts, $3.00. PEAR APPLE CIDER (champagne) quarts 75c per case; pints 50c per dozen; half pints 30c per dozen. Delaware Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, Whiskies, Wines and Liquors of all kinds at wholesale prices, delivered free of charge. All orders may be left P.O. box 917 or personally at 1 and 3 East Second street, Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

BUY Drugs, Medicines AND Miller's Pharmacy. All Goods at REASONABLE Prices PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Miller's Cough Candy, 30c a pound. OPPOSITION. JONES & CO., Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co.

Ranges & Stoves of all the latest improvements, together with a well selected stock of House Furnishing Articles. Will be found at the well known store on the corner of Somerset and Front streets, where the public are invited to call and examine the goods and learn prices. Jobbing promptly attended to. Remember the number, 63 Somerset street. Telephone Call 82. D. W. LINCH.

NOTICE. The Plainfield Electric Light Co. Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield. Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co. ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets Having fitting room is now prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest manner. 19 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw, Real Estate and Insurance. Money to loan on first mortgage. 12 Duer street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs, Grapevines, Clematis, Pansies, Spring Plants and Cut Flowers, for sale by John Lindsay. Intelligence office by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 8 West Front street, opposite New.

E. B. Maynard, 16 North avenue. Shaving and Hair Cutting, Four First-class artists in attendance. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier, (From Paris, successor to Jules Boutes.) Ladies' Hair D esser, Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Agent for the sale of French perfumery, toilets and powders. Manufacturer and dispatcher of natural colors to hire. 16 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road, Dealer in all kinds of Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to. TELEPHONE.

Smalley Brothers, 29 Somerset street, Meat Market, Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's Meat Market, Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work over, and new ones put down. Fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work intrusted to me with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front st. Shop 28 E. Front.

T. E. Morgans, Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 37 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street, near Front. Boarding, Permanent or Transient, Stabling for horses. Good fare, good attendance. Terms moderate. Jacob Blimm, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street, Grocer and Seedsman, Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour. Crystal Patent and Coffees. Pure Butter, Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar; three years old, warranted pure. White Granite, Yellow Rock Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

DOOR NUMBERS AT COLLIER'S, 3 Park Avenue. Established 18 years. N. B.—No Botching.

MME. QUICK'S SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR TREATMENT East Fifth Street, Hot. Sycamore and Fence streets.

Physicians help in curing all Chronic diseases requires the circulation, cleanses and purifies the blood, cures Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Diseases, Lung Diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Palsy and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases.

It cures the most obstinate cases of Chills and fever and all malarial disorders.

Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Closed Saturdays.

FOTOGRAFS. Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best. Great Success with Children's Portraits. THORN'S, Opp. Post Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser.

I suppose that Mr. Bowser is like the majority of men in putting his best side before the public. The other morning when he left the house he knew that baby was sick, I had a headache and the cook was disabled by cutting her hand on a piece of glass. I had told him that we were out of butter and coffee and potatoes, and he said he would stop and order them. Once on the car he forgot all about it, and at 11:30, meeting an old schoolmate, he insisted:

"Now, you come right up to dinner with me. I want you to see my house and my family and have a visit."

"But your wife won't be expecting company."

"Oh, you come right along. My wife and my house are always ready for any visitors I may bring home, and your presence won't cause us an iota of embarrassment."

At 11 o'clock I told Jane to pick up any sort of dinner for Mr. Bowser, and at 12 Mr. Bowser and his friend entered the house. Leaving him in the parlor, Mr. Bowser rushed in on me with:

"Get into your Sunday clothes as soon as possible—dress the baby up—tell cook to have three kinds of meat—send for a nigger to wait on the table, and run through the room and pick up things."

"Mr. Bowser, have you been idiot enough to bring some one home to dinner?"

"Of course I have. What is there wrong about that, I'd like to know?"

"Well, where are the groceries you were to order?"

"Groceries! I—I forgot!"

"Jane can't use but one hand, while I should faint away if I tried to dress. You'll have to take him to a hotel."

"Never! When I invite a man to partake of my hospitality I'll never skulk him off to a hotel! It is a pretty state of affairs that my home is off limits in this manner at this time! Mrs. Bowser, you and I must have a reckoning! I'll be hanged if I put up with such conduct as this!"

And then he returned to the parlor and I heard him say:

"Will, old fellow, I find a note from my Birdie (that's me) stating that she has taken My little angel (that's our well-eyed baby) over to her sister's for the day, and our idiot of a cook didn't expect me home and has no dinner ready. We'll have to go down to the restaurant."

"That's all right. You've got a beautiful home there."

"And the nicest little wife and the prettiest baby in all the world!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he slapped his leg.—Detroit Free Press.

What They Call a "Scoop" Out West.

"One of the best 'beats' I ever heard of," said an old newspaper man, "was one which I myself was fortunate enough to secure for a paper I was editing and managing at the time in Gunnison, Colo. The sheriff and his deputy had gone out in pursuit of some cattle thieves and had followed them into the Indian reservation. We were within a comparatively short distance of the boundary line. After a few days the report came back that the sheriff and his men had encountered the thieves and had been killed. The community was immediately thrown into a condition of red hot indignation. A party of 150 was organized at once to hunt the cattle thieves and avenge the murder of the sheriff. The details of the organization and the starting out I printed in full in our paper, and arranged to have John Sherman, the scout, in charge of the party for the first fifteen miles of their progress. There was a rival paper in the town, and up to this point we were running neck and neck. For the next few days we printed purely imaginary accounts of the expedition. I knew the route the party was following and was able to throw in a good deal of local coloring. At the end of the fourth day, as I was going to my house, which stood about a quarter of a mile from the business part of town, preparatory for the first fifteen miles of their progress. There was a rival paper in the town, and up to this point we were running neck and neck. For the next few days we printed purely imaginary accounts of the expedition. I knew the route the party was following and was able to throw in a good deal of local coloring. At the end of the fourth day, as I was going to my house, which stood about a quarter of a mile from the business part of town, preparatory for the first fifteen miles of their progress. There was a rival paper in the town, and up to this point we were running neck and neck. For the next few days we printed purely imaginary accounts of the expedition. I knew the route the party was following and was able to throw in a good deal of local coloring. At the end of the fourth day, as I was going to my home

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 6, No. 47. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887. Price Two Cents.

PLAINFIELD,

the center of a locality famed because of its delightful climate, as the "Colorado of the East," is a borough of 4 square miles, including the entire valley of the Green Brook, and is about five miles long by four wide. It is over 200 feet above sea level at its lowest point in the northerly portion, Netherwood Heights, adjoining the borough on the west, is over 300 feet above sea level, and commands a view of the Raritan river, the Watchung mountains, 500 feet high, on the south and westerly borders, over fifty miles of good roads mostly macadamized, including a new main drive, terminating at Washington Rock, Metuchen, Fords, Perth Amboy and Rahway. The streets are beautifully arched with stately trees, and lighted by electric lights and gas. The borough has a superior elevated railway system, with four handsome depots conveniently located in different parts of the city, and on which commuting trade is heavy, as over twenty three hundred persons are landed by twenty-six trains each way daily, occupying from half an hour to an hour for the journey. The commutation rates are $5.00 per month by the year and rents of homes range for an entire house from $15 to $100 per month, according to size and locality desired. The locality abounds in beautiful, comfortable homes, the most ample and improved educational facilities, the finest churches, schools, hotels, theater, halls, public libraries, art gallery and museum in the State, the largest and grandest literary and scientific association in the world, and the reputation by statistics of having unequaled sanitary conditions, as excelled in the average by but few cities in the United States, only two having a lower death rate, while the fifth ward, the highest in location and wealth of its inhabitants, only by New York city, in the United States. The population is about 7,000, and the advertising columns of The PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS, the only daily and State local daily paper in the county, show the public spirit and business progress of the people, who encourage trade and manufactures by liberal use of printers' ink. The surroundings are devoted to PLAINFIELD, that is the field and welcome all worthy people. Briefly it is a city naturally large and embellished by art in every way to make it the most attractive city of homes in the country.

THE QUEEN CITY OF THE NEW JERSEY

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front street and Park avenue.

6 a. m.	19	12	Sun rises..... 6 36
9 a. m.	23	17	Sun sets..... 5 50
12 m.	26	24	Moon rises.....
3 p. m.	28	28	Moon sets..... 11 19

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES. TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—The formal announcement of the opening of spring is anxiously looked for.

—Fanwood is said to be like Westfield in one respect at least. The town has neither a lawyer nor a lockup.

—$15,104.77 was the amount of money taken in at the Internal Revenue office at Somerville for the past week.

—The Tobogan slide is in first rate condition again, and notice is given elsewhere that it is open to the public again.

—The Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders will meet in regular session in the court house at Elizabeth on Thursday of this week.

—Remember the meeting for young men in the Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening from eight to nine o'clock. Every young man will be heartily welcomed.

—The Concert skating rink at Elizabeth is to be converted into a manufacturing establishment for the "C. P. Leggett manufacturing company of New Jersey.

—The M. E. Conference of Newark will meet at Hackensack on March 24th, when a number of pastors hereabouts will be transferred to new fields of labor.

—Mr. R. J. Perkins, the Park avenue clothier, furnished the tumblaloons which form part of the new uniforms of the Crescent Division of the Knights of Pythias.

—The electric lights in North Plainfield which have been burning at the expense of the Electric Light Company since last December, will be discontinued after to-night.

—As announced elsewhere the annual meeting of the McAll Auxiliary will be held in the parlors of the Crescent avenue church to-morrow at two p. m. All are invited.

—It's said that Mr. D. H. VanBrunt of Buffalo, N. Y., will shortly erect a hotel at Roselle, probably on the site of Windsor Hotel, which was burned down last summer.

—An electric light is soon to be erected on the corner of Fifth and Division streets and the expense of the same will be met by a deficiency raised by voluntary contributions on the part of residents who will be directly benefitted by the light.

—"The Royal Craftsman," to which we referred Saturday, we are informed by Judge Ulrich is not an official organ of the Grand Lodge, and was not started by the expressed wishes of that grand body, but as an individual enterprise, endorsed by present and past grand officers.

—One week from to-night the city council will meet in regular session. So far as can be ascertained the deadlock in the council continues unchanged, and the chances are that Plainfield will remain "as she is" for some time to come. Meanwhile the North Plainfield dealers "laugh and grow fat"—in purse.

—The test case of Mrs. Carrie B. Taylor vs. The Plainfield Fire Department which was to have been argued before the Supreme Court at Trenton last week, where it was taken on a writ of error, has been adjourned over for the term at the request of Attorney General Stockton, who represented the defence.

—Read the Warren Mission notice of the special meetings this week. Every one interested in this excellent Mission—and who is not—should be sure to attend. The choir is made up of members of the different churches and of the mission members, will comprise about one hundred voices, who are to be on hand by as near a quarter past seven o'clock each evening as possible, beginning to-night.

—Phillip Stoldorf, the young man who was convicted by a jury on Friday for violating second section of the city ordinance relating to the Peace and Morals of the city, and who was remanded for sentence until Saturday afternoon, appeared before Judge Ulrich on that day, when counsel for the defendant presented a petition signed by the jury, asking for clemency on the part of his client. The view of his honor Judge Ulrich suspended sentence upon the payment of costs by the defendant.

The Bound Brook Burglar Sentenced.

In the Court of General Quarter Sessions at Somerville on Friday, before Judge Bartine and Associate Judges, William F. Rockafe, the burglar who was captured while in the act of robbing the Bound Brook postoffice on the morning of February 10th inst., was arraigned. The prisoner entered a plea of guilty. Postmaster Alpaugh, who captured the robber, appeared in court and made a statement as to the facts of the robbery and the finding of stolen goods in the prisoner's possession when arrested. Counsel for the prisoner also made a statement saying that Rockett was a fisherman and had been so employed for several years; that last fall, while acting as an oyster-dredger, he lost his outfit, and was left without funds or means of making a living, and while continuing in such needy circumstances was met by Conover, the robber who plunged into the Raritan river when the sentence of whom had long resisted all appeals to sign the pledge. Notice was given that Mr. E. D. McCarthy, an eminent New York lawyer would speak next Sunday evening on Dr. Crosby remarkable sayings at New Brunswick, N. J., concerning drinking claret, after which the assembly was dismissed.

Tramps Fight in Jail.

The Somerset County Jail at Somerville was filled with tramps on Saturday night, and shortly after midnight there was heard some wrangling in the female section of the jail. He went to the jail and found a lot of tramps fighting among themselves. The timely arrival of the warden averted a serious conflict. The leaders of the fight were placed in cells.

State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey.

The regular meeting of the Union County Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey, will hold its regular meeting in the chapel of St. John's church, Elizabeth, on Wednesday, March 2d, at 2.30 p. m. All who are interested in this noble effort to improve the condition of the pauper and criminal classes, are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

—Mr B. T. Barnes, the always fresh confectioner, wants to know "Why you cough your head off, when Barnes' Flaxseed Drops will cure you."

—The case of Isaac Colthar vs. the North Plainfield Township Committee, came up for a further hearing before Master-in-Chancery Nelson Runyon on Friday afternoon last. Elisha VanNorstrand at one time Overseer of the Poor in North Plainfield Township, was recalled in behalf of the plaintiff. The case was adjourned over at the request of the prosecution until Tuesday, March 8th.

—The car repairers in the Central Railroad shops at Elizabeth who stopped work because they were ordered to fix up some cars with planks for the gangways at the coal docks of Liberty and Third streets, which applications is signed by

Patrick Muldoon, his	Stephen x White, his
Patrick x Gaven, mark	Peter Galbraith, his
James x Chamberlain, his	Patrick x Moran, mark
William x Mulligan, mark	Michael x Burke, mark
Stephen x McIntyre, mark	Thomas x Muldowney, mark

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of reasons why it should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk on or before January 24, 1887.

The application seems to have an extensive by "marked" signatures. What a farce and what an exhibition!—Home Visitor, Clinton, N. J.

Evidently such exhibitions do not reflect much credit on Plainfield.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The following official proclamation has been issued by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows: In accordance with the time honored custom and usage of our order, I do by authority of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, I, John H. White, grand sire, hereby recommend all grand and subordinate bodies, under this jurisdiction, to set apart and dedicate, the twenty-second day of April, 1887, the sixty-eighth anniversary of our order, to appropriate exercises and to thanksgiving and praise to the Giver of good for the many blessings showered upon the order and its membership individually and collectively.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Emma S. Good, wife of the late Judge Peter P. Good is visiting at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Schoernherorn, No. 18 North avenue.

Architect Oscar S. Teale, of Duer street, North Plainfield, left town this morning for Pawtauket, Ky., where he will superintend the erection of a large hotel at that place

The numerous friends of County Clerk James S. Vossler will regret to learn that he has had a severe attack and is again confined to his bed at his residence, corner of Sixth and Sycamore streets.

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Reform Club Meeting.

A very good sized audience assembled at Reform Hall last evening, even though the weather was bad and the wind boisterous. Devotional exercises were conducted by Capt. Ostrom, after which Mr. Wm. H. Sampson made an excellent address, striving to induce his hearers to live a better and nobler life. Mr. Sampson is always a safe speaker to make an address, as his own life is entirely consistent, and has become to be ever descants upon morality and religion, and earnestly desires to benefit his fellows. Captain Ostrom, who like Mr. Sampson, is a warm friend of the club, followed with another excellent speech, telling some incidents that were very interesting, and assuring his hearers of his deep interest in their welfare. Judge Harper was the next speaker, and made a most than usually favorable impression on his audience. A strong appeal was made by President French and five signers were obtained, three of whom had long resisted all appeals to sign the pledge. Notice was given that Mr. E. D. McCarthy, an eminent New York lawyer would speak next Sunday evening on Dr. Crosby remarkable sayings at New Brunswick, N. J., concerning drinking claret, after which the assembly was dismissed.

North Plainfield Roads.

The following sensible remarks upon roadmaking are from the Bound Brook Chronicle, and will apply with equal force to the borough, which is now agitating the same subject:

According to the statement published last week in those columns $3,140.79 were expended last year on the roads of Bridgewater township, outside of the corporation of Bound Brook, Somerville and Raritan. It is doubtful if the roads now are in the least degree improved over the roads of what they were one year ago. Every person who had occasion to travel over them says that the highways are worse than at the commencement of the present. It is fair to say that in the last fifty years over $100,000 have been spent on them in the same time, and they are in a worse now than they were a half century ago. The reason is manifest, and volumes might be written on the subject. It is plain that a large portion of the road money in this township is wasted by the improper way the roads are "worked," and what is true of this township is too true of other townships in the county and State. It is high time this enormous waste was stopped. Let the money be expended in making a good piece of stone road somewhere, if it is not done this road-tax ring will long. That much will be gained, and ten or twenty years hence the roads of this county can compare favorably with any in the State. Now is the proper time to make a move in the right direction.

His Mark.

The liquor-dealers of Plainfield have recently obtained signatures to their applications for license, and we append a sample case:

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 10, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that James Muldowney has applied to the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at the north-east corner of Liberty and Third streets, which application is signed by

his
Patrick Muldoon, x
mark

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the city of Plainfield for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at the north-east corner of Liberty and Third streets, which applications is signed by

his
Patrick x Gaven, x
mark

his
James x Chamberlain, x
mark

his
William x Mulligan, x
mark

his
Stephen x McIntyre, x
mark

his
Thomas x Muldowney, x
mark

citizens and freeholders. All persons knowing of reasons why it should not be granted are requested to make known the same in writing to the City Clerk on or before January 24, 1887.

The application seems to have an extensive by "marked" signatures. What a farce and what an exhibition!—Home Visitor, Clinton, N. J.

Evidently such exhibitions do not reflect much credit on Plainfield.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The following official proclamation has been issued by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows: In accordance with the time honored custom and usage of our order, I do by authority of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, I, John H. White, grand sire, hereby recommend all grand and subordinate bodies, under this jurisdiction, to set apart and dedicate, the twenty-second day of April, 1887, the sixty-eighth anniversary of our order, to appropriate exercises and to thanksgiving and praise to the Giver of good for the many blessings showered upon the order and its membership individually and collectively.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Emma S. Good, wife of the late Judge Peter P. Good is visiting at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Schoernherorn, No. 18 North avenue.

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House Bills.

Bills were introduced into the House of Assembly at Trenton last week as follows:

No. 174, provides for the collection of taxes against townships and boroughs.

No. 177, abolishes poll taxes.

No. 178, prevents the transportation of dynamite and other explosives on the ponds and lakes of this State.

No. 179, exempts buildings owned by any regiment or battallion for taxation.

No. 180, facilitates the opening or further continuing any street, lane or thoroughfare in any town, borough or city in this State.

No. 181, gives borough governments power to do all business necessary for the continuation of such government. Couples many bills on the subject referred to the above committee.

No. 182, provides a change in the practice before the Court of Chancery.

No. 183, provides for the appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms in the courts of Common Pleas in East and Hudson counties. Judges to appoint and compensation $3 for every day of actual service. (Revision of Laws.)

No. 184, provides for incorporated towns to construct water works.

No. 185, gives borough governments power to order sidewalks graded and gravel and curb put down.

No. 186, Mr. Corbin. Gives foreign executors and administrators right to sue and recover in this State.

No. 187, restoring Morris Ford, Lewis Ford and Asa Ford to citizenship.

To Fix the Laborer's Pay.

A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature at Trenton which is designed to fix the compensation of laborers employed by any department of the State Government, and the principal clause of which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every laborer employed by the authority of any department of the State government, or of any board or department of any city, town or township, or of any contractor with any such department of the State government, or any board of which Chosen Freeholders in this State, as aforesaid, or any board of which the Common Pleas shall be members, shall receive not less than the sum of two dollars for each and every day so employed.

Advertised Letters

Remaining in the post office Feb. 25th:

Alsberwid, Geo.		Martin A. Mr.	
Burke, Annie E.	Mrs.	Miller, The Misses	
Burke, Ellen Miss		Moreseang, Fannie	
Bennet, Miss		Peterson, Miss Alice	
Cruster, Chas.		Ryno, Amanda Miss	
Demerest, Phoebe Miss		Smith, Ella H. Mrs.	
Demerest, Edith Miss		Shanahan, Mrs.	
Day, Ben. F. Mrs.		Smith, Harry	
Featherstone, E. Rev.		Taylor, Bessie Miss	
Foster, M. Odora		Taylor, Mamie Miss	
Grant, Mr. and Mrs.		Taylor, Miss Fanny	
Hall, A. Miss		Wolfe & Lizzie T. Mrs.	
Hass, Martha Miss		Williams, Francis Mrs.	
Kerrigan, Mary		Wyckoff, J. A. Mrs.	
Lions, Albert		Walker, Josie Miss	

When calling for above say advertised.

W. L. FORCE, P. M.

Probably.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—In the borough report recently published in your paper there occurred a notable omission. In the statements regarding sidewalks we find those which the Council has laid, and those who have been notified and those who have compelled by promptly laying the walks, but would it not have been well also to publish a list of those who were notified but took no heed of the notice?

O.

SCOTCH PLAINS.

A party from here went over to Rahway on Sunday and attended a private supper John Lee, Seward Tuttle, Thos. Reed and ladies were among the number.

Good Will Lodge, K. of P. entertained the Uniformed Rank, K. of P., of Plainfield, on Monday evening, in a most hospitable manner. The visiting knights looked quite natty in their new and expensive uniforms.

According to the Rahway Advocate of Feb. 25th, prize fights are all the rage in Fanwood. It says that "Harry Richardson and John McNair fought to a finish Tuesday, the latter getting the worst of the battle. On Saturday a four-round contest took place between Lawrence Wallace and George Cooke, Cooke being badly whipped. His employer, grocerymen Cleaver, discharged him for having been interested in the affair. Considerable money changed hands over the affair, and the attendance was very large. Prominent among those present figured George Strong, Charles Layton, Wm. Noble, Harry Richardson, Fred. Cooper and Wm. George Marsh, William Day, Charles Cooper, Allie Drake and Edward and Hezekiah Hand." If this is true, the Grand Jury may take hold of the matter and make it rather costly fighting.

—The Mah Myah Mission Band will give an old fashioned tea in the basement of the First Baptist church to-morrow evening. The ladies connected with the mission band, will appear in costume befitting the occasion, and those who attend are promised a rich treat. Tickets of admission are on sale at the drug stores.

Latest Dispatches

Mrs. Druse Murdered.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 28—Mrs. Roxalana Druse, who murdered her husband on December 18th, 1884, was hanged in the jail yard here, at one minute past twelve o'clock to-day.

Rourke Sentenced for Life.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Policeman Rourke, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Roundsman Montgomery, was to-day sentenced by Recorder Smyth to imprisonment for life.

A Hotel Burned.

PLAINFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28—At four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Barr's restaurant at Northampton, which communicated to the Morrison House, and entirely destroyed it. The fire at last accounts was still burning and beyond control.

A Big Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—At four o'clock this morning, Pier 36, North River, belonging to the Morgan Steamship company, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was quickly sounded, but when the department arrived the fire had gained such headway that the firemen could not get it under control and the flames were still raging at noon to-day. A steamer and large canal boat anchored near the pier were consumed. The loss is heavy. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Cent-a-Word-Column.

A NEAT, cheap dressmaker can be found at 39 North avenue. 28-3

BOY WANTED—With good reference to attend store. Address Post Office 707 Plainfield. 28-2

FOR RENT—A three story and basement French roof house, 57 West Fourth street, second door southwest of Central avenue, furnished or unfurnished. Modern improvements. A delightful place. Moderate rent. Apply to owner on premises. Possession immediately. 27-tf

FOR SALE—A full blooded St. Bernard dog with a pedigree; which I can furnish if wanted. I am about to leave the country and wish to sell the animal before going. Apply to Charles Bock, No. 18 Emily street. 28-3

FROM the first of April furnished room to gentleman without board at No. 13 West Second street, Mrs. Ramsdell. 28-2

FOR SALE—From 500 to 5000 yards of gravel and soil, centrally located. Apply to C. Mulford, broker, 35 and 37 opposite depot.

FOR SALE—My residence on Second street; thirteen rooms; well located and arranged for a family. Also, large store for business man. T. H. Tomlinson, M. D. 21 tf

FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen only. Apply 54 East Front street. 2-21-tf

FOR SALE or exchange, number of houses. Enquire of C. Mulford. 2-14-tf

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman for general housework. Address young girl wants situation as waitress and upstairs girl. Enquire No. 2 Cottage Place.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, all improvements, 61 Madison avenue. May first or before for six months or longer. Address E. P. Hotchkiss, 93 John street, New York. 2-8-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. F. Dunn, 14 West Front street. tf

TWO HOUSES for sale. One at 118 East Second street, containing seven rooms, and a lot 50x100 feet with grape arbors and fruit trees, price $2,500, and another house on East Third street, containing eight rooms on a lot 50x100 feet, price $2000. Will be sold separate if desired. For terms of payments Address Bargain, P. O. Box 1495. 26-2

WANTED—A situation by a strong willing girl for general housework. Call at No. 2 Cottage Place.

WANTED—A laundress. Must understand her business thoroughly. Apply to Mrs. J. Tracey, corner of Eighth and Division streets. 25-2

WANTED—An experienced cook and laundress; also chambermaid and waitress in small private family. Address Lock Box 823. 28-3

Special Notices.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the McAll Auxiliary will be held in the parlors of the Crescent Avenue Church on Tuesday, March 1st, at 2 p. m. Members and interested are invited.

LADIES

Do your own dyeing, at home, with Peerless Dyes. They will give perfect results. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading qualities. They are warranted. For sale by E. J. Stelle, druggist, Plainfield, N. J. 5-17-1y

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS,

Fresh every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of the art. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue.

PROF. F. DENNSTAEDT

is forming a class for advanced pupils, to be called the Norwegian Waltz, one of the New American Waltz, in five lessons, $1.50. Applications to be made at City Hotel, Plainfield, N. J. 4-30

TO LET.

The Casino Rink, North Plainfield 80x165 feet, with dressing and retiring rooms to let for balls, picnics, private entertainments, parties, dancing, etc. Also, the Casino, at Lee's Hotel, or at the Casino from 8 to 6 p. m.

HOUSE

A on Union avenue near Clinton avenue for rent or to purchase; 8 rooms, all improvements, with barn and about one acre of land. Also a house containing ten rooms for sale with 15 minutes walk from Plainfield depot. Terms easy. Also house on Broadway containing 12 rooms for sale. Within minutes walk from depot. Possession first of April. Terms easy. For further particulars call at 34 East Front street or address P. O. Box 107, Plainfield. 1-30-3m J. H. HOUSE.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT OVER.

The rush at E. J. Stelle's drug store still continues on account of persons afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption, to procure a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is sold on a guaranteed and giving entire satisfaction. It is a standard family remedy. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery purposes. Inquire of J. H. FEISTER, Veterinary Surgeon, 12 East Fifth street.

Or at J. W. Kent's Livery Office.

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC,

Furnished by Prof. Coode for balls, parties and picnics. From two to twelve musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at corner of New and Front. P. O. Box 1279.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1282.

H. E. HAZELL,

Teacher of Music. Class or private instruction in Singing, Sight Reading a Specialty. Harmony and violin. 36 Duer street, North Plainfield.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT,

Teacher of Drawing and painting. *Private or class instruction. For terms address* Box 1282.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,

Teacher of Piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Best of references. P. O. Box 1508.

FOR SALE,

REAL ESTATE

35 ACRES IN

Lots or Parcels

To Suit Purchasers,

in North Plainfield, one mile from post office. Fronting on Somerset street. Beautiful building sites. Apply to owner on premises, or address P. O. Box 1508, Plainfield, N. J. 2-21-1m

JOHN C. CLARKE, Builder, N. J.

Amusements.

GOSPEL SERVICES at the *Warren Mission* TO-NIGHT

Service of song led by a large choir. Devotional exercises in charge of Mr. C. E. Tyler.

YOU are Invited.

THE Toboggan Slide is NOW OPEN *DAY and NIGHT*

STILLMAN MUSIC HALL.

Thursday, March 3,

the Comedy Event of the Season.

Charles H. Hoyt's Great Laughing Hit,

"A RAG BABY"

MR. FRANK DANIELS

the inimitable Comedian in his Original creation

"OLD SPORT"

Entirely New Music and Funny Situations

"GRAB IT QUICK."

Tickets on sale Saturday.

Look out to-morrow for advertisement of Auction Sale at Park House on Tuesday next.

AN *Old Fashioned Tea* by MAH MYAH MISSION BAND at *First Baptist Church* on TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st, 1887.

Admission 20 cents. Supper 35 cents.

Tickets for sale at Reynolds' and Stelle's Pharmacies.

To Ladies Only!

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter will lecture in the hall over the City National Bank, Front street, Subject for Tuesday, March 1st, at 1st, at 3 p. m. by special request will be upon the "The Heart and Lungs." Illustrated manikins and models, so that every organ of the body can be seen separately. Admission 25 cents.

Good News to the Sick and Suffering.

Dr. Abbie E. Cutter, who has had over thirty years most successful practice, will be in Plainfield for a limited time to examine and treat all diseases by new and original methods. Can locate every ache and pain without asking a question. Cures all displacements or miscreations without causing one moment's pain. Tumors and tumors without the knife or pain. Will instruct others how to do them. Best of references from parties, can be had at office of City Hotel, Room 1. 24-6

ESTABLISHED 1843.

W. & J. SLOANE

Importers and Manufacturers of

WILTON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, VELVET, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN

CARPETINGS.

Oil Cloths, Linoleum, Corticine, Mattings, Mats Rugs and Floor Cloths of every description.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

Upholstery Goods.

The Largest Assortment in the United States at very Low Prices. Samples sent if desired. Correspondence invited.

BROADWAY, 18th and 19th STREETS, NEW YORK.

DON'T WAIT TO FOLLOW THE CROWD, BUT PRECEDE IT. NO LADY WHO *Values a Dollar* can afford to miss the GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of WHITE & SON.

Owing to extensive additions and improvements to our store which will make it necessary for us to reduce our stock while the work is in progress, offer we our whole stock of Dry Goods, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CLOAKS, AND TRIMMINGS, etc., AT COST for the next Thirty Days, giving everyone an opportunity to buy merchandise at lower prices than have ever been offered in Plainfield. Terms positively cash.

J. E. WHITE & SON, 18 E. Front street.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM BLOCKS,

Tablets, Writing and Drawing Books.

LANGUAGE LESSONS,

Lead Pencils, etc., at low prices. Also full line of *Pure Confectionery* the largest assortment sold in town.

R. C. FISHER'S,

24 West Fourth street, opp. Public School

DON'T DYE IT!

Use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. It is the best. Sold by druggists everywhere.

FOR *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE* go to *Frank C. Green's* and get his prices and SEE His Display. HIS STOCK IS COMPLETE, His Prices LOWER than any house in New York. DON'T FAIL to give him a call.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a number of desirable *HORSES* in spans and single drivers for sale at Laine's stables, Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

These horses are from Central New York and are GUARANTEED right in every respect.

Don't go out of town, when you can buy the best here.

P. T. B. Nevius, agent for owner. 21-6-3m

RANDOLPH'S *SHOE STORE* for *Boots, Shoes, Slippers* etc., also agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE Agents for Life and Fire Insurance 12 WEST FRONT STREET.

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

A. SWALM, WALL PAPER,

NO. 5 SOUTH FIFTH

Plainfield Evening News,

E. W. MORRISON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Is published every afternoon at No. 7 SOMERSET STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J., and delivered within the City and Borough limits at ten cents per week. Mail postage prepaid to all parts of the United States, at $5 per year payable in advance.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1887.

FIGHTING JOURNALISTS.

They Try a Knock Out at a Nashville Hotel.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 28.—W. C. Muse, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, had been sitting in the corridor of the Maxwell house last night smoking a cigar. At about 8 o'clock he went downstairs and started out of the hotel. Coming to the front door he met John M. Colgar, of the Nashville Union, and stepped aside to let him enter. Muse had an overcoat on his arm and his cane in the other hand. As Colgar entered he said to Muse: "You are the low-down scoundrel correspondent" to which Muse answered; "I am." Colgar then caught him by the throat and struck him a terrible blow on the head with his heavy cane, rendering him unconscious. Muse struck back, but missed Colgar. He then caught Colgar, raised him up and threw him heavily to the floor, after which he gave the fallen man a kick in the face with his foot. Bystanders cried, "Let him up," when Muse rose, put his overcoat back on his arm, and Colgar was taken out and resuscitated with cold water. After Muse was unconscious his friends took a pistol from him. Muse then retired to his room. There have been no arrests. The cause of the affray was the ill-handed compliment Muse and Colgar have been exchanging through their respective papers. Colgar says he will run Muse out of town.

A CONNECTICUT ENTERPRISE.

Two Manufacturing Cities Propose to Build a Railroad.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 28.—Many of the manufacturers and merchants of Waterbury on Saturday night listened to a report of a committee which had been in conference with a committee from Meriden relative to a proposition from Meriden citizens to build a railroad between the two cities, a distance of sixteen miles. The chairman of this meeting was ex-Senator James S. Elton. The road would cost $400,000. The Meriden-Cromwell road would become consolidated with it. Meriden asks Waterbury to subscribe $150,000. Meriden will then subscribe $50,000. A mortgage to cover the remaining $200,000 will be issued by the new company, covering the road from Waterbury to Cromwell. Meriden guarantees that Waterbury freights shall be the same as its own, which rates are 20 per cent. less than Waterbury is now paying. The road can be built and put in operation this year. The meeting was enthusiastic and continued its committee with power to solicit subscriptions.

Gen. Butler's Injuries Serious.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Butler's injuries proven more serious than at first supposed. He arrived in Boston and was taken to his home in Lowell, where he was attended by Dr. O. G. Cilley, of this city. Dr. Cilley said that the injuries received by the new comer, sow

BATON ROUGE.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL OF LOUISIANA.

That Cosy Southern City Considered from the Standpoint of a Resident. Some Peculiarities of the Place and the Great Sugar Cane State Generally.

[Special Correspondence.]

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 21.—Baton Rouge, the capital of the state of Louisiana, is situated on the first highlands that rear their heads above the swamps and alluvial lands that sweep in an unbroken level from the delta of the great Mississippi up to the hills and plateaus, which rise higher and higher until they lose themselves in the far off Alleghanies.

Gayarre, in his history of Louisiana, tells us that Baton Rouge was one of the first settlements made in the state, having been used as a depot of contraband trade by the English. It was afterward captured by the French, and held alternately by the French and Spaniards, who built a fort and established a garrison there.

On the 1st of December, 1849, it became the capital of the state, and a castellated building, in imitation of the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, was built and used as a state capitol until the beginning of the late war between the states. In December, 1862, this building was burned, but not entirely destroyed, while occupied by Federal troops and used as a prison for Confederate soldiers. For many years it remained a picturesque ruin, covered with an emerald tangle of ivy and Virginia creeper, and was likened by many to the poetic ruins that overhang the river Rhine. It was remodeled and rebuilt in 1882-3, and the seat of government removed from New Orleans and re-established in March, 1882.

THE OLD CAPITOL.

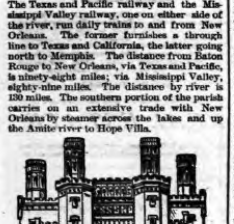
Baton Rouge was incorporated in 1820, and has a population of 10,000 inhabitants. It is sufficiently near the gulf to enjoy its refreshing breezes in summer. The winters are rarely severe and snow and sleet are seldom seen. The thermometer rarely rises above 90 degrees or falls below 20 degrees Fahrenheit, and when either extreme is reached only a few days of disagreeable weather is experienced before a change comes.

The soil is admirably adapted for the culture of flowers, and camellias and roses grow to such perfection as to excite the wonder of strangers visiting the city. They flourish so that they grow to be trees instead of shrubs.

Baton Rouge is the county seat of the parish of East Baton Rouge, which has a population of 30,000 inhabitants. It has a river frontage of nearly forty miles. The lands along the Mississippi are alluvial, about one-third being under cultivation, the remainder pasturage and woodland. The other portions of the parish are highlands; that is, they are not subject to overflow from the Mississippi river, even in extreme inundations. This lands produce all the staple crops, viz.: Cotton, cane, corn, rice, potatoes and a great variety of vegetables.

Among the forest trees is the live oak, a wide spreading evergreen, one of the most graceful and beautiful trees of the southern forest; the magnolia, with glistening, green foliage, bearing its burden of more white blossoms; the oak, several varieties of oak and gum trees, the poplar, beech and cypress. The orange, fig and grape yield plentifully, and the pear, peach and plum are cultivated with advantage.

The Mississippi river, navigable at all seasons of the year, affords regular traffic between New Orleans and the western cities. The Texas and Pacific railway and the Mississippi Valley railway, one on either side of the river, run daily trains to and from New Orleans. The former furnishes a through line to Texas and California, the latter going north to Memphis. The distance from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, via Texas and Pacific, is ninety-eight miles; via Mississippi Valley, eighty-nine miles. The distance by river is 130 miles. The southern portion of the parish carries on an extensive trade with New Orleans by means across the lakes and up the Amite river to Hope Villa.



THE NEW CAPITOL.

The planters are compelled to rely mainly on the colored population for their labor as there exists abroad a false impression that few white men can endure the heat of the southern summers. The contrary is the case as statistics show that more cotton is being raised by white laborers throughout the south, than by negroes; the latter seeking employment in the towns when practicable.

In the northern part of the state the cotton lands are worked on shares, that is, an interest is given them in the growing crops. The planter generally furnishes the laborer with a house to live in with small garden attached, stock and implements to work the crop, the laborer feeding himself and family. In the sugar districts, the southern portions of the state, daily wages are paid, varying from sixty-five cents to $1 a day, except during the grinding season, when the sugar mills are running night and day, the wages are nearly double and the laborers work in relays.

The agricultural convention ever held in the state of Louisiana assembled in the agricultural hall of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical college on the 9th inst., and was composed of delegates from the parishes of East and West Baton Rouge. The convention held two sessions daily, morning and afternoon, the latter numbering more than 100, representing thirteen parishes, and comprising delegates from the sugar districts of Louisiana. Colonel Stubbs, Fake Commissioner of Agriculture, was chosen president of the convention. Hon. Wm. Preston Johnston, president of the university, welcomed the delegates in a few appropriate remarks, and Hon. Thomas Duncan, of Ascension parish, was elected secretary. Colonel Stubbs, in his address, stated that the object of the convention was to consider the best means of developing the agricultural resources of the state, and to devise some plan by which the planters could be brought together for the purpose of discussing the various questions relating to the cultivation of the soil, the best methods of fertilizing, the most profitable crops to raise, the best means of securing labor, and the best means of securing the co-operation of the planters in the work of developing the agricultural resources of the state. He said that the planters were the only class of citizens who had not organized for the purpose of protecting their interests, and that the time had arrived when they should do so. He urged the importance of the establishment of a state bureau of agriculture, and the necessity of the planters uniting in the work of developing the agricultural resources of the state. He said that the planters were the only class of citizens who had not organized for the purpose of protecting their interests, and that the time had arrived when they should do so. He urged the importance of the establishment of a state bureau of agriculture, and the necessity of the planters uniting in the work of developing the agricultural resources of the state.

Governor S. D. McEnery, who delivered the state's welcome, is here given.

Morganza, a town situated in the parish of Pointe Coupee, the largest in the state, has just been completed. This mammoth earthwork has a length of 9,256 feet, and at one point a base of 204 feet, and a height of 24 feet. The levee has a broad berme along its entire front, and a roadway in its rear. Its slopes are well sodded and is pronounced by experts to be of most substantial build. The levee has been built by the convicts from the state pehitentiary, the force employed numbering about 1,000 men. Dr. Peter Treyvarat, of Shreveport, La., is the contractor.

The Morganza crevasse occurred during the overflow of 1874, and the waters from this point overflowed portions of the following parishes: Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, St. Mary, Iberville, Terrebonne, St. Landry, Avoyelles, Iberia and St. Martin. It was estimated in 1882 at a cost to the state of from $80,000 to $90,000, only to be swept away by the great flood of that year. The restoration of this great levee for the second time, at a cost of nearly $100,000, has brought a feeling of relief and security to many planters, who are rebuilding fences, plowing long neglected fields, and who feel for the first time that the boom of the new south has at last reached them.

FRANCES BITHEL OTIS.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

Our Troublesome Surplus—Something About Lucky Men.

There probably never was a nation in history that has had a financial embarrassment similar to that which is now disquieting this country. We have so much money in our treasury that we don't know what to do with it. The receipts are so much larger than the outgoes that gold, silver and greenbacks are being locked up and are unemployed, a state of things that really embarrasses trade, which requires for its transactions the full volume of our circulating medium. But the sitting congress will undoubtedly dispose of the surplus, not by reducing the tariff or abolishing the internal revenues, but by making expenditures for sea coast and lake defenses, in providing a navy and in increasing the pension fund. This last item has swollen to appalling figures. It is estimated that the money paid out for pensions will in time nearly equal the cost of our civil war, which was the most exhaustive one known to history. We have already appropriated over $1,000,000,000 in extra payments to those who entered our military service—a sum sufficient to have built us a navy, constructed sea coast defenses, improved our harbors and waterways and re-established our merchant marine, so that our flag would again be seen in every important port on the globe. But instead of this outlay for national purposes we have spent it in gratuities to soldiers and sailors and their families that were not asked for. Still these vast sums have been spent among the poor class, and doubtless have helped the real interests of the country. With all our extravagance we have more money in the treasury than at present we know what to do with, for the reason, no doubt, that unlike Europe, we have no gigantic armies and navies to maintain.

Emigration in the past has moved on isothermal lines. That is, men human beings in search of the best world took to change the place of living, they go westerly and instinctively choose regions that reproduce the climate of their old homes. Hence the Norwegian finds his way to Minnesota; so does the family from Maine. The New Englander keeps on due west. The German emigrates to Missouri, Kansas, the Italian to Brazil. It is rare that a northern people will seek a southern climate, or vice versa. When the Dutch settled on New York bay they chose Communipaw as their home, because it was low and sandy; in other words, it reproduced the physical characteristics of Holland. It was, of course, the least desirable of any locality of the now noble harbor of the metropolis. All former emigrations were due west; but a change has come, and the iron and coal fields of the central zone of our southern states are now centers of attraction for tens of thousands of northern families. A new Pennsylvania is growing up in northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in Tennessee, North Carolina and southwestern Virginia. The change is so marvelous as to be almost incredible. In a region heretofore given over to cotton growing, there are now mills, iron foundries, as well as the most diversified industries; a reproduction, in short, of the workshops of New England and the middle states. The old south has passed away forever, and a new south, which, in its industrial occupations is indistinguishable from the north, has taken its place.

D. G. C.

Dropped From a Balloon.

At San Francisco T. S. Baldwin made the biggest drop jump from a balloon on record. The feat was witnessed by 2,000 persons. As Baldwin's signal the rope attached to the balloon was paid out until a trifle over 1,000 feet had been reeled off the windlass. Baldwin was then seen to step on the rim of the basket and, grasping a parachute in his hands, gave a shout and jumped into space. For a second the athletic and the canvas attached to it fell with lightning speed, while a great scream went up from below. Another second and the parchute opened and the fall was so visibly arrested that the machine and man halted in middair like a great, strange bird. Then gravitation asserted itself and once more Baldwin began to fall. An instant and Baldwin was crashing through the branches of some small weather trees. Thousands rushed to his aid, but, picking himself up, he threw back scornfully, ran a fifty yard spurt and said he would make the drop 1,500 feet the next time.—Cahago Times.

Ernest Amiont, a Swiss resident of Indianapolis, is about to introduce and attempt the use of camels for use as a commercial conveyance in the southwestern states.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

ATTRACTIVE SLIP, WITH A SQUARE YOKE, FOR INFANTS.

Fashions in Shoes and in Slippers for Many Occasions—The Variety Afforded for the Exercise of Personal Taste in Dressing Little Boys.

A dress shoe quite fashionable this season, is one made of silk corresponding in color with the dress and worn with black silk hose.

FASHIONABLE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

The shoe shown in the cut is made of French gray silk and ornamented with medallions on the instep that are composed of opalized beads and a large bow of gray velvet. The slipper represented in the background is of patent leather and has a beaded vamp. As will be seen, two bows appear on this, one on the vamp and one on the elastic strap which fastens the slipper at the instep. The house slipper or mule, as this style of shoe is frequently termed, furnishes a very comfortable and dressy slipper for the house. These mules are made sometimes of red kid, sometimes of silk and sometimes of velvet. The one here illustrated is of red velvet, with a bow of black velvet set with an imitation gem.

Fashions for Boys.

There is quite as much variety and opportunity for the exercise of personal taste in the dressing of boys as of girls. Little boys assume trousers at an earlier age than formerly, but at the same time they retain the short trousers much later than heretofore; suits for boys of 14 or 15 years being made with skirts. These skirt trousers are quite close fitting, reach just below the knees, and are plain or finished on the outside with three buttons, if for ordinary use, or have braid, either in linking or in loft rows, sometimes supplemented with a trefoil in braid, or several leaves, for dressy wear.

The favorite materials for every day use are fine checked and mixed cloths in brown and red, the latter so intermixed as to be not at all prominent. For better suits fine diagonal or corduroy is the choice; and the adult of the youthful aspirant for society honors is of fine tricot or velveteen, the former in green, blue or black, and the latter in brown, blue, black or wine color.

Caps made of the same cloth as the suit, with visors and medium or high crowns, are worn by boys from 7 to 17 years of age. Derby hats are also liked for the larger boys; felt turbans are chosen for boys of medium size, also the "Adonis," with a straight steeple crown and stiff brim; while the polo cap, in gray or brown corduroy, or cloth, and the tobaggan cap are chosen on occasion, for all ages. Little boys are accorded more dressy caps made in plush or velvet; a fancy turban with a pompon, or tassel, or on one side by a button, or a Highlander cap, or Tam O'Shanter, with a full crown finished with a button at the top.—Demorest's Monthly.

Ready Made Bows.

The ready made bows for trimming hats and bonnets have become quite an institution. The introduction of these ready made bows has reduced the work of the amateur milliner to the minimum. Combinations of feathers and ribbons are also procurable.

Stiff, standing loops are still very fashionably worn, but the newest bows are made of unfolded ribbon, and are consequently less "set" in effect. Various peculiar shades of green, particularly those of the pistache variety, are used in combination with all colors, light and dark; and every tint of what is known as vieille rose, from a quite dark red to a pale pink, is in high favor. Probably never before were ribbons presented in such great variety, or used so profusely on every article of dress, from the top of the head to the tip of the shoes, as at present.

Passementeries and Ornaments.

Silver, steel, and gold passementeries and ornaments are very fashionably employed on evening and reception toilets, and these form the favorite garniture for black velvet basques that are worn with skirts made of lace or the various fashionable nets, silver having the preference at the moment. Ribbons striped with silver are associated with tulle for the sash and border for the flounces; and there are silver beaded nets and delicately tinted satins embroidered with silver beads, that are very beautiful.

A Pretty Design for Infant's Slip.

A simple but attractive slip for an infant is sack shape with a square yoke in the front only. A design for such a slip, represented in the accompanying cut, is described by Demorest as having the yoke either quite plain and surrounded by narrow embroidered edging, or tacked and trimmed in any fancy style. The string should be attached at the side seams and may be tied either in front or at the back. Fine materials, simply trimmed, are the choice for infants wear, rather than an excess of garniture. For this garment two and one-eighth yards of yard wide goods will be required, any not allowing anything for tucks, two yards and three-eighths of embroidery will be sufficient for the bottom of the skirt and two yards of narrow for the yoke, neck and sleeves.

INFANT'S YOKE SLIP.

New Basket Goods.

New basket surfaced goods are shown, with the weave produced altogether by surface threads, and the fabric is thus rendered much more durable than the old style, in which all of the warp and weft threads were interlaced. These novelties are of fairly heavy qualities, and are intended for tailor costumes as well as wraps. Another novelty has also appeared to be several strands of narrow braid woven in each way, and entwined in loops like a "true lover's knot." There are two patterns of this goods in which the braid is very narrow, and in the other it is about one-eighth of an inch wide.

Watch Pockets.

Watch pockets are very little used. The short chain, about three inches in length, popularly worn has a ball and a hook to secure it, and the smaller watches slipped inside the front of the vest or jacket. With a long chain to wear around the neck, the old-fashioned watch pocket would be required, and should be on the left of the bodice, or at below the waist line.

One Thousand pairs of PANTALOONS the latest styles. Prices, From 50c to $6 JUST RECEIVED AT Schwed Brothers, EAST FRONT STREET.

AT THE BEE HIVE. 10 Dozen Infant Knit, Saxony Chemise, size to 4, regular price 65c, at 35c each. Children's Derby Rib Hose, black and colors prints feet, 4½ to 6½, regular made 6 to 6-2 15c, and 7 to 8-2, 17c per pair. TURKEYS—One Lot of Ladies' Cost Back Bonnie Jerseys, former prices $1.50 now offered at $1.00. Ladies Best Quality Silver Grey Waterproof $1.00. We are still selling the celebrated "Pride" shirt ;the best shirt made at 69c.

Corsets! Corsets! L. CALLMAN, 38 WEST FRONT STREET.

L. HEYNIGER, 66, 65 and 67 Somerset street. Dealer in FLOUR, FEED, WOODENWARE etc., at LESS than New York Prices. TELEPHONE CALL 113.

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DOOR NUMBERS AT STOLLER'S, 2 Park Avenue. Established 18 years. N. B.—No Botchins.

A. M RUNYON & SON Undertakers and Embalmer 58 PARK AVENUE. Telephone Call 40. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Office of Hillside cemetery.

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BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE Just Received from the Mills AN INVOICE of the FAMOUS WARREN MILLS CHEVIOTS and during the fall season we offer the To Order at $16. These goods are fine wool "double twist, warranted fast colors and new styles and the best value for the money ever offered in this vicinity. Perfect fit guaranteed. N. P. DRAKE, CUTTER. Boston Clothing House 20 Park avenue. R. J. PERKINS.

FOR BARGAINS in new and second-hand House Furnishing GOODS and for FIRST-CLASS CABINET WORK and UPHOLSTERING call at the store of F. S. POWLISON, 35 WEST FRONT STREET.

JUKES Cozy Restaurant, 35 WEST FRONT STREET. Opposite Stillman Music Hall, Plainfield N. J. Reserved Rooms for Ladies' and Families. Meals at all hours. Choicest brands of OYSTERS. HOME MADE PIES A SPECIALTY. The Celebrated Dixon's Ice Cream

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LAST WEEK OF THE SPECIAL SALE at POPE BROS.

DOCTOR'S RECOMMEND DRY FEET AS A SURE preventative of Colds. If you wish to be successful in your efforts to keep your feet dry go at once and secure a pair of the CORK-SOLED SHOES which John J. Kenney's is disposing of at prices never before heard of in this city. SHOE STORE, 20 NORTH AVENUE.

Before removing to our handsome and commodious new store we will OFFER all our Winter stock of Clothing at greatly reduced prices to close it out and make room for our new Spring stock. It will pay you to call and see for yourself at WERNER'S CLOTHING HOUSE NO. 30 WEST FRONT STREET

NOTICE. The Plainfield Electric Light Co. Mr. W. S. Benton is authorized to collect all accounts for the Plainfield Electric Light Co. in the city or borough of Plainfield. Plainfield Elec. Lt. Co. ALEX. P. WRIGHT.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets Making. Sewing room is now prepared for the Winter dress making, which she does in the best and latest style. 16 East Front street.

Isaac Brokaw, Real Estate and Insurance. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 12 Dorr street, North Plainfield.

Trees, Shrubs, Grapevines, Clematis, Prairie, Spring Plants and Cut Flowers, for sale in Central New Jersey. Residence office by Mrs. Lindsey, No. 9 West Front street, opposite Post Office.

E. B. Maynard, 16 North avenue. Shaving and Hair Cutting, Four Finest Chairs in the Locality. Ladies and children's hair cutting and shampooning a specialty.

A. J. Couturier, (From Paris, successor to Jules Boutles.) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description. New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, toilet articles and preparations. Treatment and theatrical costumes to hire. 18 West Front street.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Grove street and Green Brook road. Dealer in all kinds of Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Smalley Brothers, 79 Somerset street. Meat Market, Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone Call No 14.

Ten Eyck's Meat Market, Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

L. L. McVoy, Driven Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to work over. After an experience of fifteen years I feel confident of executing all work entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 8 Park avenue, near Front st. shop 24 E Front.

T. E. Morgans, Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 1-2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street, near Front. Boarding, Permanent and Transient. Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bilman, proprietor.

H. N. Spencer, 62 Somerset Street. Grocer and Seedsman, Pillsbury, Better than Gold, and Mighty Dollar Flour, Sugar, Teas and Coffees, Fine Butter Cheese and Lard, Canned Goods, Cider Vinegar that is Pure, Old and Reserved. White Granite, Yellow Ware, Stone, Earthen and Glassware, Flower Pots, etc.

FOTOGRAFS. Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best. Great Success with Children's Portraits. THORN'S, Opp. Post Office.

Ranges & Stoves with all the latest improvements, together with a well assorted stock of House Furnishing Articles Write to or call and inspect them at the corner of Front and Somerset streets. Plainfield. E. ANDERSON.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY. Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Time-table in effect Jan. 1st, 1887. Plainfield and New York. Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.36, 6.36, 7.06, 7.36, 7.56, 8.02, 8.22, 8.40, 9.32, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.35, 1.05, 1.32, 2.17, 3.17, 3.51, 4.30, 4.56, 5.26, 6.03, 7.03, 7.32, 8.06, 9.10, 11.16 p. m. Sunday at 3.37, 5.37, 10.33, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 5.31, 7.30, 7.38, 9.22 p. m. Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.05, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 4.00, 5.45, a. m.; 8.00 and 10.00, 1.00, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville. Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.15, 7.56, 9.28, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.02, 3.16, 3.43, 4.30, 5.05, 6.31, 8.03, 9.58, 11.30, 11.59 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.59 a. m.; 5.45, 8.14, 8.42, 10.45, p. m. Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 3.25, 4.10, 5.53, 6.05, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.08 a. m.; 1.00, 5.00, 7.05, 9.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston. Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.28 a. m. 2.16, 4.34, 5.02, 6.35, 8.05, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m. 6.42 p. m. Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40, 3.45, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections. 5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk. 7.56 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Delaware Water Gap, Tamaqua, Drifton Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc. 9.28 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Stockton, Rebooker's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc. 2.16 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin, Ocean Grove, etc. 4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Pittsburg, Scranton, etc. 5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Stockton, Rebooker's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc. 6.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc. Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc. Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.05, 11.06 A. M. 5.01, 6.08 p. m. Sunday except Ocean Grove 8.57 a. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook Route. Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 5.28, 5.10*, 8.30, 9.45, 11.44 a. m. 2.38, 4.34, 6.05, 8.05, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.28, 8.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.05 p. m.

SUPPORTING. Leave Plainfield for Elizabeth, Ninth and Green streets, at 8.30*, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.12, 4.30, 6.00, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30* a. m.; 8.30, 12.00 p. m. Third and Burlington streets, at 8.50,* 8.30,* 6.05 p. m. Sunday at 8.50* a. m. 6.05* p. m. Sunday at 8.18 a. m.; 4.39 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Street, at 7.10,* 9.10,* 11.30 a. m. 2.30 p. m.; 1.56, 4.22, 6.34, 7.40* p. m. Sunday at 1.26, 6.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m. Philadelphia passengers by trains marked thus* change here at Bound Brook.

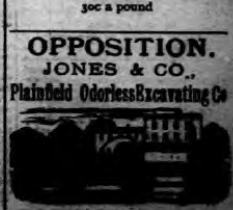
A. H. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

MME. QUICK'S SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR TREATMENT Best Fifth Avenue, Hot, Sycamore and Pine Steam. Physicians' help in using all Chronic diseases specialties. Colds, Coughs, Catarrh and parties desiring Complexion, Long Diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases and all skin troubles. It cures the most obstinate cases of Asthma and fever and all malarial disorders. Open 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Closed Saturdays at 2 P.M. Sundays 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Closed Saturdays on Saturdays.

FORD & STILES Funeral Directors and PRACTICAL EMBALMERS. Office, warerooms and residence No. 10 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone No. 7.

BUY Drugs, Medicines ETC., AT Miller's Pharmacy. All Goods at REASONABLE Prices. PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Miller's Cough Candy, 30c a pound.

OPPOSITION. JONES & CO., Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co.



OLD NYE

Tells How He Searched for a Barber. William's Bravery.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 1.

When I first came here I began to read about me for a good, fluent barber, with whom I could associate during the winter; one who would not be ashamed to be seen conversing with me, and, still within, a man who could administer a clean shave without pain.

I fell into the hands of a tall, brunette orphan about 35 years of age, named Plum Levy—pronounced Levi. Everybody said that Plum was a good hairdresser, and, very likely, a good shaver, too. It was even reported that the ladies here frequently from New York to get their hair trimmed.

The first time I visited the shop Plum wasn't there personally. I took the chair of an assistant. It was a very disagreeable chair, with caked places in it. It was upholstered with body brussels, and the seat had bones in it. The room is heated by means of a fireplace, and the water for shaving is toiled in a saucepan on the coals. The assistant was a perfect gentleman, though. He did everything; he could in a social way to make me forget my troubles. For half an hour he just simply dazzled me with his conversational powers, and threw every influence about me to make me contented. He told me so much about the country and its resources that when he got through with me I wrung his hand with wet eyes. This may seem to be a physical impossibility, but I did it.

For some time after that I decided not to shave any more. My beard is ginger colored with a dash of red in it; but others have taken to affluence and won a deathless name who wore this kind of beard, so I thought I would let it grow and thus be able to horrify my children into a more thorough state of discipline than I am now able to maintain. Now and then I would go into the shop, however, hoping that Plum might be there, and in that case I would have one more old-fashioned shave before I abandoned myself to the wild and woolly depths of a tough, red beard; but Mr. Levy was engaged in building a wing on his house, and so I would inhale a little smoke from the fireplace and go away. Later on I decided that I would give the other assistant a buck at my beard. He looked like a hearty young man in whose parents were dependent on him, so one day I got up into his chair.

His chair was not so hard to sit in as the first one, but it had a very feverish breath and the head rest occasionally slipped a cog and fell about four inches, like the cellar door of a gibbet. I stood this until I got shaved down to a line even with the angle of the jaw, and then I said I did not care about having my throat whiskers shaved off. I paid my reckoning and went away with a red tippet of ginger colored hair around the subsurface of my neck like a middle aged Mormon on his way to the endowment house.

In two weeks a man, who claimed to be friendly to my interests came to me and in a coarse voice informed me that Plum Levy was at work in the shop.

I went there at a rapid rate. In the corner near the chair with a blue fly neton it, stood a tall gentleman of African descent. He smiled pleasantly on me through a pair of iron bound spectacles and told me in a laughty manner to be seated. I sprang gayly into his red oil chair, knocking out the dust and hair of forgotten generations, and Plum Levy ran his skinny black fingers over the desolate site of my beard hair. It did not take him long to decide that it was doubtless a shave that I desired. I like to meet a man, be he white or black, who can jump at a conclusion that way with the utmost agility and always hit it right.

He got some hot water out of the saucepan, slashed his hands around it, banked up my nostrils with lather, and when I had to open my mouth in order to get a little air to breathe through, he scrubbed that full of the most unpalatable soapsuds I ever ate.

He then paused in order to try on my eyeglasses, which I had deposited on the sink. Evidently they did not fit him, for he resumed his own with a sigh. All this he did with the utmost freedom.

I can imagine how such a man would act when he got a chance at emancipation. Wouldn't he gorge himself? Wouldn't he flee to get away into the woods somewhere by the side of the cradle of liberty and just kind of founder himself? I wot so.

He pick d up a razor with a white handle, such as agricultural papers offer to boys for one new name, and he mowed around over my fluffy cheek, turning my head over so that the holiday sun could shine into my weeks, and I made up my mind to keep still in spite of myself. Oh, how I wanted to go home! How I begged to see my family once more! How I told Mr. Levy that I knew I had done wrong, and that I had written things about the southern climate that were too severe, and that if I had my life to live over again I would not do so; but, oh, would he not give me one more chance to reform? Would he not let me look once more upon the faces of my wife and children before he cut upon them at the rate of 40 miles an hour?

At last he relented, and I went to the office of a physician.

My friends who recommended Mr. Levy now pay over 40 per cent of the saving that they supposed I wanted my hair cut. They say they never claimed that Plum Levy could shave for your nickles, but he can find more than cut hair.—Bill Nye in Boston Globe.

He Was Content.

"A country parson," in encountering a storm on his passage in the voyage across the Atlantic, was overheard of the following: A clergyman was so unfortunate as to be caught in a severe gale on the voyage out. The weather was exceedingly rough and the ship pretty nearly turned bottom side up in the sea. The rolling was unusual, and at last the good man got down in his cabin. He believed they were going to their watery grave. He asked the captain if there was no hope for prayers. The captain took him by the arm and led him down to the saloon aft, where the tars were singing and dancing. There, when you have no hope, you can pray. Some prayers is no danger. He went back feeling better, but the storm increased the gloom. Preparations were considered, as nothing could be done to the foremast again. The ancient mariners were answering as best as could. "Mary," he said to his unwanted wife, as he crawled into his berth after taking across a wet deck—"Mary, thank God, they're swearing yet."—Harper's Magazine.

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH.

One of the Strangest of the Strange Men of Chicago.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—There are some queer characters in this town, and one of the queerest of them all is old "Long John" Wentworth. I guess nearly everybody in this country has heard of Long John. He has been a big man physically, politically, financially and otherwise for half a century. Fifty years ago last October he arrived in the straggly frontier village that was just then becoming known to fame and emigrants as Chicago. He came from Connecticut, and is a Yankee through and through. There were no railroads here then, or John would have ridden into town on a free pass. As it was, he walked in and put up at the old Sauganash tavern. A Mrs. Murphy kept that inn, and the old lady still lives. It is a remarkable fact that on the 25th of every October during the last half century Long John has celebrated the anniversary of his arrival in Chicago by dining Mrs. Murphy. Next October, if both live so long, will witness their fiftyfirst annual bobnobbing over spring chicken, roughnuts and hard cider. Long John is said to be the only relic of ancient Chicago, excepting the lake and the river,

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH.

that was not destroyed in the big fire. The old man says the fire has not yet been kindled that will burn him, but opinions differ on this score.

Long John and Chicago have grown up together. Both are big and saucy, a trifle wicked, considerably conceited, inclined to brag, and quite rich. I am sure that in one respect at least the history of civilization affords no parallel to the case of Long John. He, alone of all the great men of the earth, has lived to see his adopted city grow from a mere town of 2,500 souls to a great metropolis of three quarters of a million.

During all these fifty years Long John has been one of the most conspicuous figures in Chicago. A giant in stature—he measures six feet six and weighs 300 pounds—he has also been the possessor of vast influence. He was twice mayor, was to congress four years, edited a newspaper a number of years, was a favorite public speaker, a rich real estate owner, a celebrated story teller, the chief of the old settlers, a recognized authority on all matters historical, and a great man generally.

Long John is and always has been a picturesque character. His stature, his loud voice, his humorous, his story telling, his self conceit, his brassiness and sensationalism as a public speaker and public officer, have so spread his fame that visitors to Chicago from all parts of the Union have for years and years asked to have him pointed out to them. Somewhat of a demagogue as a politician, and knowing how to tickle the ears of the masses, Long John was forever preaching "liberty and economy." These were his passwords, and he uttered them anywhere and everywhere. When first mayor, in 1857, he introduced the first fire engine ever seen in this burg. Of course it was named the "Long John," and still exists, I believe, in some old barn of the fire department. During his next term he introduced two more fire engines, and they were named respectively "Liberty" and "Economy." As mayor, Wentworth was always doing something sensational. One night he set the whole police force at work collecting signs which were hung over the sidewalks contrary to law. These signs were piled up in the market square, and by morning there was a stack of them as big as a meeting house. This incident attracted attention all over the country, and only the other day I happened on a two-page picture of the market square full of signs, printed in a contemporaneous Leslie. A queer picture it was, too. Another of Long John's pranks was the discharge on the whole police force, from chief down to lock-up keeper, at one fell swoop. This was done at 9 o'clock of a morning, and by noon next day he had a new force sworn in and at work.

As a politician he was a slap-em-on-the-back, tell-em-a-story, inquire-after-the-baby sort of fellow, and a lad man to fight. One new senator, Farwell, knows this only too well. Farwell and Wentworth were once rival candidates for congress. In a speech Farwell had said something about Wentworth's fondness for whisky, and this reaching the old settler's ears he retaliated in a novel and effective way. At his next meeting he took from his pockets a pack of cards and a lot of poker chips, and, throwing them one by one among the audience, cried out that these were the emblems of political success with which "Poker Charley" Farwell was most familiar. Of course a laugh followed, and from that day to this Farwell has been called "Poker Charley." Greatly to his disgust, too, for a few weeks ago in speaking to me of Long John he used more harsh words than I thought him capable of. Between our oldest settler and our new senator there is a bitter feud.

Hundreds of stories are told about the rare old man, some of them of doubtful foundation. I have one for last one, which I know to be a true one, because Long John himself tells it. In the panic of '73 there was a run on Sol Smith's bank. At the height of the excitement a tall form was seen moving down the street, carrying an immense roll of bank notes. It was Wentworth. To every one he met he made the remark that "the wolf's afraid, begosh, and was just going down to make a deposit with Sol." The news spread like wildfire. Arriving at the bank, Long John towered above the heads of the clamorous depositors, pushed them out of his way with his gigantean arms, and called out:

"Your fellers want money. Stand back and give me a show. I want to make a deposit of $20,000, begosh."

In five minutes the "run" was over, and the bank saved, though its rescuer now confesses that in that roll of bank notes there was just one good bill, the outside one, all the others being Confederate notes from his museum of curiosities.

Sightseers still ask for Long John and often find him in the bar room at the Sherman house, where he lives. Though more than three score and ten, he is as fond of talking as ever. He has a full force of "a little nathin'" quite as strong. He always drinks alone, unless some one invites him up, and has a habit of covering with his paw that side of the glass over which he is working. He is already survived seventeen bartenders and two treat at the Sherman house. Once a bartender was about to raise the price on account of the unsolicited full glass back of the big paw, but Landlord Pearce interfered and said he always made that kind of a discount to old settlers and widows in customers.

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Especially is such protection valuable to men on salaries, whose sickness and enforces to provide for. To a man whose situation may be forfeited by whose salary probably will be, while he is disabled for two, three, or six months by a broken leg, arm, rib, etc., what a comfort to know that his indemnity from the Fidelity and Casualty Co. will surely be forthcoming. Such a man ought to be compelled, as a matter of a positive necessity), not as a luxury, and when he can afford his family this protection, to the extent of $5,000 against death and $25 weekly indemnity, for $18 a year premium—pay the price of about a cigar a day!—no man who truly cares for the welfare of his family should be without a policy for a single hour.

Accident insurance is as easily understood as fire insurance, for each protects on the principle of average. Many a man will say that twenty-five or fifty dollars a week will not pay him to be still; neither will ten thousand dollars pay for the breaking up of business by a fire. Still it is quite comforting to feel that somebody else is paying the doctor's bill while the broken leg is repairing, and in case the accident prove fatal, the really cash one leaves for his family is a proof of sound judgment and real care for their welfare.

There are constantly moments of danger when the recollection of the policy taken in time in the Fidelity and Casualty fully repays every dollar of the premium, in the satisfaction of a duty well done. The merchant has his well assorted line of fire insurance in his office, and the prudent man adds an accident policy for his own personal benefit.

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